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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) —(AP)—

GEN. ALPHONSE JUIN, WHO REPLACED GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND LAST

NOVEMBER AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF FRENCH FORCES IN AFRICA,

ARRIVED TODAY FOR CONFERENCES IN VICHY.

APR 1 1942

FILIPINOS ATTACK MINDANAO IN TWO SPECTACULAR RAIDS

Jap Warehouses Burned, Second City Attacked

WASHINGTON, April 1—(AP) Filipino raiders, striking savagely on the island of Mindanao, have demolished Japanese military installations in the center of the occupied city of Zamboanga and leveled 22 war-stocked warehouses near another enemy stronghold, the War department reported tonight.

On the Bataan peninsula, a slashing Japanese attack last night forced the American-Filipino veterans out of some advanced positions but the invaders were thrown back in fierce hand-to-hand combat short of the main lines. Enemy losses were heavy, while Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright's forces suffered only slight casualties, a communique said.

Military Supplies Burned

One of the Mindanao raiding forays, launched from the hills near Digos on the western shore of Davao gulf, cost the Japanese heavily in gasoline, ammunition and military supplies, it was announced. Vehicles and other heavy equipment were destroyed also when the intrepid raiders, catching the Japanese completely off guard, burned the warehouses. The supply base is located only 20 miles below the vital Japanese stronghold of Davao.

In the other spectacular raid a unit of native Sulu troops penetrated to the heart of Zamboanga, destroying enemy machine gun nests and inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese. The raiders in both cases escaped without the loss of a man.

New Raids on Corregidor

Harassing air raids against Corregidor and the dive-bombing of Bataan front lines continued, but caused only slight damage. Artillery fire from naval units and shore batteries accompanied the air attacks.

Early today, land fighting on Bataan died away to occasional sharp patrol clashes after waves of Japnese assault troops, supported by heavy mortar fire, had been hurled at the right center of the defense lines in the jungles north and west of Abucay. The line there forms the eastern anchor of the defense positions on the shore of Manila bay.

Defending their outposts with fierce bayonet fighting, the troops of General Wainwright's command were pushed slowly back until reinforcements were brought up and the enemy drive was stalled after several hours of fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

Test of U. S. Strength

Although described as a heavy attack, the enemy assault, following a week of almost incessant bombing attacks of varying intensity on the Bataan positions and the Manila bay forts, was regarded in military circles here as a test of the strength of Wainwright's lines rather than as the start of the long-expected decisive battle for the Philippines.

When that drive comes, observers believe, it will be marked by frontal assaults along the entire Bataan line, accompanied by attempts to land large forces on the flanking shore lines with the support of naval units and all the air strength the Japanese command in the Philippines can assemble. The aerial bombardment and last night's Bataan attack, however, are regarded as indications that Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the Japanese commander, is preparing for a large-scale offensive before the start of the rainy season, due in about a month.

Two Bombers Downed

The enemy continued aerial bombardment of Corregidor yesterday, Wainwright reported, but the raids were described as "minor," most of them made by flights of only two planes, and they were confined to daylight hours. The last ended abruptly when the two heavy bombers engaged in the attack were brought down by the anti-aircraft batteries of the fort about 5 p. m., three hours before the night attack started on Bataan.

Wainwright reported to the department also that the bombing of a base hospital in Bataan, announced yesterday, brought a formal apology from the Japanese Imperial high command in the Philippines. A Japanese army spokesman said in a radio broadcast that the bombing, which resulted in a number of casualties, was not intentional.

Sikhs Reject British Plan Of Post-War India Freedom

APR 1 1942

Warriors Of Punjab And Extremists Of Mahasabha Group Of Hindus Turn Down Cripps' Proposals; Congress Committee Drafts Reply

New Delhi, India, Apr. 1 (AP)—The Sikhs, warriors of the Punjab, and the extremist Mahasabha group of Hindus tonight rejected the British plan for Indian post-war independence, and all India awaited tensely the decision of the majority all-India Congress.

In the light of expectations that the working committee of the Congress would turn down the plan because of British insistence on controlling India's war time defense, there was an increasing awareness of the consequences of failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to this sub-continent.

The deepest impression was made by strong comment of the British and United States press, pointing out that if Indian leaders, by bargaining, cause the plan to collapse, Indians will forfeit the good opinion of the United Nations.

Yet it was doubtful whether such warnings would be enough to change the Congress committee's attitude.

The average Indian Nationalist seems bewildered by what he regards as failure of Britain and the United States to understand his point of view on the need for an Indian defense councillor.

He argues that only an Indian can rally the country and he asks what objection there can be to placing the defense portfolio in the hands of an Indian like Capt. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, which provides the present bulk of Indian troops.

The prevalent attitude in both the Congress and the Moslem League is that Hyat Khan is intelligent enough to take advice and guidance from Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Britain's Commander in Chief for India. Even the Moderates led by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, one of Britain's best friends in India, feel this way.

Refusals Come As Bad News

Today's first definite minority refusals, auguring ill for the success of Cripps' effort to align India firmly behind the Allied war effort, were received glumly by Britons, and the press sounded solemn warnings that if the plan were scrapped, nothing could be done until the war ends.

The Sikhs, numbering about 4,500,000, turned down the program through their All-Parties committee for fear they would be placed at the mercy of the Moslem majority of 13,500,000 in the Punjab.

The Hindu Mahasabha group rejected the British proposals and made common cause with the Sikhs because of opposition to the provision permitting formation of separate Moslem states if a single dominion is found impractical. The group's memorandum said some features of the plan were more or less satisfactory but since Cripps "unfortunately" had demanded the scheme be accepted or rejected in toto, the Hindu Mahasabha was obliged to reject all of it.

The Moslem League, which represents more than 77,000,000 Moslems, is expected to reply Friday. The all-India Congress committee adjourned late tonight after a long meeting devoted to drafting a reply.

Meanwhile the Nationalist party in the Central Legislature issued a statement saying the only course open to Indian Nationalists was rejection of the British prosposals.

Sir Stafford already has declared that negotiation on the defense item is impossible, so it appeared that only a compromise by the British War Cabinet itself could save the mission from failure.

It is noted, however, that the British Cabinet has avoided closing the door definitely to further overtures. The proposals made public Sunday bore the notation that they were not to be considered at present as an official declaration but as a program which would be offered formally if India generally were disposed to accept.

Two Indian Minority Parties Say 'No' to Britain's Offer

Extremist Hindu Group Joins the Sikhs in Rejecting Formula for Dominion Status After End of War.

APR 2 1942

New Delhi, April 1 (A. P.).—Two of India's most important minority groups rejected the British proposals for post-war Dominion status for India today, the extremist Hindu organization Mahasabha joining the Sikhs in registering a negative response.

The working committee of the Mahasabha announced a decision that the proposals were inacceptable a few hours after the Sikh All-Parties Committee had turned thumbs down.

The Sikhs, a Hindu warrior caste, rejected the plan as submitted by Britain's special envoy, Sir Stafford Cripps, on the ground that it would leave them at the mercy of the Moslem majority in Punjab Province. The chief stumbling block to acceptance was the requirement that India's wartime defenses be left in British hands.

It appeared likely that Sir Stafford would not have the final decisions of all the major Indian groups before Friday. The Congress Party working committee, whose stand is the most important, was drafting its reply, but it was not known when it would be handed to Sir Stafford.

The Mahasabha and the Moslem League adjourned their executive sessions until Friday, when both are due to announce their verdicts.

[The Sikhs, who at the last census numbered 4,335,000, are a warrior race who seceded from the main body of Hinduism and were taught to worship one God, observe morality and practice the use of arms. Their principal seat is the Punjab, in northwestern India, where they fought two wars against the British until their subjection in 1849. Since then they have won fame as some of the Empire's fiercest fighters. More than 3,000,000 Sikhs live in the Punjab alone, where they are outnumbered more than four to one by the Moslems and more than two to one by the Hindus.]

Expect Decision Today

The decision of the All-India Congress party probably will be issued today and the opinion was widely held that the potent, ardently nationalist movement would spurn the British terms.

A last-minute glimmer of hope was seen, however, in a joint statement of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, spokesmen of India's non-party leaders, who said "it would be a tragedy if the Cripps mission failed, for it would produce a keen sense of disappointment and frustration and provoke antagonism which in our opinion would be disastrous in this hour of crisis."

Although urging that British compromise somewhat on the defense issue, these leaders said Britain's proposals "make it clear that after the war India will not have to struggle for recognition of its constitutional and international status."

Cripps Congratulated

Aurobindo Ghose, Indian spiritual leader whose sanctuary at Pondicherry is well known to American visitors, also sent a message to Cripps congratulating him upon his Monday broadcast explaining the proposals.

The answer of the Congress party's working committee, it was understood, was being drafted by Mohandas K. Gandhi and Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru, both former Congress presidents, for final consideration by the committee today.

Discussions yesterday again revilved chiefly around the issue of control of defenses for this great sub-continent and its 390,000,000 inhabitants—already under the menace of Japanese forces in Burma and on islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Looms as Obstacle

This part of the British plan has met such opposition that, failing a substantial change, it was believed it might prove a stumbling block for the whole scheme.

(A dispatch to the Daily Herald, London Laborite newspaper, said Gandhi had advised rejection of the plan as "unworthy" and a report from New Delhi to the London News Chronicle said that the sikhs already had turned it down because it would place them in a minority in the punjab.)

N. C. Chatterjee, working president of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, telegraphed that organization's Bengal branch that "we will reject pakistan in any shape or form."

Provides Separate Govts.

Pakistan—autonomous Moslem states—has been demanded consistently by the Moslem League and the proposal submitted to India by Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's freedom emissary, envisaged separate governments, if the Indians chose, to satisfy the country's 240,000,000 majority Hindus and 77,000,000 minority Moslems.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Ramrao Jayakar, Indian Liberal leaders, issued a joint statement urging that the Indian government be given a share in India's defense in order to make Cripps' mission a success.

"Indian opinion," it said, "cannot look upon any transfer of power as real unless the government of India is so constituted as to give an effective share to the country in the management of its defense."

The sikhs' all-party committee—representing a faction which has supplied thousands of bearded fighting men for British Empire armies—advised Cripps that his proposals were unacceptable because of the threat to the sikh in the Punjab.

"Instead of maintaining and strengthening the inegrity of India," the committee said, "Special provision has been made for separation of the provinces and the establishment of pakistan."

WAVELL TO MEET LEADER OF HINDUS

Defense Talks May Influence India's Decision on Dominion Offer.

LONDON, April 1.—(AP) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and General Sir Archibald Wavell, British commander for India, have arranged to meet for a talk on control of Indian defense, said a dispatch late tonight from New Delhi to The Daily Herald.

Wavell's forthcoming meeting with the dominant Hindu leader in the All-India Congress party was looked upon as a new tack in the effort of Sir Stafford Cripps to settle the Indian problem with the offer of dominion status after the war.

Various factions have balked over the British insistence on maintaining control over the military affairs of India until the war is over.

The New Delhi dispatch said the exact time of the meeting was kept secret but that "it is hoped the corner then will be turned."

London, Thursday, Apr. 2 (AP)—The Cripps mission to India "is on the brink of failure," the New Delhi correspondent of the Laborite Daily Herald said today, adding:

"It is now fairly clear that the situation can be saved only if the British government makes further concessions about Indian control of defense and immediate administration of the country pending a grant of dominion status."

The correspondent said that the powerful all-India Congress had told Sir Stafford Cripps unofficially that it "regrets the plan is not acceptable," and "throws responsibility for the failure onto the British Cabinet."

The daily mail's correspondent said Sir Stafford had telephoned London "and made it clear that all parties are demanding a bigger say in defense. There are indications that Cripps realizes that transfer of the defense portfolio to Indian hands is the least that could insure acceptance."

Neither Bose Dead, Both Woo India, Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 1—The German radio was busy today with accounts of the "Indian-independence" activities of the two Axis-protected Boses in further denial of Vichy-broadcast reports that one of them, Subhas Chandra Bose, exiled radical nationalist Indian leader, had been killed in an airplane accident in Japan.

The radio said Subhas Chandra Bose is speaking "to his compatriots in India in the Indian language" today from "an unidentified station." It described him as enjoying the best of health, despite a flood of condolence telegrams sent to his mother in India, including one by Mohandas K. Gandhi and another by Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, president of the Congress party.

Wooing India For Japan

Another German broadcast of a Tokyo dispatch said Rash Behari Bose, who went to Japan twenty-seven years ago with a price on his head and who became a Japanese citizen under the protection of the Black Dragon Society, had presided over the East Asiatic League for Independence at a meeting in Tokyo which lasted from Saturday to Monday.

The broadcast said he had issued a manifesto declaring that, "in view of the decrease of British influence, the moment has now come for establishment of friendly cooperation with Japan with the aim of complete liberation of India."

Death In Plane Denied

The Tokyo radio announced last Thursday that a conference of Indian representatives from Hongkong, Malaya, Thailand and Shanghai would be held in Tokyo, beginning Saturday. The following day it disclosed that a Japanese Army plane, with eleven persons aboard, including four of the delegates, had been missing three days and was presumed lost.

Tokyo did not list either Bose as among the passengers, but on Saturday the Vichy radio said it was reported from Tokyo that "Bose died in an air crash." Later a Vichy broadcast, as heard by CBS in New York, identified the dead Indian leader as Subhas Chandra Bose.

British Break Trap Below Prome

NEW DELHI, India, April 1 (AP).—British forward units previously cut off ten miles below Prome, the right anchor of the Allied line in Burma, have broken through a Japanese road block and cut their way back to rejoin the main bodies, a British communique announced today; but it admitted that heavy enemy forces were increasing their pressure up the Irrawaddy River basin and that the invader was in full command of the air.

The enemy's trap was broken at Shwedaung, ten miles south of Prome, after a two-day fight by regular English and Scottish troops—Glouces-ters, West Yorkshires, Cameronians and Duke of Wellingtons—aided by two Indian battalions which struck from the north.

But although these forces, by their gallant attacks against greatly superior numbers and in the face of intense air action, had beaten off the disaster that had appeared to envelop them, the British position in defense of the Yenang Yaung oil fields 100 miles north of Prome remained grave.

The British communique said enemy troops in force still held Shwedaung itself, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, while just to the east and some twenty miles farther south other invading columns were astride the railway above the town of Paungde, "still having complete control of the air."

Enemy losses were severe before the English and Scottish battalions at Shwedaung; British casualties were described as moderate.

On the British right, meanwhile, Imperial river patrols were said to have fought "extremely successful actions" in withdrawing to the north to protect that flank from infiltration.

Yesterday the enemy bombed a landing ground in central Burma and another in northern Burma, the communique said, adding that damage was negligible.

British Break Trap

Rejoin Main Force in Burma

New Delhi, Apr. 1 (AP)—British and Indian detachments cut off from Prome by a Japanese wedge across the road at Shwedaung have battled their way back to the main British line in a two-day fight which left the invaders' forward forces badly mauled, a communique declared today.

Nevertheless, the report said, the Japanese still were massed in strength at Shwedaung, 19 miles south of Prome, and astride the Rangoon-Prone rail line north of Paungde.

The British still barred the way into Prome, gateway to the West Burma oilfields, with their patrols along the Irrawaddy pulled back to guard their right flank while they waited for the full shock of the Japanese attack from the south.

From the eastern flank of the Allied defense line came word that outnumbered Chinese forces which had held out through five days of terrific attack and air bombardment at Toungoo had broken through Japanese lines and fallen back to the north on the bitterly contested road to Mandalay.

The British communique said Japanese warplanes had complete control of the air.

CHINESE GARRISON SLASHES ITS WAY OUT OF JAP TRAP

Lack of Aerial Support Forces Gen. Stilwell to Withdraw from Toungoo.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH THE CHINESE ARMY ON THE TOUNGOO FRONT Burma, April 1—(AP) Under the incessant week-long blasting of Japanese dive-bombers and artillery, a Chinese garrison has slashed its way out of encircled Toungoo, forded the Sittang river and rejoined the main Chinese armies in a bloody withdrawal action personally directed by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell with all the shrewd serenity of a chess-master.

This is the story of the fiercest battle yet fought in Burma:

Japs Encircled Town

The Japanese aiming north toward Mandalay encircled Toungoo a week ago. The Chinese garrison (reported by Chungking to have numbered 8,000 men, against 40,000 or more Japanese) was cut off from all aid but stuck to shallow trenches and pits with machine guns and rifles, staving off repeated assaults.

General Stilwell, the lean, gray American commander of all Chinese forces in Burma, brought his armies from the north in an attempt to raise the siege.

One Convoy Arrives

For five days the counter-attack continued, but only a single convoy of ammunition got through to the Toungoo garrison. Heartened by this help, the men fought on.

By Sunday, however, it became evident that Toungoo could not be relieved. Lack of air support was a vital factor.

In shirt-sleeves, calmly smoking a cigarette in a black holder, General Stilwell went into a huddle with his Chinese aides, his fluent Chinese audible above the clatter of nearby machine guns.

He then flashed orders by radio to the Toungoo garrison to be ready to crash through the Japanese lines at a specified point on the northeast.

Moves Troops in Feint

He moved his relief forces in a southwesterly direction, drawing off considerable Japanese strength to meet his feint. The British Imperials in the Irrawaddy valley farther west also began an attack to divert as much Japanese pressure as possble.

Yesterday, the scene was set and the Chinese in Toungoo dashed from their tree-screened positions out into the open.

The Japanese artillery laid down a blanketing fire, but the Chinese scattered and pressed on, splashed and swam across the Sittang under point-blank shelling, and reached the sanctuary of the farther hills through fields littered with Japanese dead.

Now the Chinese lines stand 12 miles north of Toungoo, around the smouldering ruins of the Nangyun railway station, which is a half-mile west of the Burma Road and five miles south of Yedashe.

(In a somewhat similar situation on the Irrawaddy Front, the British announced they had accomplished a withdrawal, mauling the Japanese at Shwedaung, ten miles south of Prome, and rejoining their main defense line to the north. As in the Chinese case, a British communique said Japanese air superiority was a telling factor).

As the first big-scale test of the Japanese and Chinese Armies in Burma, the final fall of Toungoo speaks for itself, but the issue might have been different if the Chinese forces now available had been able to reach the scene at the start of the Japanese encirclement maneuver.

General Stilwell, who brought up every man he could as quickly as possible, came to the front in an American armored scout car with First Lieut. Carl Arnold, one-time Los Angeles music instructor, and Sergt. Francis Astolfi, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Both carried sub-machine guns, but they had no occasion to use them, because the Chinese surrounded Stilwell with a strong escort of their own.

Here at the front, when Japanese planes interrupt conferences or inspections, Stilwell takes cover without missing a beat of his rhythmic gum-chewing.

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U.S. General Leads Relief Force To Front Lines

APR 2 1942

By Daniel De Luce
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Chinese Army on the Toungoo Front, March 31 (Delayed)—Toungoo was abandoned today by the fierce-fighting remnant of the Chinese garrison which held out there through five days of terrific air and ground assault and then battered a way over fields of Japanese dead to rejoin troops which their American commander, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, personally led to their relief.

Not until ordered by radio to retreat after Stilwell's forces proved unable to crack the Japanese line twelve miles north of the town did the garrison fighters budge from their shallow machine-gun holes and rifle pits in the eastern outskirts of Toungoo.

Cut Bloody Swath

The Chinese crossed the Sittang under almost point-blank fire, cutting a bloody swath through the invaders' lines and scattered in the wooded hills northeast of the town, whence they made their way north to the main Chines lines.

Despite the battering they withstood as they forced the Japanese to pay in blood for every inch of the town, the garrison showed no sign of surrendering.

The fight they put up made the battle of Toungoo the fiercest of the Burma campaign so far.

Cut Off For Week

The Chinese garrison had been cut off for a week from all supplies except one ammunition convoy which slipped through the Japanese lines.

Since Sunday it had been apparent that the Chinese relief column's drive down the road from the north could not reach the hemmed troops, and it became a question of how many of the trapped troops could be saved.

To accomplish this, units of the Chinese relief forces pushed southwest from Yedashe to draw the Japanese strength away from the east and weaken the invaders' lines there for the garrison's breakthrough.

Lack Of Planes Hurts

Observers said that had the Chinese reinforcements now in line twelve miles north of Toungoo been available there a week ago, the issue might well have been different.

The Chinese counter-drive, however, could not be started until last Friday. Lack of air support for the Chinese was regarded as a large factor in the outcome.

Stilwell Goes To Front

General Stilwell, lean-jawed American commander of the Chinese in Burma, came up to the very front lines to direct the fight to save the Toungoo garrison.

At his command, boyish riflemen and machine-gunners from China, spread in thin khaki lines through the brown jungle flanking the road to Mandalay, counter-attacked repeatedly against the reinforced Japanese positions twelve miles north of Toungoo.

Four times captured and four times lost by the Chinese in the bitter fighting, the smoking ruins of the Nangyun railroad station, a half mile west of the Burma road, twelve miles north of Toungoo and five miles south of Yedashe, was still the center of the battle.

Orders Every Man In

General Stilwell, who reached an advanced post near Nangyun Sunday, ordered every Chinese soldier available into the fight to open a way for the Toungoo garrison to withdraw.

Armed with tommyguns, First Lieutenant Carl Arnold, former music teacher at Los Angeles, and Sergt. Francis Astolfi, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., convoyed Stilwell in a United States armored scout car.

Lieutenant Arnold, who wrote the music for Stilwell's verses of an army marching song, "Let's Go," had no chance to test his proficiency at gunnery, for the Chinese command also sent along a strong escort.

Take Cover In Brush

Stilwell and Maj. Gen. Teng Hsi-kuei, 1925 graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and now a member of the Chinese national military council in liaison with the American mission, calmly interrupted their inspection of the front to take cover in the high brush at times when Japanese planes circled overhead.

Stilwell, in shirt sleeves, chewed gum and puffed on a cigarette in a black holder as he chatted in fluent Chinese with his unit commanders only a few hundred yards from sputtering machine guns.

Once when nine enemy bombers passed overhead, flying north, a buck-toothed Chinese sentry whose German-made helmet was camouflaged with leafy branches pointed them out to his general with a grin.

"Take a picture of the Chinese; don't take me," Stilwell told a newspaperman. "The Chinese are the big story of this war."

Chinese Plead For Planes

APR 2 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Chungking, China, April 1—With Chinese troops fiercely battling Japanese forces in the Toungoo area, the Chungking press appealed to the Allies today to send air reinforcements to Burma immediately to support Chiang Kai-shek's armies.

The newspapers said the lack of adequate plane strength had caused numerous Allied reverses since the Pacific war began.

CHUNGKING, April 1 (AP)—A number of civilians were killed and wounded and many homes were damaged yesterday afternoon when twenty-nine Japanese bombers attacked Lashio, Burma, a Chinese Central News dispatch said tonight.

Meanwhile, a communique from the Yunnan headquarters of the A.V.G. said that the American "Flying Tigers" had destroyed a total of 36 Japanese planes from March 15 to March 31.

Hopkins Graduate Saving Chinese At Toungoo

By Daniel De Luce
Associated Press Correspondent

On the Toungoo Front in Burma, March 30 (Delayed)—Dr. Gordon Seagrave, a lone American medical missionary, who set up an emergency hospital in the center of a bomb-wrecked and deserted Burmese town, is working with superhuman energy to save the lives of Chinese soldiers wounded in the desperate fighting on the Toungoo front.

(The New York office of the Baptist Foreign Missions identified Dr. Seagrave as a graduate of Denison University in Ohio and the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and said his wife and their two youngest children returned to the United States a few days ago and went to Granville, Ohio, where they joined the two older Seagrave children.)

Seminary Nurses Help

Dr. Seagrave set up his operating table three nights ago, and since then has been caring for the wounded almost without rest.

American and English volunteer ambulance drivers trucked the victims from crude dressing stations at the front. Ten nurses from Karen Theological Seminary, who had been trained by Dr. Seagrave during his years at the Baptist-built Harper Memorial Hospital at Namkham in the Burmese Shan states, assisted him.

Seagrave officially heads what is called the Harper Memorial Hospital mobile surgical unit, and ranks as a lieutenant colonel in the field.

Sent To Shan States

He formed this unit after the outbreak of the Pacific war by going into bombed Rangoon and offering to serve air-raid victims or troops in action. Within forty-eight hours he had been put under orders by the British army, had been given six trucks loaded with blankets and medical supplies and, with volunteer drivers, was sent back to the Shan states, where medical facilities for the Chinese allies were extremely limited.

Among his drivers were William H. Cummings, of Newton Center, Mass., an agricultural missionary from Namkham; the Rev. D. W. Graham, of Pennsylvania, stationed at Karen Theological Seminary; Dr. P. Geren, of Eldorado, Ark., and Dr. H. B. Whittington, an Englishman, and his Connecticut-born wife.

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All Were Lecturers

All were lecturers at Judson College, in Rangoon, which was closed because of the war.

On a pine-forested hill in eastern Burma, Dr. Seagrave established his base in crude bamboo huts. From there his medical unit—four missionary surgeons and thirty-five nurses—maintained contact with Chinese field commanders as much as 200 miles distant and organized small hospitals and dispensaries in these out-of-the-way places.

Burden Still Heavy

From there the doctors, riding jeep trucks of United States manufacture, traveled the narrow, twisting roads, up the sides of mountains and down deep ravines, to reach the troops. But many of those forces were stationed miles away from any roads, so that medical service and supplies had to go in with the help of coolies and mules.

Even the fact that Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek recently has sent some of his own medical staff into Burma has lifted little of the burden from the shoulders of the American volunteers, who for a considerable period were the only surgeons attached to the Chinese expeditionary force.

COOLIE-ANIMAL SUPPLY ROUTE

Men, Mules and Elephants Will Be Used by China.

Chunking, April 1 (A. P.).—Three 100-man Chinese survey corps, each including engineers, doctors, road experts, map makers and armed guards, will leave Kunming shortly to map a temporary coolie and animal transport route to India over which gasoline and other vital materials can be rushed to China while the new India Road is being completed.

This emergency scheme, necessitated by the Japanese drive into Burma which closed the Burma Road, calls for the use of pack trains, human caravans, mule and man-drawn carts and even elephants over a route following a general line from western Yunnan province through upper Burma to India.

It is admitted the surveyors are tackling a tough job, for they must work through one of the wildest regions in the world. Various diseases, notably malignant malaria, prevail the year round, while the terrain to be crossed also abounds in hostile tribes, wild animals and poisonous insects.

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Alternate Tibet Route

Another route being considered would lead northwest from Kumming into Sikiang province and then through Tibet.

Besides its surveying equipment and road-building material, each corps must carry enough food for one or two months, as through many mountain and jungle stretches there are no human habitations. On the homeward trip the corps will bring back war supplies.

This will be China's first foreign extension of its primitive pack-train transport system in modern times. China possesses forty main and branch lines of this kind covering 18,000 miles in fifteen provinces. Plans already are under way to open a passenger cart service over some of these lines from Chunking northwest to Chengtu, then northeast to Kwangyuan, just below the border of Szechwan and Shensi provinces. From there it will be possible to make connections into the northwest.

AUSTRALIA CALLS ALL FIGHTING MEN

Army Brought Up to Full War Strength, Intensive Training Ordered.

By Clifton McArthur

MELBOURNE, Thursday, April 2.—(AP) All Australia's land forces were brought up to full war strength today and ordered into immediate battle training of the most intensive type so they may resist with maximum endurance the Japanese invasion which daily threatens this continent.

Single men between 18 and 45 and all married men between 18 and 35 were directed to report immediately for military service in an order issued on recommendation of General Sir Thomas Blamey, chief of all Allied ground forces under the supreme commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Planes Fly Through Storms

The order, a product of Australia's newly regrouped command, came after a day of U. S. and Australian air attack in which the Allied planes, flying through tropical storms and stiff enemy resistance, blasted the Timor-New Guinea airdromes which menace Australia from two sides, and brought to 33 their three-day toll of enemy aircraft put out of action.

War Minister Francis E. Forde said the total mobilization ordered shortly after midnight applied to men already earmarked for military duty but who, under previous plans, would not have been called up for some time.

Intensive Training Planned

General Blamey said every Australian officer and enlisted men in all units now would be required to take part in the new period of intensive, supplementary training.

Blamey and all other senior officers now back to defend their homeland after the hard battle in which they have taken part in the Middle East and elsewhere have been insistent upon the need for hardening and training almost to the limit of the troops' endurance.

On the air front, revised official figures gave this tabulation of Allied successes since Monday: Four enemy planes certainly destroyed, 18 probably destroyed and 11 known to have been damaged.

Wednesday morning, Royal Australian Air force bombers blasted the landing ground at Koepang, Dutch Timor, northwest of the continent, causing many fires and explosions. Returning pilots said six enemy airplanes were believed destroyed on the ground and six others damaged.

In the same hours Allied aircraft were throbbing through a tropical gale to New Guinea, the Japanese invasion springboard on the north, to drop their bombs directly on runways at the Salamaua airdrome and then to get home safely through the storm.

No Allied Planes Lost

No Allied aircraft was lost in either of the raids.

From Port Moresby, Allied New Guinea outpost, came word that a lone Australian bomber probably had accounted for two Japanese fighters over the Gulf of Huon, off northeast New Guinea, during a reconnaissance flight Tuesday.

Three "zero" fighters pounced on the bomber. The turret gunner sent one down in flames and the pilot reported he believed he had got another in twelve minutes of action. The bomber was slightly damaged.

Over Port Moresby itself, a Japanese heavy bomber being used for reconnaissance was destroyed Tuesday and the crew killed.

These victories filled out the three-day total, adding 15 planes to the 18 destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged which Prime Minister John Curtin announced earlier as the preliminary Monday-Tuesday score.

Optimism Up, but Cautious

The almost endless attacks by Allied planes gave Australian and American military authorities alike a growing if still cautious optimism over the chances of holding off the Japanese, particularly in New Guinea, where the enemy has been pinned to a relatively impotent coastal strip on the northeast shore.

The latest raid on Australia by the Japanese, an attack on Port Darwin Tuesday evening, was described officially today as a weak one made by a small force, which caused no damage to service installations and no casualties.

Enemy withdrawals from the Markham Valley, caused by heavy aerial blows and by the oncoming of the three months' wet season, means the Japanese are confined to an area, where, under mounting Allied pressure, their position might become a highly precarious one.

With reorganization of the Australian Army command virtually completed by further appointments to posts in a military machine geared to the necessity of meeting threatened invasion, General MacArthur conferred today with Curtin and Forde.

Forde said General MacArthur expressed entire approval of the army reorganization and said he and General Blamey would work together "like twin brothers."

The Army Minister also announced the appointment of Lieut. Gen. E.K. Smart to represent Australia on the Allied Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington, and said Smart would leave at once for the U.S.

Under the army regrouping, older officers will give way in the field to younger men physically and temperamentally fitted to modern warfare, and training will be under actual war conditions.

Sydney Calls Up More Men

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Thursday, April 2—The Australian Government ordered today that all Commonwealth land forces be brought up to full war strength by calling up additional personnel.

The order requires all unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 45, as well as married men from 18 to 35, to report immediately for military service.

Army Minister Francis Forde said the step was taken on recommendation of Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of Allied land forces in Australia, and applied to men who were already listed for service, but who would not have been called for some time.

Intensive battle training for all units was ordered by General Blamey, Forde said.

SALAMAUA SUBJECTED TO LASHING

United Nations Regarded as Having Wrested Initiative From Nipponese On Australian Front

By YATES McDANIEL

Melbourne, Australia, April 1 (AP) — United States and Australian bombers, operating in the face of heavy tropical storms, struck destructive new blows at two Japanese bases north of the continent today.

OFFENSIVE CONTINUED

A communique said it was believed six enemy planes were destroyed on the ground, six others were damaged and many fires and explosions were touched off by Australian bombers which attacked Koepang, on Timor, while an Allied force scored numerous hits with heavy bombs on an airdrome runway at Salamaua, New Guinea.

This continuation of the aerial offensive by Australia's defenders came on the heels of an official recapitulation listing 33 enemy planes as put out of action in three days. Four were reported destroyed, 18 probably destroyed and 11—including four flying boats machine-gunned in a previous raid on Koepang—as damaged.

All these attacks were made without loss to the United Nations' air forces.

Optimism Increasing

There was growing optimism among Australian observers that the Japanese now can be held off in New Guinea although they were cautious not to over-emphasize the enemy's recent withdrawal from the inundated Markham Valley.

Nevertheless, they said, the withdrawal means that Japan's hold now is confined to the narrow coastal strip where her position may be made precarious. The vital point, in these informants' view, is that the Japanese now cannot disperse their planes—which was seen as a prime goal of the march into the valley.

The arrival of the wet season, which lasts three months, was accepted as the chief cause for the withdrawal, but it was believed also that heavy air blows struck at the invaders' shipping and planes were another factor.

The New Guinea correspondent of the Sydney Sun, citing the Japanese failure to raid Port Moresby for the last six days, declared that the invaders had been forced on the defensive in that area.

While he also stressed the enemy's heavy plane losses, he pointed out it would not be wise to accept the present lull in offensive action as any indication of a collapse of Japanese striking power.

General MacArthur spent half an hour with Prime Minister Curtin discussing strategic problems.

Meanwhile, Army Minister Francis M. Forde said General Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of the United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific, had called on him and expressed complete approval of the reorganization of the Australian army.

Forde said General MacArthur had made certain suggestions regarding the army and Australian defenses which were receiving immediate attention. He quoted the United States general as saying he had been impressed with the leading Australian officers he had met and was certain he and General Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of ground troops in Australia, would work together "like twin brothers."

Curtin's communique indicated that the greatest destruction in the two-day raiding was inflicted at Koepang, where the Japanese have a base 500 miles northwest of Darwin.

He reported that six grounded enemy aircraft probably were destroyed at Koepang, that four flying boats were damaged by machinegun fire, and that near misses were noted on a ship in the harbor.

One Japanese zero fighter was shot down and one enemy bomber possibly destroyed in that attack.

An earlier communique said that Allied planes scored direct hits on hangars and runways Monday at Lae, capital of New Guinea 420 miles northeast of Cape York, Australia's northernmost tip.

Curtin's summary said it was known now that the buildings at Lae received at least five direct hits with heavy bombs and two grounded aircraft probably were destroyed. Fires were started among the buildings.

Darwin Attacked Twice

Defensively, Allied planes fought against attackers of Darwin and Port Moresby, New Guinea base 350 miles east of Cape York.

Darwin was raided twice yesterday. In one raid, Curtin reported, one escorting zero fighter was shot down and one bomber probably was damaged. In the second raid, he said, neither casualties nor damage were reported.

Reporting on the action at Port Moresby yesterday, Curtin said a Japanese bomber's wing was shot off and the plane crashed a few miles from the town.

During an attack by Japanese zero fighters on an Allied bomber near Port Moresby Monday, he said, one zero fighter probably was shot down. It last was seen trailing black smoke from the motor.

Promotions Announced

Mr. Forde announced that Brigadier Clive E. Steel had been promoted to major-general and appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Australian Army. It was stated authoritatively that Major-Gen. John Northcott, commander of an armored division had been appointed to an important position.

Other changes announced included the appointment of Major Gen. H. R. H. Robertson, one of the leaders of the Libyan campaign, to succeed Gen. Northcott.

Under the army's regrouping scheme, older Australian militia officers will give way in the field to younger men with a modern outlook and physically and temperamentally fitted to modern warfare. Theid training will be under actual war conditions. All senior officers who returned from fighting overseas insisted upon the need for hardening almost to the limit of endurance.

Concentrations of troops in Australia are on war footing as regards training, leave and food, and officers have been told to impart to the men a front-line outlook.

The introduction of field censorship by the military is another indication that actual battle conditions have been set up. The fact that in the United States the land based air force is part of the army organization will profoundly influence the conduct of operations in Australia, observers said. Army and air co-operation now has assumed front-rank importance in tactical operations.

MacArthur Gets Union Pledges Of Support

[By the Associated Press]

United States Army Headquarters, Australia, April 1—American labo organizations have given Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United Nations supreme commander in the south west Pacific, strong assurances of support and the general has been quick to express his appreciation, it was disclosed today.

Messages from President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and James Carey, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, were read at a press conference.

Second Demonstration

An army spokesman pointed out that they marked the second demonstration of labor backing for General MacArthur.

The first was in the Philippines, immediately after he was appointed commander of the United States forces, when a committee representing all Philippine labor organizations called upon him.

That was said to be the first instance of complete and voluntary labor support ever accorded an army commander since the Americans occupied the Philippines.

Weapons Promised

Green's message to MacArthur said: "We're behind you, general, five million strong. Your fearlessness and skill in the face of overwhelming odds makes every last one of us proud to be an American. We solemnly pledge to invest $1,000,000,000 of our earnings to help maintain you and our fighting men everywhere. We further pledge we will build for our armed forces the finest and best war weapons the world has ever produced."

MacArthur replied: "Labor never has failed the army or the nation. May God bless you all for your splendid patriotism."

"Thrust In Mighty Effort"

From Carey came this message: "The executive board of the CIO has unanimously directed me to convey to your valiant men our support in this great struggle for the freedom of humanity. Millions of members of our organization working in mines, mills and factories comprise our arsenal of democracy and are proud to be associated in this great fight. We, with you, are confident of ultimate victory over the forces of the Fascist Axis."

MacArthur replied: "I appreciate deeply your message, which has just reached me. Labor has played its magnificent part in every war our great republic has fought and that it will do so again and will prove the industrial backbone that will determine the present vital struggle is my firm conviction. I have complete trust in the mighty effort that I feel sure you will put forth."

Japanese Assert Air Raids Netted 22 Allied Planes

Recent Attacks on Darwin and Port Moresby Said to Have Done Heavy Damage

Dispatches from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading statements intended for propaganda purposes.

30.24 - 15727

30.24 - 15727

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), April 1 (AP).—An imperial headquarters communique reported today the destruction of twenty-two United Nations planes during Japanese air attacks on Darwin, Australia, and Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Fighters which escorted bombers for a heavy raid on Darwin two days ago were asserted to have shot down nine out of ten defense planes which flew up to intercept them. A unit which raided Darwin on Saturday, it was said, shot down four out of seven American aircraft. In addition, it was reported that three concealed planes were set ablaze.

Six opposing aircraft were reported shot down in a series of raids between March 24 and March 28 on Port Moresby. In all the Japanese raids, imperial headquarters said, military establishments and airdromes were heavily damaged.

Quezon Pays Call on Curtin

MELBOURNE, April 1 (AP).—President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, accompanied by General Douglas MacArthur, paid his first call on Prime Minister John Curtin today, and after an informal chat met the membtrs of the Advisory War Council. Authoritative sources said Curtin assured Quezon that every assistance would be given him during his stay in this country.

U. S. Soldiers Australia Getting Through

U. S. Army Headquarters, Australia, Apr. 1 (AP)—Your letters and packages are getting through to the American soldiers and sailors in Australia, folks, and are they appreciated!

The Army's postmaster said the mail had started flooding in and that letters have begun going back home in a steady stream.

The service is surprisingly fast—but the average time is a secret lest it tip off the enemy.

Free French Units Under M'Arthur

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 1—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has placed Free French forces in the Pacific under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's supreme command, Free French officials announced today.

De Gaullist headquarters announced last month that the United States had given partial recognition to Free French control of French Pacific islands, notably Tahiti and New Caledonia, and would cooperate in their defense.

In reply to De Gaulle's message announcing the decision, MacArthur said:

"Deeply appreciate your message. Am happy once more to be closely associated with French soldiers as my comrades in arms."

De Gaulle and MacArthur knew each other in 1923-24, when both attended a special course at the Ecole de Guerre in Paris.

DE GAULLE PLEADS FOR FULL ALLIANCE WITH FREE FRENCH

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Falls to Understand Stand of U. S., Britain Toward His Faction.

LONDON, April 1 — (AP) General Charles de Gaulle, showing his resentment at the lack of recognition accorded his Free French movement by the United Nations, declared today that his followers would march "shoulder to shoulder with her Allies on the express condition that her Allies go forward with her."

In their attitude toward fighting (Forty-five words of this dispatch were deleted by censor).

The Free French leader, addressing a luncheon audience, called the men of Vichy "infamous champions of capitulation," and then asked:

"How could anyone suppose, that France (the Free French), the democracies would indulge in an absurd kind of snobbery and let themselves be influenced by their regret at not finding in her ranks a great many erstwhile famous names?"

First Expression of Bewilderment

This was the first time that General de Gaulle so openly and emphatically expressed the evident bewilderment of his faction and that of many Britons over the relations of the Allied governments to the Vichy regime, on the one hand, and to the fighting Free French on the other.

De Gaulle asked his audience another question:

"What could be said to French citizens who are being asked to resist in the midst of untold sufferings, if it had to be understood that Frenchmen who have been fighting — and in what conditions — since Sept. 3, 1939, would not be treated, either as Allies or even as belligerents?"

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British Silent

Authoritative British sources declined to comment on the speech, but other quarters cited what they called the contradictory policies toward rival French groups.

Some of these are:

The British, who do not have diplomatic relations with Vichy, nevertheless acquiesce to the United States' policy of shipping materials to Vichy-ruled French North Africa even though British spokesmen charge that these supplies or their equivalent leak through to the Germans.

The United States, while maintaining normal diplomatic relations with Vichy, opened the way for Free French adherence to the 26-nation anti-Axis pact.

General de Gaulle also has placed Free French forces in the Pacific under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's supreme command. It was announced today. And the aid of these forces, based notably at Tahiti and New Caledonia on the supply routes to Australia, has been accepted by the United States government.

There are other paradoxes in the French situation. The United States has given Lend-Lease aid to the Free French, but at the same time has never recognized De Gaulle's movement formally. The maintenance of an ambassador in Vichy is an effort by the United States to keep that regime from going over completely to the Axis side.

State Department officials recently said that United States relations with Vichy were on a "day-to-day" basis. This announcement followed disclosure that the Vichy-ruled administration on the Caribbean Island of Martinique had permitted an Axis submarine raider to land an injured crewman there for hospital attention, and a British charge that French officials in Tunisia had shipped gasoline and other supplies across the border into Italian Tripoli to be used against the British in the Libyan warfare.

London, April 1 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle indicated today a feeling that his Free French movement is being pushed aside and in a warning note declared, "Fighting France means to go forward shoulder to shoulder with her Allies on the express condition that her Allies go forward with her." In a luncheon speech, he hinted that the United Nations should conduct negotiations relating to French matters with Free French headquarters in London, not with Vichy.

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"How would it be possible," he asked, "to persuade this nation (France) that her future lies in victory, dishonor in capitulation and duty in freedom if by any unfortunate chance her Allies themselves come to accept the neutralization of France as dictated to Vichy by Hitler, and only discuss matters concerning the interest of my country with the traitors who are oppressing her and taking their orders from the enemy?"

France is going through "the greatest revolution in all her history," he added, and after the war will be a new country "guided by new men" and far different politically, socially and morally from the country the Allies once knew.

23 Evacuees Reach Safety in Australia

Sydney, Australia, April 1—(AP)—Twenty - three evacuees from an island north of Australia arrived in this country today after a perilous trip on which they lived on native food and roots, hacked their way through jungles, and crossed rivers in primitive canoes.

Members of the party, which included planters and European policemen, were sworn to temporary secrecy on the details of their journey in order not to endanger the lives of friends who were left behind. However, they said they believed some of these also may have escaped.

20 Fleeing Java by Air Lost

LONDON, April 1 (AP).—The British Empire flying boat Circe, carrying a crew of four and sixteen passengers escaping from Java, was lost somewhere in Dutch East Indies waters late in February, the Dutch news agency Aneta reported today on the basis of information from Australia. There has been no word of any survivors, Aneta said. The plane's last radio message gave its position as 200 miles from Tjilatjap on Java's south coast.

DE GAULLE WARNS ALLIES ON VICHY

Says Free French Must Be Consulted on Policy.

Cupid Via Radio

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New York, April 1 (AP)—It's a long way to Australia, but members of the Royal Australian Air Force on leave here are doing what they can to protect their romantic interests back home.

In a short-wave broadcast to Australia tonight, thirty-three RAAF flyers will plead with Australian girls to "treat the American visitors kindly, but don't marry them."

If only the girls will listen, the marriage problem which has been vexing both Anzac and American officials during the past few days will clear up of itself.

FDR Stresses MacArthur In Command of All Forces

Washington, April 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt reiterated at a press conference yesterday that General Douglas MacArthur was the supreme commander of United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific. He assumed, he said, that that meant MacArthur was commander of Army, Navy and Air forces.

Turning to his naval aide, Captain John L. McCrea, he asked whether that was correct, and McCrea nodded assent.

The president's remarks were prompted by an inquiry about a new story that there was some question whether MacArthur had jurisdiction over naval forces.

Pacific Council Meets To Draft War Strategy

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Representatives of 7 Nations Hail 'Very Satisfactory Beginning.'

WASHINGTON, April 1 — (AP) Seven men charged with devising a win-the-war strategy for the vast Pacific assembled for the first time today around the cabinet table at the White House and made a "very satisfactory beginning."

President Roosevelt reviewed the grave problems confronting this new Pacific council, various points were considered and discussed and Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese foreign minister, declared afterward:

"We will be getting to grips with the whole situation more and more."

No Major Decisions

Apparently no major decisions were reached today. They are expected to evolve from future conferences to be held with reasonable regularity starting next Tuesday.

The council was created Monday as the vehicle for coordinating the war efforts of the United States, China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Netherlands and Great Britain—the nations actively battling Japan.

This body, one authority asserted, probably will take over direction of the conflict in the Pacific theater, while a Pacific council in London gradually may disband or confine its attention to the European and Middle Eastern phases of the war as they affect Pacific operations.

Military Matters Discussed

The direction of the Pacific war from Washington appeared likely to apply more to political and economic aspects than to actual combatant operations. Yet military matters were discussed to some extent today among this council of civilians.

Attending the initial meeting as council members, in addition to the President and Soong, were Lord Halifax, the British ambassador; Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian minister of external affairs, now on a mission to the United States; Walter Nash, New Zealand minister; Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands minister; and Hume Wrong, counsellor of the Canadian legation. Mr. Roosevelt also brought Harry L. Hopkins, lease-lend supervisor and members of the War Production board, into the deliberations.

It was Evatt who reported a "very satisfactory beginning." Nash said it was a "tremendously interesting and valuable meeting." Halifax called it "most helpful."

And Evatt and Nash agreed that full opportunity had been provided for an expresion of the views of Australia and New Zealand. Their countries in particular had insisted on establishment of the council so they might have a louder voice in determining how the conflict should be waged in the southwest Pacific.

Pacific Council Talks On War Situation

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 1 — The new Pacific War Council, representing seven United Nations actively fighting in the Pacific theater, met for the first time today in what members said afterward was a tremendously valuable conference.

Seated around a White House cabinet table with President Roosevelt were officials of Australia, New Zealand, China, the Netherlands, Canada and Great Britain.

Over-All Effort Studied

Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, told reporters:

"We will be getting to grips with the whole situation more and more."

To a question whether he received any encouragement regarding his own country's problems, he replied that the emphasis was on the over-all war effort rather than on the interests of any single nation.

The participants indicated that Mr Roosevelt acted as presiding officer and did a large portion of the talking.

Situation Reviewed

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, representing Great Britain, said there was a "general review" of the war situation by the President and "various points were considered and discussed." He said the meeting was "most helpful" and that meetings would be held with reasonable regularity. The next was scheduled for Tuesday.

Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to the United States and also her representative on the Pacific Council, asserted that it was a "tremendously interesting and valuable meeting."

Australians Satisfied

Both Nash and Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, agreed that their countries had had a full opportunity to express their views and had not been subordinated in any way. Evatt said the conference provided a "very satisfactory beginning."

The discussions, Nash said, were not devoted to military matters alone.

Harry L. Hopkins, lend-lease supervisor and member of the War Production Board, was a second American representative at the parley. Others attending were Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister to the United States, and Hume Wrong, counselor of the Canadian legation.

Talks Termed Imperative

To a question whether he would represent Australia permanently on the council, Evatt responded that he would do so for "the time being." He said he expected to leave for Canada after Tuesday's conference but that he planned to return to Washington.

Observers expected the efforts of the members of the War Council to produce the first complete unity of war planning since Japan cracked the ring of Allied defenses in the Southwestern Pacific by overwhelming Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.

President Roosevelt had said it was imperative that the United Nations in the Western Pacific "consider together" high policy for successful prosecution of the war.

Their efforts were expected to produce the first complete unity of war planning since Japan cracked the ring of Allied defenses in the Southwestern Pacific by over-Dutch East Indies.

President Roosevelt, who announced formation of the council Monday, called the other members to meet with him at the White House today in their initial session and while official word was lacking as to the first work to be undertaken Mr. Roosevelt himself has described it as imperative that the United Nations in the Western Pacific "consider together" high policy for the war's successful prosecution.

Seven Invited to Attend

Summoned to the meeting were Viscount Halifax, the British ambassador; Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian minister of external affairs; Walter Nash, New Zealand minister to the United States; T. V. Soong, Chinese foreign minister; Alexander Loudon, minister from the Netherlands, and Hume Wrong, Canadian legation counselor, representing Canada in the absence of Canadian Minister Leighton McCarthy.

It was authoritatively predicted that the council here would virtually assume supreme direction of the Pacific war policy, whereas a somewhat kindred body in London, with only British commonwealth representatives, would gradually cease to function.

President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday offered no details on the council's immediate agenda, except to say that it had been formed to permit consultations on the general progress of defending ourselves against the powers of darkness.

Reads Excerpt from Letter

Amplifying his reference to the powers of darkness, Mr. Roosevelt noted that this was Holy Week and read an excerpt from a personal letter he had received.

"No matter what may be the religious faith of individuals," the letter said, "most Americans see in Calvary's cross the eternal symbol that light will conquer darkness, truth prove stronger than error, and life greater than death. It is the only sign by which we can conquer the power of black paganism that now threatens every thing which we hold dear."

The Washington council makes its appearance on the world scene at a critical period in the Pacific conflict when Japan's next major move is still uncertain and preparations for an eventual Allied offensive are only beginning to take shape. Military and naval experts see in the present situation, however, various definable factors certain to enter into all considerations of high strategy.

Supplies First Consideration

Paramount among these is the necessity of keeping communication lines open through the Pacific to New Zealand and Australia and through the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to India and China. This means holding in check an enemy already in a position to menace those supply routes.

Another important factor is the necessity of preventing further Japanese territorial conquests to add to their gains rrom the China sea campaign, especially conquests of areas useful for future Allied offensive operations. These areas include Hawaii, the great Pacific fleet base; New Zealand and Australia, which already have been turned into Allied bases; India, with its vast wealth, great manpower resources and supply routes to China; and China itself, where it is hoped to develop air bases from which to bomb the industrial heart of Japan.

Ponder Next Jap Move

Greatest uncertainty of the war at present is whether Japan is likely to strike in full force against one or more of these areas now that her China Sea campaign is completed or whether she will devote her main powers in the near future to recovering from the losse suffered in that campaign, regrouping her military and naval forces and working desperately to make use of the raw material supplies already captured such as rubber in Malaya and oil in the Dutch Indies.

In dealing with this many-sided situation, the great problem of the United Nations is the old, old problem of this war—getting men and equipment to the scene of operations in quantities sufficient to meet the foe on equal terms.

Australia Sends General To D. C.

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[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, April 1—Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smart is going to Washington to represent Australia in war councils of the United Nations, Army Minister Francis M. Forde announced today.

General Smart, who has been in charge of the Australian army's southern command, will represent Australia on the United Nations chiefs of staff committee.

Canada Names General Pope

OTTAWA, April 1 (AP).—The appointment of Major General Maurice Pope as the representative in Washington of the war committee of the Canadian Cabinet was announced today by the office of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, which said General Pope would maintain contact with the combined Chiefs of Staff Committee.

The appointment was expected to give Canada a direct voice in the discussions of high Allied strategy which will take place in Washington, where a Pacific War Council has been set up.

General Pope, former vice-chief of the Canadian General Staff, will not be a member of the combined Chiefs of Staff Committee, the announcement said, but will attend its meetings whenever matters affecting Canada are under consideration, and will be available for consultation.

SON OF ADMIRAL WINS NAVY CROS

Joseph K. Taussig, Jr., Cited for Heroism During Pearl Harbor Attack.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD, Calif., April 1.—(AP) Two 21-year-old heroes of Uncle Sam who clung to their posts although seriously hurt by Japanese fire on Dec. 7, received the coveted Navy Cross today and the thanks of their President and country.

The two, both wounded in the action, were Ensign Joseph K. Taussig, Jr., of Jamestown, R. I. and Corp. Harold R. Hazelwood, Stark City, Mo., of the Marine corps.

Taussig, the son of Vice Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, retired, former commandant of the Fifth Naval district, received his award—the second highest the Navy has to offer—lying flat in bed with his left leg in a cast.

He beamed as Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, commandant of the 12th Naval district, pinned the cross on his nightshirt in behalf of Secretary Knox and President Roosevelt.

Taussig was just out of Annapolis with the class of '41. He was senior officer present in the anti-aircraft battery of the U. S. S. Nevada and, although seriously wounded, refused to leave his battle station and insisted on continuing the control of his battery until he was forcefully taken from his station.

His citation termed it "distinguished service in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own physical condition."

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COMPLACENCY AMAZES MEN FROM CORREGIDOR

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—(AP) Staff members of the U. S. high commissioner to the Philippines, returning from the southwest Pacific war zone, reported today they were "shocked at the complacency in the states."

Ranking members of Commissioner Francis B. Sayre's staff, his wife and son, arrived on a transport after a circuitous journey from the Philippines, accomplished without incident.

Staff members who underwent frequent bombing and shelling in the islands reported "the absence of a consciousness of war here is shocking.

"The shock of discovering that people here have little conception that a vast war is being fought on an intense scale far overshadows our tremendous relief and exhilaration of returning safely," said a ranking member of Sayre's staff.

Mrs. Sayre Tells Of Women's Lot On Corregidor

High Commissioner's Wife, in U. S., Says Men Thought Only of Fighting Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1 (AP).—Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, first woman to return to the United States from Corregidor since the Japanese struck, described that island fortress today as a man's land where women soon learn to shift for themselves.

It is a land where fighting men, their spirit "simply magnificient," think only of getting the Japanese planes that harass them; where women feel keenly that they are extraneous. It is a land where men have eyes on the sky and sea for help they "know is coming."

Mrs. Sayre, a tall, brown-haired woman with a ready smile, is the wife of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines. She, her son and staff members of the commission arrived in the United States by transport after an uneventful but circuitous voyage.

How they made their way from the Philippines is a Navy secret.

Mrs. MacArthur Was There

Aside from nurses on the island, Mrs. Sayre was one of less than a dozen women who fled Manila to Corregidor. Another was Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, whom she knew well.

Their party left Manila on Dec. 24, the day the Japanese first bombed the port area. They traveled the short distance on a small interisland steamer between bombings, not only of the port area but of Corregidor itself. With them were President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines and his family.

From the first day on the fort they were subjected to incessant bombings and then to shellings. Business was conducted much of the time from a bomb shelter. Everything was simplicity itself.

The treatment of the women on the fort was "very thoughtful," Mrs. Sayre said, but "we felt keenly that it was entirely a military fort and women were extraneous."

"We learned to adapt ourselves to that kind of life. We learned to look after ourselves."

When a reporter commented that she appeared to have withstood the incessant bombings well, she replied: "There is some sort of inner strength that comes to people you don't realize you have."

Her fifteen-year-old son, William Graves, has become more nervous as a result of his experiences, she said.

Proud of Defenders

She obviously was proud of the defense the Americans and Filipinos have put up on Corregidor and Bataan. Her eyes sparkled as she told of the expert anti-aircraft fire of the mc how they live to man their guns, how "all they think about is getting those planes."

From the woman's point of view, a shelling is worse than a bombing from the air, because in a bombing you can hear the anti-aircraft guns as they spot the approaching planes and you can dive for shelter. But in a shelling, you're not sure when it will begin or when it will end.

The Army nurses on the island, she said, are "doing a grand job." And "so are the Filipino nurses."

"It was inspiring to see the way the Filipinos rose to demands made on them."

One ranking member of the Sayre party, who asked that his name be omitted, said the relief and exhilaration felt on the safe arrival home was shocked from them by the complacency they found in the states.

The landing party included Woodbury Willoughby, financial adviser to the High Commissioner, and Mrs. Willoughby; E. D. Hester, economic adviser to the High Commissioner; Cabot Coville, State Department foreign service officer attached to the staff of the High Commissioner; James J. Saxon, Treasury Department; Miss Anna Belle Newcomb, the High Commissioner's private secretary; Mrs. Janet White, sta secretary.

Private MacArthur's Goal

Grandnephew, Seeking Flying Cadetship, Wants to Serve Under General

ST. LOUIS, April 1 (AP).—There's one thing Private Ernest B. MacArthur would like above all else right now and that would be to serve under his granduncle, General Douglas MacArthur. The six-foot five-inch soldier hopes to see action under his illustrious relative as a pilot. He has qualified for the aircraft workers' sheet metal school at Jefferson Barracks until his application as a flying cadet is acted upon.

MacArthur, twent,-six years old, a native of Frisco City, Ala., is a grandson of the late Charles Arthur MacArthur, brother of the general. He was working in a Mobile, Ala., shipyard as a sheet-metal worker when he was drafted on March 13. He tried to enlist in the Navy several times in the last three years, but was turned down because of defective teeth.

500 Japs Off To Owens Valley

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, April 1—Five hundred Japanese — from doll-like babies to elderly shopkeepers—boarded a special train today for the Government's new internment center at Manzanar.

The greatest mass movement in the nation's history was officially under way. By the time the evacuation is over, six weeks or so hence, the Government estimates that 139,000 Pacific Coast Nipponese will be relocated in inland areas, there to pick up the threads of their lives, interrupted when bombs fell on peaceful Hawaii.

Evacuees Seem Happy

Without exception, the evacuees seemed philosophically happy. Several said that reports from Manzanar, where advance contingents of Japanese tradesmen went last month to prepare the site, have described the pleasant conditions there.

Evidence of wealth were seen in today's group. Luggage for the most part was modern. Six members of the Hori family, which owned a large department store, were first aboard the train. Mike Hori, son of the store's founder, and his bride were turning the trip into a honeymoon.

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Some Bent Under Bundles

Rouged girls of high-school and college age mingled with patient grandmothers, some of them bent under bundles of possessions.

Brother Theophane, of the Catholic Maryknoll School, said good-by to members of his Boy Scout troops and told them the troops would be reorganized under his leadership at Manzanar.

"It is amazing the difference in these people when they reach the Owens Valley," the cleric declared. "The old people particularly like it, because there is no more pressure and fear, and they have work to do."

Bombers Show Their Worth

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By Devon Francis

Wide World Aviation Editor

New York, April 1—Out of the confusion of the war in the Southwest Pacific has come a report justifying America's construction of large armadas of heavy, long-range bombers for offensive action in the air.

Melbourne news dispatches state that this country's four-engine bombers, the kind which can fly several thousand miles non-stop, not

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only have been dealing effective blows at the Japanese with explosives but are shooting down attacking aircraft as well.

First on the list of musts in building up United States air power for World War II is the construction of large numbers of such heavy bombers. In seven States factories already are turning them out or will be in the next few months.

Cutting Down Pursuers

Most surprising to the layman is the degree of self-protection built into the planes.

They abound with machine-gun positions, from which gunners can pour streams of fire at enemy interceptor planes bent on shooting them down. General MacArthur's command was especially happy over the ruinous fire which the bombers' tail gunners have been able to turn on Japanese pursuit pilots.

A favorite trick of an interceptor pilot is to attack a bomber at what rdinarily is its least protected spot, the tail. Stern attacks have become highly dangerous, usually fatal, for Japanese pilots in the Southwestern Pacific.

Melbourne also attributes to the high-altitude performance of the bombers their ability to attack Japanese objectives without running the risk of assaults by defending Japanese interceptor pilots. The Japanese aren't flying that high.

Clouds of poor visibility conditions occasionally make it necessary for American bombers to descend to altitudes where they encounter Japanese pursuits.

Military-wise, the American four-engine bomber is a peculiarly native institution. It was born of the theory that big airplanes could be used in the event of war to attack, far at sea, an enemy flotilla trying to invade the country.

Japan Also Using Giants

Italy, France, England and Germany missed the boat on the heavy bomber type when they began building up their air forces. But the Japanese didn't. Tokyo's air assault weapons apparently include a considerable number of big bombers, as shown by the types thrown against Corregidor.

England and Germany started late to mend their error, but today they, too, are constructing fleets of big planes. Russia has experimented intensively in the large bomber field, but little has been heard from the Soviet's four-engine type.

Presently new American heavy bombers, which can climb faster and fly more swiftly with their two-ton loads than their forebears, will be thrown into the fray. The War Department is, of course, keeping details on the new planes secret.

SOVIETS REBUILD SIBERIAN FORCES

Million Men Again Watch Japs in Manchoukuo.

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London, April 1 (A. P.).—A responsible foreign informant said today that the Russians, while mobilizing the bulk of their military man power against the Germans, had restored their Siberian Army to nearly 1,000,000 men, who were fairly well equipped.

"They are watching the Japanese carefully," he said.

The Japanese, he reported, have suggested to Russia that, as a show of good will toward Japan, the Soviet's Far Eastern troops should be withdrawn to a line of demarcation agreed upon by both nations and that certain air ports should be abandoned. He expressed doubt that the Russians would agree.

This informant said that Japan had outlined to the Germans the following disposition of Japan's troops, numbering seventy-six divisions: Fourteen divisions in Manchoukuo, thirteen in China, three in Burma, six in Java, three in the New Guinea area, six in the rest of the Netherlands East Indies, five in the Philippines, three on Japanese islands, five in Formosa and eighteen in reserve.

Reds And Nazis Clash In Donets

Basin Wartront

Moscow Radio Says Hour Of Liberation Is Near

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By WILLIAM L. HUMPHREYS

London, Apr. 1 (AP)—Bitter fighting now underway in the Donets Basin on Russia's Southern Front was reported tonight to be gradually developing into a titanic clash which ultimately may determine the outcome of 1942's warm weather operations on the entire Russian-German battlefront.

Dispatches from both Moscow and Berlin indicated that the entire front from Leningrad to the Black sea now is locked in a see-saw struggle, with both the Russian and German high commands moving masses of reserves into the central and southern zones.

See, No Lightning Attack

In view of this, London observers find it difficult to predict that either side could develop any lightning spring offensive.

Rather, they preferred to view the curent action in the Donets basin, where the roads are now drying steadily, as pivotal fighting holding the key to the entire warm weather situation for the remainder of the year. The side winning the advantage here is expected to prevail.

Incessant German counterattacks to recover lost ground and relieve the encircled Nazi Sixteenth army in the Staraya Russa sector on the northwestern front are stressed in reports from Stockholm.

Army Cut in Half

These reports state that the beleaguered German force, which originally numbered 100,000 men, has been cut in half by methodical Russian bombing and artillery fire.

Moscow Reports Successes

Tonight's Moscow communique reported a number of successful operations on the Leningrad front, in which about 3,000 German officers and soldiers were annihilated during the last two days.

A Russian drive to close a pincers movement on the strategic town of Vyazma from the north is believed to have advanced further with a Soviet announcement that 12 villages on this northwestern front had been recaptured within 24 hours.

Liberation of Vitebsk Near

Meanwhile the Moscow radio broadcast to the people of Vitebsk, only 7 miles from the Polish border that their hour of liberation is "not far off."

London observers interpreted the northwestern front advance and the radio announcement as an indication that the Russian high command was strengthening and widening the arm of their western-most advance on the north of Vyazma.

This line extends back to Rzhev, which the Germans still are holding doggedly. Any extension of it without a substantially guaranteed challenge to the Germans north and south of this spearhead will place the Russians in a precarious position, London observers believe.

These observers watched the southern front action, however, as a more trustworthy forecaster of what warm weather, dry land fighting is to bring everywhere in Russia this summer.

The fronts farther north still are presenting what amounts to continuation of the Russians' winter successes. The south, however, with the earlier disappearance of spring mud, is looked to for the first clues to what the all-important summer months of this all-important year will bring.

Nazis Reported Losing Heavily in Attacks

Moscow, April 1 (AP)—German counter-attacks which cost the Nazis 2,400 men in a desperate attempt to regain lost ground were reported today by the Russians, who said one crossroads village changed hands several times in a battle into which both sides hurled medium and heavy tanks, artillery and planes.

The Germans finally were forced back there, Tass reported, and the Soviet Information Bureau declared that altogether the Red army won back three towns in the latest tests of strength.

In the fight for the crossroads town the Germans were said to have lost 250 men. Tass said 1,800 German dead were left on another battle front in the central sector after a four-day battle.

On the Kalinin front, northwest of Moscow, one unit successfully repelled a German counter-attack and inflicted losses on the Germans in a pursuit. The report said more than 350 dead Germans remained on the battlefield.

Heavy losses have been inflicted on the Germans in stiff fighting over a central front sector, a Pravda dispatch reported.

Germans Claim Gains at Orel

BERLIN, April 1 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—Strong Soviet forces have been repelled in attacks in the Donets area and also in the central and northern sectors of the Russian front, the German High Command communiqué said today.

German forces, attacking northeast of Orel, about 200 miles south of Moscow, drove the Russians from their positions, the bulletin said. In this action, it added, the Germans seized hundreds of prisoners and captured seven tanks, sixty-five mine-throwers and machine guns.

Italian airmen were cited for an air battle in the south in which, it was said, they shot down four, and possibly six, Russian fighters from a twelve-plane formation, even though they were outnumbered, suffering no losses.

Without specifying where the fighting occurred, it said the Bavarian Ninety-seventh Light Infantry and the Brandenburg 257th Infantry Division had repelled stronger tank-led Russian forces, inflicting heavy losses of men and matériel "in weeks of most strenuous defensive fighting."

NAZIS GROOM MILLIONS FOR SPRING PUSH

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London Sources Estimate 11,500,000 Troops Will Participate in Great Campaigns in Russia

London, April 1 (AP)—Red army men of Sevastopol, veterans of a 150-day siege, were reported counter-attacking today in a Crimean preliminary to vast spring engagements which London observers expect to involve about 4,500,000 Germans and 7,000,000 Russians.

Moreover, there were Axis accounts of new Russian thrusts against Kharkov, Donets Basin industrial center.

Bucharest advices relayed by the Vichy radio said Soviet armored forces, following artillery preparation lasting until Monday midnight, had launched an offensive at the German defenses of Kharkov from three sides, north, east and south.

45,000 Men Sacrificed

The German radio asserted today "all these thrusts collapsed" and that mopping up operations yielded several hundred prisoners.

Tass declared the Germans had sacrificed 45,000 men, including "units reserved for their much-advertised spring offensive," in vain efforts to capture Sevastopol, Soviet Black Sea naval base, and that action to break their ring was under way.

Qualified informants in London said Adolf Hitler was moving 100 fresh divisions into Russia to bolster about 180 struggling in snow and mud to hold key salients against Russian pressure generated throughout the winter.

Nazis Fail in Crimea.

Renewed German efforts to take over all the Crimea and crack Russian defense lines before the oil-rich Caucasus on the 400-mile southern mainland front between Orel and Taganrog were forecast.

Listening post advices suggested to one responsible foreign source that the Germans were preparing for a series of southern drive "to clear the railroads and bases they need if they are ever to shake hands with the Japanese in Persia Iran) or the Indian Ocean."

"Hitler has been forced to use prematurely 40 of the 140 divisions he had been resting and conditioning in the Warsaw area especially for the spring attack," he said.

Exhaustion of the Finns "and their subjection to so many seditious influences" were declared to have forced Germany to take over all Karelian Isthmus operations against Russia.

Losses Termed Horrible

Russian losses, however, were pictured as "horrible and unique in history" in a dispatch broadcast from Berlin.

Baron von Wangenheim, Frankfurter Zeitang correspondent, asserted that now and then in the winter campaign German troops "had to blow up heaps of bodies lying in a field to free the field for our arms." He estimated that the preceding summer campaign had cost Russia from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 killed and wounded.

Troop Movements Reported.

Stockholm dispatches reported 13,000 German troop trains had moved eastward in the last three months.

Closely following upon reported pledges of fresh Balkan manpower for Hitler's war effort, Russians said prisoners captured in the Crimea included many conscripts of non-German origin who complained of their treatment in the German Army.

Tass said these were taken in a rout of the twenty-second tank division, which the Russian News Agency identified as a unit hastily transferred from France after Soviet forces had destroyed the eighteenth tank division. It asserted that more than fifty tanks of the twenty-second division were knocked out of action in a day's fighting.

Russian submarines in the Black Sea were reported by an authoritative source today to be effectively attacking German sea communications between Constanta, Rumania and the German-held Russian port of Odessa.

Declaring that the Russian Black Sea fleet was making a "very powerful contribution toward a final Russian victory," he said that while the fleet remained in being there was little chance of a successful German attempt to land forces on the east or southeast shores of the Black Sea.

BULGARIAN ARMY PURGE HINTS MOVE ON RUSSIA

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BERN, April 1.—(AP) The Bulgarian government is carrying out an extensive purge in the army in preparation for sending troops to the eastern front, it was reported tonight.

Sources with close Bulgarian connections said that hundreds of officers with Russian sympathies were either being transferred to unimportant posts or arrested.

Rumania to Stay in War, To 'Destroy Bolshevism'

Antonescu Denies Desire to Keep Troops at Home

BERNE, Switzerland, April 1 (AP).—Rumanian Foreign Minister Mihail Antonescu declared today that his country intends to fight Soviet Russia to the finish because "we are fighting for a new state and a new human being."

He described his statement as an answer to foreign reports that his country wanted to withdraw from the war in the East and keep her troops at home.

The tone of his speech was entirely different from his declaration on March 19, in which he attacked Hungary, and his comments today

also made no reference to the controversy over Transylvania. Diplomatic circles interpreted this change as a result of recent German-Italian talks.

Some people, Antonescu complained, had misunderstood the fact that Rumania was keeping silent about the Russian war.

"We are fighting from a European feeling of responsibility," he declared. "The European mission is not a mission of words. We must destroy Bolshevism."

NORTHERN CONVOY GUARD INCREASED

British Use More Warships on Route to Murmansk.

London, April 1 (A. P.).—British officials announced today that northern sea patrols and escorts for Russia-bound convoys have been re-enforced and that all of the convoy attacked earlier this week in the opening phase of Germany's Arctic Ocean offensive to cut the Soviet supply lines had "arrived safely at a Russian port."

London circles which confirmed the safe arrival of the ships laden with war material for the Red armies did not identify the port, but reports from Stockholm said the ships had reached Murmansk, nearest of the two chief Russian Arctic harbors. The other is Archangel.

Strengthening of the British sea patrols was interpreted as meaning a marked increase in the flow of United States and British equipment to Russia due to improved weather conditions and a consequent betterment of port facilities.

Hunger Riots at Essen Reported by Moscow

Red Radio Quotes a German Slogan: 'Down With Hitler'

LONDON, April 1 (AP).—The Moscow radio reported today that "hunger revolts" took place a few days ago among workers of Essen, the German munitions center in the Ruhr, and declared police guards and armed Storm Troop formations were being increased at German war factories.

The Essen disturbances occurred when cutting of the bread ration was announced a few days ago, the radio said, and such slogans as "We want more bread," "Stop the war" and "Down with Hitler" appeared on factory walls.

Police carry out exercises which involve the erection of barricades and the posting of machine guns on roofs of neighboring buildings when the shifts are changing at Neukoeln and other factory districts of Berlin, the broadcast added, and special police committees have been formed to deal with sabotage.

Two important centers in Poland for the illicit sale of German army gasoline have been discovered and nigh German officers of the army, air force and Gestapo have been arrested, it was said.

YUGOSLAV MISSION SEEKS AERIAL AID FOR LOYAL TROOPS

Planes Could Fly Supplies to Guerilla Fighters, Keep Nazis Diverted.

Washington, Apr. 1 (AP)—Eleven husky Yugoslav airmen filled with a burning desire to avenge the Nazi invasion of their country have just arrived here to seek American aid for the Serbian Chetniks still harassing Axis forces by periodic raids from mountain hideaways in Yugoslavia.

Col. Dragutin Savich, acting commanding officer of the Yugoslav Air Forces and head of the newly-arrived mission, told reporters today that the guerilla warriors and loyal regulars under Gen. Draja Mahailovic in South Serbia and Bosnia were in an "anemic state" and needed a "blood transfusion."

Colonel Savich said supplies could be flown to Yugoslav resisters, whom he placed at 100,000 men, by long-range planes taking off from Syria and dropping food and war equipment by parachutes.

He added that it was not only "extremely necessary" to get supplies to Mahailovic, whose year-long stand against invasion he likened to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's resistance on Bataan, but the United Nations should "proceed on a fixed plan of development of the war in all theaters."

This should include, he said, a general operation to ameliorate the situation in the Mediterranean war area."

Colonel Savich received reporters in the Yugoslav Legation where boxed Red Cross supplies were awaiting shipment to Yugoslav prisoners of war. He and his associates were dressed in light blue uniforms adorned with the aviation Insignia of Gold under the Yugoslav Crown.

He said the mission came here from the Middle East via London and would explore with United Nations military experts all the possibilities for keeping Germany diverted in the Balkans as she plans her spring offensive.

"The Yugoslav position for this spring," he declared in response to questions, "is to keep disturbing German communications on the right flank and oblige the Nazis to keep strong forces in Yugoslavia which they could use to better advantage elsewhere."

740 Dutch Jews Reported Dead in German Mines

Sent Unprotected Into Sulphur Works' 'Poisonous Vapors'

LONDON, April 1 (AP).—The Netherlands government-in-exile reported tonight that 740 of 1,200 Dutch Jews, sent by the Germans to forced labor in the salt and sulphur mines at Mauthausen, Austria, have died, and that the Germans deliberately sent them without protection into the "poisonous vapors."

"The protests of the civilized world, when informed by the Netherlands government, were unavailing," the announcement, made on Radio Orange, said.

"Urgent requests by the Red Cross to be admitted to the victims were bluntly refused because the matter was called by the Germans 'our private affair'," said the announcement as carried by Aneta, Dutch news agency.

The statement recalled the arrest of 800 Jews in Amsterdam in February, 1941, in a roundup in the streets, and the seizure of 400 in other Netherlands towns a few weeks later, and added: "Terrible rumors about their fate have been going around since. It has now been established that 740 of the 1,200 have died."

TEACHERS IN JAIL

BERN, Switzerland, April 1—(AP) Seventy per cent of all Norwegian school teachers are in jail and "the situation is getting worse," a Stockholm dispatch to the National Zeitung of Basel said today.

So many teachers have been arrested that it is considered impossible to open schools for the spring term, the dispatch continued.

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10 Norwegian Cargo Ships Make Break for Freedom

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Two Sunk Soon After Leaving Goteborg, Five Head for North Sea.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, April 2.—(AP) Ten Norwegian ships berthed in Sweden since the German invasion of Norway made a dash for England early yesterday, and two were torpedoed and sunk just outside the three-mile limit.

A third ship was damaged, and two others turned back into Goteborg, the Swedish west coast port where they had been tied up.

5 May Have Escaped

Presumably the five others reached the open sea.

The sunken ships were identified as the 12,358-ton Skytteren, and the 6,222-ton Buccaneer. The former, a floating whale oil factory built in 1901 was registered at Oslo, as was the Buccaneer, a tanker.

Survivors were believed to have been taken aboard the attacking vessels, and presumably these were Nazi ships since the waters at the entrance to the Kattegat are under German control.

The ships were struck about six miles off Kaeringoen, which is slightly north of Goteborg. The area is opposite the northern tip of Nazi-occupied Denmark.

In London, an informed source said there was no confirmation of the reported attempt to break through the German blockade, but "naturally we would be glad to add to our services any good Norwegian ships.

MORE U. S. PLANES NEEDED BY BRITAIN

America Has Supplied a Fourth of Aircraft in Middle East.

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, April 1.—(AP) Disclosing that more than a fourth of Britain's airplanes in the Middle East come from the United States, one of Britain's highest air chiefs said tonight that Hitler "must try an advance" there this spring and that more American bombers and fighters are urgently needed to stop it.

The British have had to "reshuffle" their air forces somewhat as a result of war in Malaya and Burma, he said.

The axis air assault against Malta is the prelude to Hitler's Middle East attack, the authority asserted.

This assault he described as "terrific," with Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring, German director of the 1940 air battle of Britain, supervising operations of a large force in Sicily, Sardinia and Crete from his headquarters outside Rome.

Malta has been able to stand up to it only because of a "truly heroic and successful defense" by one of the heaviest concentrations of anti-aircraft guns in the British empire, a fine fighter force steadily reinforced, an excellent warning system, extensive dugouts, and well organized repair facilities, he went on.

United States aircraft plants have built 10 per cent of the planes now defending the British isles, it was disclosed, in addition to the 25 per cent in the Middle East.

In the west, the R.A.F. has shifted its policy as a result of difficulty in bombing single factories at night unless they are very large, and now devotes its "very heavy" efforts to utilities in industrial centers and "the dormitory areas where workers sleep," the authority said.

The British thereby hope to force the German workmen to spend their nights in shelters.

R.A.F. KEEPS WATCH ON GERMAN WARSHIPS

LONDON, April 1 — (AP) The German naval squadron headed by the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz at Trondheim "has not been neglected" by the R. A. F. an authoritative British source said today.

He said photographs showed the Nazis were trying to camouflage the Tirpitz and the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen. The Prinz Eugen—which ran Dover straits with the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau—was said to be down at the stern, apparently as the result of British bombing and torpedoing.

RAF Resumes Attacks In Europe

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(By the Associated Press)

A Southeast Coast English Town, April 1—The RAF resumed its attacks on Nazi bases in northern France today for the first time since Sunday, after being forced into inaction by bad weather over the Continent.

A formation of bombers under fighter escort was seen returning from the direction of Calais this afternoon.

BERLIN RADIO SILENT

LONDON, April 1.—(AP) The Berlin radio went off the air late tonight. The Paris radio had gone off earlier.

BOULOGNE BOMBED

LONDON, April 1.—(AP) A force of British planes with fighting escort attacked the Boulogne docks this afternoon, the Air ministry announced. One bomber was lost in heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Nazis Tell of British Raids

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 1 (AP).—British bombs dropped by planes on "nuisance flights" into western Germany yesterday and last night caused slight material damage and casualties, the German high command reported today. The Germans said Nazi bombers damaged a large merchant ship by several bomb hits off the southeast English coast.

"Continuing attacks on the British Mediterranean base of Malta, Nazi planes bombed state wharves and submarine bases at Valletta as well as British airdromes in day and night raids. German fighters were reported to have shot down two enemy planes.

"Successful air attacks were directed against air fields in Libya, the coastal area of Egypt and the desert railway there."

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St. Nazaire Leaders Missing

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—There is a slender chance that a few more survivors of the British raid on the Nazi submarine base at St. Nazaire, France, last Saturday morning may elude the Germans and reach England, two Exchange Telegraph correspondents who accompanied the raiding force reported today. Lieut.-Col. A. C. Newman, Commando chief, was reported last seen dashing past one group of blazing buildings to the drydock where there was a job of wrecking to be done. Lieut. Comdr. S. H. Beattie, who took the destroyer Cambletown up to the drydock gates, was last seen still aboard preparing the charges that were to smash the drydock gates.

Quiet In Libya

Cairo, April 1 (AP)—British army headquarters reported in its briefest communique today that there was "nothing to report" on the Libyan battle situation.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), April 1 (AP).—An Italian submarine has torpedoed an enemy cruiser, the Italian High Command announced today. A communique said that the submarine, returning to its base, had confirmed that it had torpedoed and damaged an enemy cruiser in the eastern Mediterranean, as mentioned in an earlier Italian communique.

The Italians also said that their torpedo-carrying planes successfully attacked a convoy in the eastern Mediterranean and sank a large merchantman.

SIX GERMAN RAIDERS DOWNED AT MALTA

Italians Report Torpedoing of Enemy Cruiser and Freighter

VALLETTA, Malta, April 1 (AP)—Six German planes were shot down, at least three damaged and several others probably damaged during heavy sustained attacks on this British Mediterranean island base today. Some civilian casualties and property damage were acknowledged.

The Royal Air Force, without loss, shot down three planes. Anti-aircraft batteries bagged the others.

A communiqué tonight said: "There had been eight alerts in twenty-four hours, some of several hours' duration."

With improvement in the weather, the Germans resumed mass attacks with bomber formations strongly protected by fighters.

Gibraltar Guns Drive Off Axis Bombers

Gibraltar, April 1 (A. P.).—Enemy raiders flying at high altitude approached the Gibraltar fortress from a northern direction early this morning during bright moonlight. British defense guns promptly raised intense barrages which drove the raiders out of range. An official announcement said that bombs were dropped but that there were neither casualties nor damage.

R.A.F., 24 Years Old, Equals Nazi Air Total

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LONDON, April 1 (AP).—Great Britain's prized Royal Air Force, born of the union of the old Royal Flying Corps and the Naval Air Service, celebrated its twenty-fourth birthday today with the nation proudly asserting that it had achieved numerical parity with the German Air Force.

Since the start of the war the R. A. F., with dominion and Allied squadrons and anti-aircraft guns, has accounted for nearly 9,000 Axis planes, British figures show.

BOMBER FLIES ATLANTIC IN 6 HOURS, 40 MINUTES

LONDON, Thursday, April 2—(AP) An American-built four-engined Liberator (Consolidated) bomber has flown 2,200 miles from Newfoundland to Britain in the records time of six hours and 40 minutes, the ferry command announced today.

The new time of 400 minutes eclipsed by exactly one hour the trans-Atlantic flight record set three months ago by a young English pilot. The Liberator pilot averaged 330 miles per hour.

The bomber command said that the record was due "to a combination of the qualities of the airplanes, an exceptional tail wind, and magnificent navigation."

FRENCH ADMIRAL QUITS COMMITTEE TO RETURN TO SEA

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Resignation Seen as Repercussion of Seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP) Vice Admiral Emile Muselier, naval commander of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces, has resigned from the French national committee in London, it was disclosed today.

This development, announced through Free French headquarters at Montreal, was widely interpreted in diplomatic circles here as a delayed repercussion of the Christmas Eve seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon, a coup which caused considerable embarassment to the United States State department.

Seized French Islands

It was a Free French naval force under the orders of Admiral Muselier which captured the islands off the Newfoundland coast, shortly after the United States had reached an agreement with Vichy French authorities safeguarding the status quo of French possessions in the western hemisphere.

News of the seizure was followed quickly by a statement from Secretary of State Hull emphasizing that Muselier's exploit had been performed without the prior knowledge of the United States and adding that the Canadian government had been asked what it was prepared to do to restore the status quo on these islands.

Upset Vichy Relations

For some time thereafter the St. Pierre-Miquelon incident figured prominently among the differences troubling United States relations with Vichy, but the affair gradually dropped out of public discussion. When, however, it was authoritatively disclosed a week ago that Vichy and Washington had reached an accord on "practically all" questions which had been troubling relations it was forecast in some quarters that a clarification of the St. Pierre-Miquelon case might also be just around the corner.

Concession to U. S.

In these quarters, therefore, replacement of Admiral Muselier as commissioner for naval affairs in the de Gaullist French national committee was regarded as a concession to facilitate United States negotiations with Vichy on other questions.

Whether Muselier's departure would be followed by other developments affecting the status of St. Pierre and Miquelon was a matter of conjecture. State department officials would not comment, and a French embassy spokesman confined himself to the observation that the London development was not surprising under the circumstances.

Free French headquarters here, on the other hand, disclaimed any connection between the St. Pierre-Miquelon incident and Admiral Muselier's resignation. It was explained that the admiral simply had asked for transfer to an active command at sea, and that he was being succeeded on the committee by Admiral Auboineau. Reports that Muselier had been discharged and placed under house arrest in London were branded as false.

Blames Blum Regime For Delay In Rearmament Of Old France

APR 2 1942

Colonel Perre Says Troubles Which Accompanied Advent Of Popular Front In 1936 Retarded Manufacture Of Tanks

By MEL MOST

Riom, Unoccupied France, Apr. 1 (AP)—Attempts to blame his Popular Front regime for delays in the rearmament of France were attacked sharply by former Premier Leon Blum today in the first session of the Riom trial at which witnesses were permitted to mention the Popular Front by name.

Col. Jean Perre, who commanded an armored unit and who once collaborated with Gen. Charles De Gaulle, now head of the Free French forces, said it was planned in 1935 that there would be 2,000 tanks in the French Army by the end of 1938, and that this total was not reached until the middle of 1939.

"I therefore conclude," he said, "that the troubles which accompanied the advent of the Popular Front (labor troubles of 1936) caused the six months' delay in the manufacture of tanks."

Blum repeated these words and asked: "Will the witness explain just what plan he was referring to, and if it was ever published or heard before?"

The witness replied that it was not a published plan, but one which he himself had in mind. Blum immediately shot back with: "Will the witness say what was the number of tanks being manufactured in July, 1936?"

Colonel Perre refused to answer saying "I don't see any use in the question."

Blum then said:

"The delays which the witness attributed to the Popular Front could only have affected tanks which were on order in July, 1936. The comptroller general estimated the delay in these at from two to three months, but the order was so small that we caught up by simply breaking the Renault monopoly and placing additional orders with Hotchkiss."

To this Colonel Perre merely answered: "I said the Popular Front caused the delay, and I maintain what I said."

Blum returned to the attack against the next witness, Gen. Jean Langlois, who said that "certain leaders of our country did not have French thoughts." Blum asked whether he had been referred to in this remark.

"I didn't mean to bring up personalities," General Langlois answered, "but the general atmosphere — well, the League of Nations-poisoned atmosphere."

"If it was just the League of Nations," Blum observed, "I'm afraid I can't take the responsibility."

Colonel Perre's testimony on the whole appeared favorable to the defense. He said the French tanks were of good quality and that a German officer "whom we took prisoner told us: 'Our men know very well that our 37 millimeter guns are no use against your tanks.'"

The main French weakness was tank strategy, Colonel Perre said. Since tanks were attached to either infantry or cavalry, "there was nobody to occupy himself with tank doctrine as such." Tank doctrine, he said, "was split up between the infantry and the cavalry."

After tomorrow the court will be adjourned for Easter. The Paris newspapers — (German controlled) — have said that it will not meet thereafter.

Blum Defends Popular Front On Tank Output

Tells Riom Court Delays Were Overcome Simply by Breaking Monopoly

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RIOM, Unoccupied France, April 1 (AP).—Former Premier Leon Blum today attacked attempts to blame French labor troubles in 1936 for rearmament delays.

Defending himself in the war preparedness trials, the Socialist leader engaged in a verbal duel with Colonel Jean Perre, who commanded an armored unit in the war and who once was a collaborator with General Charles de Gaulle.

Colonel Perre had declared that it was planned in 1935 that there would be 2,000 tanks in the French army by the end of 1938, and that this total was not reached until the middle of 1939. "I therefore conclude," he said, "that the troubles which accompanied the advent of the Popular Front caused the six months delay in the manufacture of tanks."

Blum, who was head of the Popular Front government, waited until the end of Colonel Perre's testimony, then rose and asked the witness to explain "just what plan he was referring to, and if it was ever published or heard of before."

Colonel Perre replied that it was not a published plan, but one which he himself had had in mind.

After further exchanges Blum said angrily: "The delays which the witness attributed to the Popular Front could only have affected tanks which were on order in July, 1936. The Comptroller General estimated the delay in these at two to three months, but the order was so small that we caught up by simply breaking the Renault monopoly and placing additional orders with Hotchkiss."

Colonel Perre answered: "I said the Popular Front caused the delay, and I maintain what I said." Throughout the debate he answered all Blum's questions sarcastically, referring to himself in the third person as "the witness."

With only one more day to go before adjournment of the court, which Paris newspapers have said will not meet thereafter, Blum was not daunted by this and returned to the attack against the next witness, General Jean Langlois, for a statement he made that "certain leaders of our country did not have French thoughts."

"Perhaps General Langlois will tell the court whether he was referring to me," Blum rose to say.

"I didn't mean to bring up personalities," General Langlois answered, "but the general atmosphere—well, the League of Nations poisoned the atmosphere."

"If it was just the League of Nations," Blum replied, "I'm afraid I can't take the responsibility."

INFLATION STALKS ITALIAN FINANCE, AS DEBT MOUNTS

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Measures Adopted in Rome to Restore Nation's Faith in Its Currency.

BERN, Switzerland, April 1.—(AP) Anti-inflationary measures calculated to restore the Italian's faith in the lira have been quickly adopted at Rome following Premier Mussolini's declaration last week that the government would halt depreciation of money "with force if necessary" and that no more steps would be permitted along the road "leading to the abyss."

The Italian people, who since 1935 have not been told the amount of the nation's public debt, have now been asked to subscribe to their third big loan since Italy entered the war.

Praises Those Who Save

Mussolini, in a statement March 26 to administrators of popular banks, extolled holders of savings accounts and condemned buyers of "antique vases," and said the true interests of farmers were served by defense savings rather than by "il-

lusory price increases."

This statement was followed on March 30, according to Rome dispatches, by a decree lowering and fixing prices of flour, rice, potatoes, oils and fats.

This decree was followed on March 31 by a statement of the governor of the Banca d'Italia Azzolini to the shareholders that the government was considering a further reduction in consumption, more price fixing and a ban on real estate sales in the fight to maintain the buying power of Italian money.

Stock prices on the Milan exchange have fallen sharply in the past week as the result of a law requiring exchange of bearer shares into other shares upon which tax evasion is impossible.

Italy's debt stood at 108,638,000,000 lire (the lira formerly was worth about five cents) when last published in 1935, but is estimated in the League of Nations yearbook at 170,000,000,000 lire on June 30, 1940.

The Italian newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia says the interest on the debt is now about 11,000,000,000 lire annually.

The circulation of Italian bank notes has not been published since 1940 when it increased sharply, and national bank advances to the government have not been announced since 1939 when they tripled.

British Restrict Clothing Manufacture

London, April 1 (A. P.).—The Board of Trade ordered additional economies today in the manufacture of men's and boys' suits and overcoats, effective on May 18. Fewer buttons will be used and leather and metal buttons may not be used at all. Cuffs, tabs, belts, fancy backs and raglan sleeves will be limited severely and ulsters no longer may be manufactured.

MEXICO STRIKES HARD AT AXIS OPERATIVES

Nets 13 Japanese at Secret Radio and 30 Germans and Italians

MEXICO CITY, April 1 (AP)—Cracking down on Axis undercover agents, the Federal police have arrested thirteen Japanese found operating a secret radio station near the United States border at Chihuahua City, tracked down three others who fled to the near-by mountains and rounded up thirty Germans and Italians here, including the alleged Gestapo head for Mexico.

In disclosing the operations tonight, the authorities insisted that they were stepping-up "precautionary" measures to suppress fifth-columning and increase the Mexican counter-espionage.

In addition to the thirteen Japanese now en route here in custody and the three trapped at the mining town of Namiquipa after their escape, three Japanese were arested here and more Axis operatives were sought.

Roosevelt Gets Mexican Pledge

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Washington, April 1 (AP)—Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, personally assured President Roosevelt today that his country would do "all possible for the common cause of democracy in the present war effort."

The Foreign Minister carried this message to Mr. Roosevelt from the President of Mexico in a call at the White House today.

Dr. Padilla, who arrived here earlier this week for conferences on Mexican-United States problems, was accompanied to the White House by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador; Ramon Beteta, Under Secretary of Finance, and Luciano Wiechers.

Colombia Hunts Tokyo Admiral

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 1 (AP)—The newspaper Espectador said today that Japanese Admiral Daikoku was believed hiding in Colombia after having escaped from Panama's Pearl Island last Dec. 7. Colombian authorities have been instructed to search for him, the newspaper said.

ARGENTINA DENIED LEASE-LEND ARMS

Washington Refuses Help While Buenos Aires Is Friendly With Axis

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By JACK BEARDWOOD

Washington, April 1. (AP)—The United States has shut Argentina off from the special economic, military and naval aid granted Latin American countries, until such time as she takes her place in the hemisphere front against the Axis.

The decision, an authoritative source disclosed yesterday, was in line with a new policy of giving preferential treatment to American republics which have gone to war or severed relations with the Axis.

Nine Nations in Line

The nine nations that have declared war and the nine nations that have cut relations have exposed themselves to Axis attack, the authority explained, hence, he added, they must have all the economic aid, and military and naval material the United States can safely provide them. Because of the situation, nothing remains for the other Latin American countries.

At the present time, the official said, Argentina still maintains relations with the Axis and is failing to contribute in any effective way to the defense or security of the Western Hemisphere. Until and unless Argentina pulls her share of the hemisphere defense load it will be impossible to send military or naval supplies to the Buenos Aires government.

Consideration for Chile

Chile, the only other Latin American nation that has not yet broken with the Axis, will get modified treatment in regard to military and naval supplies, it was stated. This is because of Chile's long coastline and because her navy is smaller than that of Argentina.

After January conference of American foreign ministers in Rio de Janiero, the United States took the position that those Latin American nations that had declared war or ruptured relations were in increased peril, the expert said. This made it urgent that those countries exposing themselves to danger would receive what material this country could supply.

Foreign Policy Logical

The United States, he declared, is delineating a foreign policy that anyone would agree is legitimate and logical from any standpoint.

This country's policy on military and naval supplies must be extended also to economic and commercial matters, the informant said. However, the United States is making every effort to provide the normal supply of essential goods necessary to the economic stability of Argentina.

The authority's disclosure of the new foreign policy followed the return to Argentina of a military-naval purchasing mission. Its return resulted in speculation concerning relations between the United States and Argentina.

Outspoken Arms Policy Impresses Latins

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By John Lear

Wide World News Writer

Washington, April 1—The new United States policy toward Latin America—arming only those neighbors who will fight shoulder to shoulder with us—is the kind of honest plain talk the Latins like.

Over and over during thirteen months I spent in eight South American countries in 1940 and 1941, the Latins told me:

"You North Americans treat us like children. You pat us on the head and say "There, there, you are a nice child' when you do not think we are nice children at all. You think you are fooling us that way. But you are not fooling us. You are fooling only yourselves. You are the children. In diplomacy, especially, you are amateurs. You should stop trying to be polite. A Latin diplomat can outbow and outtalk you any time. You should speak out plainly, saying what you expect of us. When you do, your expectations will be met."

Threats Avoided

The new policy, as enunciated by a high Government official yesterday, is outspoken. It says clearly and firmly that we will supply arms and other defense aids only to those who actually join our side in the war: either by breaking relations with the Axis, declaring war, or participating in armed-defense activity on land or sea.

Arms are precious, and we cannot afford to give away any which will not be used against the common enemy or which might conceivably be used by "fifth columnists" to stab us in the back.

Argentines Aware

Even the people of Argentina, aware that Nazis chased out of other Latin countries have thronged to Buenos Aires to carry on their underground work, cannot fail to see the logic of the argument.

It is to the people of Argentina that the new policy means most, because the Argentine will be the only country cut off from United States arms.

It is true that Chile shares with Argentina the failure to break with the Axis or declare war, but Chile is convoying her own ships supplying this country with vital war materials. Besides, Chile has said she will be on our side if we help defend her coastline, and informed sources expect she soon will be in position to take her stand.

Will the new policy make Argentina change her mind about being "neutral toward all"?

There are two reasons why it may:

1. Argentine reluctance to tie too closely to the United States in the past has been partly pride, partly the belief that she could gain more by staying in the middle of the road and selling grain and beef to whoever could buy and partly to Nazi propagandists who preach that the United States cannot be trusted to be loyal.

The new policy shows we can be loyal. Our arms are going to those nations, no matter how small or weak, who had the courage to stand up against the Axis powers. We are being loyal to those little nations even though our Government realizes big Argentina may choose to line up on the other side. That loyalty is bound to impress the Argentine people, and make them more confident that we would protect them if they joined us and were attacked as a result.

2. Argentina needs to import many necessities of life in order to survive. Europe is cut off by sea blockade. Only the United States is left. Under the new United States policy, every effort will be made to provide the things Argentina needs to prevent economic breakdown. But in this field, as in arms, the preference in United States exports must go to those nations which are in the fight on our side.

USE OF GULF PORTS MAY AID SHIPPING

Commerce Official Cites Shorter, Safer Route from Latin Americas.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP) Wayne C. Taylor, under-secretary of Commerce, today urged that gulf shipping ports be used for a large part of the Latin American trade now handled by Atlantic ports.

To facilitate this, Taylor suggested the creation of a "foreign trade zone," at some gulf port. The only "foreign trade zone" is now at Stapelton, Staten Island, N. Y. Under present law, the zone can be created only on application of local interests at a port, but Taylor said that unless some gulf port initiated such a project soon, the Commerce department will ask Congress for authority to create such a zone without an invitation.

Taylor said that ocean shipping from Latin America to gulf ports would be both shorter and safer than the present routes to the north Atlantic ports.

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The savings in mileage, he added, was sufficient to enable the same ships to handle 25 per cent more traffic if they use the gulf instead of the north Atlantic.

"Not only is the length of the sea route shortened," Taylor said in an article in The Foreign Commerce Weekly, an official publication, "but the area of routes convergence—the gulf and Caribbean area—is precisely the area already under our Navy's most constant vigilance because of its importance to the Panama canal."

He said many of the essential materials needed by the United States in its war production are available in Latin America, but the problem of using these materials will depend to a great extent on the efficiency with which available shipping is used to bring the materials to this country.

NEW SUCCESSES AGAINST RAIDERS SETS TOLL AT 28

Navy Pilot Repeats Earlier Feat, Is Promoted to Ensign.

2 SUBS SUNK IN ATLANTIC

Third Is Destroyed by Plane in Hawaiian Area.

TWO SHIPS TORPEDOED

U-Boat Attacks on East Coast Shipping Continue, 38 Sailors Missing.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP) Donald Francis Mason, the naval enlisted pilot who recently "sighted sub, sank same," has done it again, the Navy announced today, and for his unprecedented double success has been awarded the equivalent of a second Distinguished Flying Cross and given an officer's commission.

Mason's second successful attack was one of three submarine sinkings reported by the Navy today.

The three, two in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific, raised to a grand total of 28 the number of Axis undersea craft announced as "sunk or presumed sunk" by U. S. military and naval forces thus far in the war. Of this total, 21 were blasted in the Atlantic and seven in the Pacific.

In addition to these, the Navy asserted that "there is evidence of additional sinkings of Axis undersea craft" in its campaign against merchant shipping raiders. But it said no claims would be made to these until they are absolutely certain and until the news will be of "no possible use to the enemy."

Two Ships Sunk

Meantime, ship sinkings by Axis subs continued off the Atlantic coast. The Navy announced the torpedoing of a medium-sized Panamanian merchant vessel, disclosing that 13 of its crewmen were landed at Norfolk, Va., Saturday night and the loss of a medium sized U. S. merchant vessel.

A rescue vessel picked up the first crew after they had drifted for 45 hours in one lifeboat and

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two rafts. Two others of the crew were known dead and 38 presumed lost.

At New York, the captain of a Norwegian freighter, the 2,362-ton Gunny, told how he and 11 other survivors drifted for seven days on a raft after his ship was torpedoed in the south Atlantic March 2. The survivors ate all their rations and were reduced to chewing bits of wood before being rescued. The torpedoing resulted in the death of 14 other crewmen.

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Flier Promoted

Mason, 28-year-old Rochester, Minn., man, who sank two submarines in the Atlantic area, was promoted to ensign, the starting commission rank, and was awarded a Silver Star to add to his Distinguished Flying Cross, previously given for his first sinking.

Both the other sinkings disclosed today were also due primarily to air action. One of these was accomplished chiefly by Ensign William Tepuni, 26, naval reserve pilot of San Francisco, Calif., and was in the Atlantic area. Vice Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander of the Atlantic fleet, awarded Tepuni the Distinguished Flying Cross for his exploit.

The other, in the Pacific, was effected by First Lieutenant James Valentine Edmundson, 26, of Santa Monica, Calif., an Army flier. Navy Secretary Knox commended Edmundson for the "keen observation, flying skill and successful attack with bombs" involved in his feat.

Mason's first success had been announced Feb. 26. This he tersely reported to his base in the message, "Sighted sub, sank same."

Saw U-boat During Patrol

Giving more details of this incident today, the Navy said that Mason was on a routine patrol flight when he spotted a submarine cruising at periscope depth. He dived and dropped two bombs at a low altitude, straddling the periscope. The sub was blown partially out of the water and then sank and soon afterward a large patch of oil covered the area.

It was also a patrol flight that led to the second attack. Again Mason swooped down and released dept charges. All charges hit and the U-boat blew up, scattering wreckage over a large area.

Forced U-Boat to Surface

The same day—date unannounced—that Mason scored again, Tepuni sighted another submarine, whether it was the same general sector of Atlantic war or in some other the Navy did not say. Tepuni bombed the U-boat until it lay helpless on the surface.

The next day, the Navy said, destroyers "moved in for the kill." Edmundson's citation merely credited him with "distinguished service in the line of his profession by sinking an enemy submarine in the Hawaiian area" and no other details were given.

The Navy first said that the Mason and Tepuni attacks "bring to 21 the number of enemy submarine sinking formally announced by the Navy," adding that "this figure does not include four credited to the army." Later the navy total was officially changed to 24 "sunk and presumed sunk."

Locations of the submarines successfully attacked in the Atlantic have not been divulged, but in the Pacific, the Japanese according to various official announcements, have lost one off the west coast, two at Pearl Harbor, two in the Marshall islands, one at Wake island and one in the Hawaiian area.

Axis' Atlantic Sub Losses Heavy, Says Admiral

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[By the Associated Press]

Elizabeth City, N. C., April 1—Rear Admiral M. H. Simons, commandant of the Fifth Naval district, said today that the activity of Axis submarines on the Atlantic seaboard was hitting "in a very vital spot," but declared that the Axis had "paid a terrific price in both submarines and men."

Speaking at the commissioning of the navy's new lighter-than-air base from which will operate anti-submarine craft, Simons asserted the new base would mean more in the Fifth district than "the average citizen can possibly appreciate."

"Our Worst Menace"

He called the submarine activity "our worst menace" on the Atlantic seaboard at present and said it was "perfectly easy" for critics to sit in their homes and offices and "call our armed forces inefficient because they permit these submarines to sink so many tankers." Such criticism requires no technical knowledge, he added.

"The same citizens who criticize our navy for not sinking more of these submarines glory in the fact that our American submarines, apparently with complete immunity, operate for weeks at a time in Japanese waters and sink dozens of Japanese ships and then return to their bases unscathed," Simons declared.

"Terrible Price" Paid

"These same citizens can, if they wish, criticize the Japanese inefficiency in permitting such a thing to happen."

Admiral Simons said that, "without undue exaggeration or boastfulness, I personally know more about sinking submarines than most of those who have seen fit to criticize the country's efforts in this line.

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"With perfect truth and without violating any of my orders," he continued, "I can tell you honestly that the Axis has paid a terrible price in both submarines and men to achieve her record of sinkings on the Atlantic seaboard.

"It is true that we would sink more submarines had we more destroyers and more planes at our disposal to use against them. But it might be well to consider that had we diverted more destoyers and more planes to submarine sinkings we would have achieved much less elsewhere.

Advice To Citizens

"It would be well for the average citizen to remember that those in high command make their choice of the disposition of their forces so as to win this war, and to win it as fast as possible."

The district commandant predicted that the dirigible—for the most part the type of airship which will operate from the new base—would "greatly lessen the number of sinkings in our coastal waters and the lighter-than-air base at Elizabeth City will help us to destroy the Axis submarines operating in this vicinity before their toll mounts higher than it is at present."

SHIP ATT

U. S. Embassy Says That North American Vessel Sent SOS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 1 (AP)—The United States Embassy announced tonight that a North American ship was attacked last night off the coast of the State of Ceara, adding that the stricken vessel had sent a distress signal.

The embassy and other official sources said no additional information was available.

PT Patrol Is Operating Off Panama

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Crews Totally Unafraid, Equally Full of Daring, AP Correspondent Says

BY CHANDLER DIEHL

Off Panama, April 1—(AP)—One of the mightiest forces serving in the joint air, sea and land defense of the Panama canal is the fleet of patrol torpedo boats operating in the waters off Panama.

These pint-sized battle-buggies are the razzle-dazzle units of the navy's attacking force, and they have true high-scoring power as proved by the results turned in by the tiny group operating with Gen. MacArthur in the Philippines.

The mosquito fleet of the Panama sea frontier now is on daily battle maneuvers and correspondents have just been permitted to see the performance of these mighty mites in tropical waters.

There's no question about razzle-dazzle performance. The PT boats have speed, drive, swing, change of pace, power and deception. They zig-zag deceptively, then drive in hard on their target.

Freighter Sample Target.

One target for a simulated attack in the day's maneuvers was a coastwise freighter.

Foam flying, the vessels of the mosquito fleet converged on the target ship, and it was easy to picture how these shifty little runners maintain the attacking edge in any combat. They can feint more cumbersome enemies into position for an attack, and then speed in—the tiniest sort of target—to loose their torpedoes.

The men that run these PT boats off Panama are confident of their craft in the extreme. They are totally unafraid—equally full of daring.

The Caribbean mosquito fleet has a fine combination of experience and youth.

Boss man is Lieut. Comdr. Earl S. Caldwell of Washington, D. C., only 38 years old, but a veteran of service aboard aircraft carrier, battleship, heavy cruiser and destroyers, and, most important, one of the pioneers of PT boat service.

All Young Men.

Junior officers of the mosquito fleet, commanding the individual boats, are keen, quick-thinking, action-hunting lieutenants and ensigns—average age, about 25.

Crews are picked men—chosen from a waiting list according to bureau of navigation tests. They're young in years but all are experienced.

Every member of the small crew is trained to handle any of the assignments aboard, and any casualties suffered during an engagement need not destroy the boat's effectiveness.

The whole set-up is geared for speed. Drill maneuvers and tactical operations—practiced daily—have become second-nature, and teamwork is at fine edge. All tactical doctrine has been boiled down to a single, small sheet of simple signals.

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Always in Readiness

Boats are on the alert always—day and night. A night take-off can be executed in a few minutes for the men sleep aboard no matter where the craft is anchored.

There are frequent co-ordinated maneuvers with planes of the Caribbean Defense Command. Sometimes the action is joint; sometimes the planes dive low in simulated attack.

The David-Goliath set-up appeals to all hands aboard, and they're hoping mostly for an encounter with an Axis aircraft carrier—ready and anxious to put proof to the old axiom: "The bigger they come, the harder they fall."

Doctor Relates Birth of Baby in Open Lifeboat

With 2 of His Ribs Broken He Delivered Child After U-Boat Torpedoed Vessel

NORFOLK, Va., April 1 (AP).—Attended by a ship's doctor who was in agony because of two broken ribs, a young mother gave birth to a son in a crowded lifeboat pitched about by fifteen-foot waves after their ship was torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic Coast Sunday by an Axis submarine.

Rescue ships picked up eighty-nine survivors of the American passenger-cargo ship and landed them at Norfolk. Three others were known dead and twenty-nine were missing, the 5th Naval District said in announcing the sinking tonight. Those saved included thirty-one passengers and fifty-eight crewmen. The three known dead were crew members.

Missing were eleven passengers and eighteen crewmen.

"A Brave, Lovely Woman"

Dr. L. H. Conly, of Brooklyn, told reporters that he delivered Mrs. Desanka Mohorovicic of an eight-pound son in total darkness, without anesthesia and with only the "simple instruments" contained in the lifeboat's medical kit.

Mrs. Mohorovicic, twenty-eight-year-old wife of an attache of the Yugoslav Consulate in New York, was in labor for "three or four hours," but stood the pain very well, Dr. Conly said, adding that she was "a brave, lovely woman."

The baby was born thirteen hours after the survivors took to the lifeboats, in which they were tossed about by high seas for some forty hours before their rescue. The mother and her baby, together with Mrs. Mohorovicic's two-year-old daughter, Visna, were taken to a Norfolk hospital, where they appeared to have suffered no ill effects from their harrowing experience.

"Every one was good to me," the young mother told reporters in broken English from her hospital bed. She said that after the baby was born she placed him inside her dress to shelter him from the cold. Her legs were badly bruised when she fell while making her way to the deck with Visna in her arms after the torpedo struck.

Two Ribs Broken

From his bed in another hospital, Dr. Conly told how two of his ribs were broken in a fall into a lifeboat. He released his grip on the man-rope as his feet touched the lifeboat seat, but at that moment the boat dropped deeply between two swells and he fell into the boat.

He had no time to get his medical bag after the submarine pumped two torpedoes into the ship, Dr. Conly related.

After the baby was born, the doctor said, "we took a turban from another woman in the boat and wrapped the baby in it." He said the twenty-four persons in the boat had given their blankets to other survivors on a raft, and the only cover available for Mrs. Mohorovicic was a sail which was stretched across one end of the boat.

When their rescue ship came alongside the lifeboat, one of the crewmen handed the naked baby up to a seaman on the deck of the rescue vessel. "I have never seen an expression on any one's face like that on the face of that seaman," Dr. Conly said.

Dead and Missing

The Navy said the three seamen known to be dead were:

Pete d'Addio, barber, 1220 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Richard De Rosas, saloon steward (wife, Esther), 624 West 207th Street, New York.

Edward M. Devaney, night steward, Detroit.

Missing passengers were listed as follows:

C. F. Cischek, 310 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

Miss R. Blythe Clark, Evanston, Ill.

Arthur Davis, 205 West 143d Street, Street, New York.

General M. Djoukanovitch, Yugoslav Legation, Washington.

Mrs. Setter and small daughter, 12 East 32d Street, New York.

Mrs. E. E. Govett and son, Leonard, Annapolis, Md.

Miss H. M. Jacobs, Chicago.

Mrs. R. D. Wrigley, 10 Bridge Street, New York City.

Miss Anna Zurcher, Montreal.

Missing crewmen were:

Norman W. Lee, first assistant, Beacon, N. Y.

Rudolph, Lenhardt, third radioman, (mother, Sophie), 214 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York.

Ralph E. Clark, seaman, Cambridge, Mass.

Lawrence L. Frank, seaman, (father, Sidney), 615 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Armando A. Ferreira, quartermaster, Portugal.

Frances Calivao) 387 Union Street, Brooklyn.

Robert M. Peck, seaman, (wife, Margaret), 193 Barnett Place, Cedarhurst, L. I.

William E. Hannegan, electrician, (uncle, Edward), 208 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

James B. Jensen, wiper, (wife, Katherine), 50 Macdougall Street, New York.

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James M. Parker, utility, Philadelphia.

Arthur C. Hobirk, utility, Jacksonville, Fla.

William Jefford, messman, Philadelphia.

Diego Magulin, messman, (niece, Frank Blondin, messman, Henderson, Ky.

Adolpho Moreno, steward, Valparaiso, Chile.

Joaquin Rodriquez, bellboy (wife, Mercedes) 600 West 138th Street, New York.

Berthod P. Eingrieber jr., messman, (mother, Adaline) 231 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Arthur C. Comone, deck steward, (wife, Dulce) 612 West 137th Street, New York.

Duncan MacNicol, first officer (wife, Elinor), 220 East Seventy-third Street, New York.

Quartermaster Americo Rodriguez, of Lowell, Mass., said five lifeboats were launched from the stricken ship, which went down within twenty minutes, but that his boat was capsized by a giant column of water caused by the explosion of the second torpedo.

"There were two women and one child in my boat," Rodiguez said. "After the boat capsized they had disappeared. I found a life raft and

climbed aboard it. Several persons were in the water near by, including a woman and a little girl. We helped them aboard the raft."

Radio Man Trapped

Chief Radio Operator Albert Viada, of Astoria, Queens, related that the door to his cabin was jammed by the blast of the first torpedo and that he had to kick his way out to get to the wireless room where he found the explosion had wrecked all of the sending keys and three of the four transmitters. He rigged an emergency set and by using two pieces of broken wire tapped out a call for assistance.

Viada boarded a raft with nine others after he abandoned the ship. The men on this raft saw Mrs. Richard Wrigley, of New York, in the water and tried to reach her, Viada said, but "the waves carried her away." Mrs. Wrigley's husband and daughter, Irene, were among survivors landed here.

The crew of the rescue ship raised $30 and presented it to Mrs. Mohorovicic and the surviving passengers of the torpedoed ship increased the gift to $210. The Navy Relief Society, through its branch at the Norfolk naval base, provided a layette for the baby, whose mother has named him Jesse Roper Mohorovicic.

War Communiques

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American

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—War Department communique No. 171, based on reports up to 4 p. m.:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER:

Heavy fighting in Bataan ceased early today. Superior enemy numbers and fire power forced some of our outposts to withdraw a short distance, but no material change in the situation resulted. The enemy suffered heavy casualties while our losses were slight.

Throughout April 1 the ground action in Bataan was limited to intensive patrol activity with occasional sharp clashes.

Naval units shelled our positions along the west coast of Bataan, while dive bombers attacked our front lines.

There were several harassing enemy raids on Corregidor which did little damage. During the afternoon these attacks were accompanied by the shelling of our fortifications by enemy batteries on the Cavite shore.

In Mindanao our forces carried out two spectacular raids which proved highly successful.

A small number of our troops raided a Japanese supply base in the vicinity of Digos in Davao Gulf. Twenty-two enemy warehouses containing large stocks of food, gasoline, ammunition and other military supplies were burned to the ground. Several vehicles and other heavy military equipment were destroyed. Our forces suffered no casualties.

In the other raid one of our native Sulu units penetrated to the heart of the Japanese-occupied city of Zamboanga, taking the enemy completely by surprise. Our troops destroyed several machine-gun nests and other military installations, inflicting heavy casualties. Following the raid our troops withdrew without any losses.

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2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

War Department communique No. 170, based on reports up to 9:30 a. m.:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER:

Japanese infantry opened a heavy attack on the right center of our line at about 8 p. m., March 31. Several waves of assault troops, supported by heavy mortar fire, made repeated attacks on our outposts. Some of our advanced positions were taken after fierce bayonet fighting. Our troops were reinforced, and after several hours of savage hand-to-hand combat the enemy attack was brought to a halt before it reached our main line.

A formal apology was made by the Japanese imperial high command in the Philippines for the aerial bombing of our base hospital in Bataan. In a radio broadcast a Japanese Army spokesman declared that the bombing was unintentional.

The enemy made a number of minor air raids on Corregidor and our rear bases in Bataan during the daylight hours of March 31. Most of these attacks were made by flights of two planes. The 116th air attack on Corregidor was brought to an abrupt end when the two heavy Japanese bombers engaged in the raid were shot down by our anti-aircraft artillery at about 5 p. m., March 31.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Australian

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 1 (AP).—An official communique:

R. A. A. F. aircraft attacked an enemy airdrome at Koepang early this morning. An estimated six enemy aircraft were destroyed and another six damaged. Many fires were seen and six expolsions were observed. Despite the heavy attack all our bombers returned.

Allied aircraft raided Salamaua airdrome this morning and dropped a number of heavy bombs on the runways. Successful results were observed.

Tuesday night's enemy air attack on Darwin was made by a smaller force than first was thought. No service targets were hit and there were no casualties or damage.

The total Jananese losses for three days are four enemy planes destroyed, eighteen probably destroyed and eleven damaged.

An earlier communique:

During Royal Australian Air Force and Allied raids on Koepang and Lae and Jaanese counter-attacks on Darwin and Port Moresby on March 30-31, three enemy aircraft were destroyed, ten probably were destroyer and five others, including four flying boats, were damaged. Near misses on a Japanese ship and direct hits on buildings also were scored by our airmen.

While Japanese aircraft were raiding Darwin on the afternoon of March 31, one escorting "zero" fighter was shot down and one enemy bomber probably was damaged. We suffered no aircraft losses.

Another enemy air attack was made on Darwin early in the evening of March 31 by a medium force of bombers. Neither casualties nor damage were reported.

Further details of the successful raid by R. A. A. F. bombers at Koepang, when six grounded enemy aircraft were probably destroyed, indicate that an additional four enemy flying boats were damaged by machine-gun fire. Near misses were noted on a ship in the harbor. One "zero" fighter was shot down and one enemy bomber possibly destroyed.

It is now known that buildings received at least five direct hits with heavy bombs during the Allied attack on Lae Monday, while two grounded aircraft probably were destroyed. Fires were started among the buildings.

A Japanese bomber which flew over Port Moresby yesterday was attacked and a wing shot off. The plane crashed a few miles from town.

During an attack by "zero" fighters on an Allied bomber near, Port Moresby Monday, which was reported in an earlier communique, one "zero" fighter probably was shot down. It last was seen trailing black smoke from the engine.

British

NEW DELHI, April 1 (AP).—A British communique on the Burma situation:

The attack to clear the road blocked at Shwedaung did not materialize, as a force to the south consisting of units of the Gloucesters, West Yorkshires, Cameronians and Duke of Wellingtons, assisted by two Indian Frontier Force battalions from the north, opened the road late on March 30 after hard fighting under intense enemy air action throughout the day. The enemy sustained heavy losses during these engagements and our casualties were moderate.

The situation as of March 31 is that our troops now are back in their original defended areas.

The enemy are in force, holding Shwedaung and on the western bank of the Irrawaddy, while other columns are operatin to the east astride the railway north of Paungde, still having complete control of the air.

Our river patrols have fought extremely successful actions and now have withdrawn to the north, protecting our right flank from infiltration.

Yesterday the enemy bombed a landing ground in central Burma and another in northern Burma. Damage was negligible.

VALLETTA, Malta, April 1 (AP).—A British communique:

There have been eight alerts during the last twenty-four hours, some of several hours' duration. With improvement in the weather the Luftwaffe has returned to mass attacks with bomber formations strongly protected by fighters, notwithstanding which our Hurricanes and Spitfires continuously attacked the enemy bombers. There were some civilian casualties and property damage.

LONDON, April 1 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique:

A small force of bombers, escorted by fighters attacked the docks at Boulogne early this afternoon. Anti-aircraft gunfire was encountered but very few enemy fighters were seen.

One bomber was lost. Two of its crew are safe though wounded.

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Russian

MOSCOW, April 1 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau communique:

On April 1 nothing of importance occurred on the front.

On March 30 thirty-one German planes were destroyed, and not twenty-five as previously reported.

On March 31 twenty-four German planes were destroyed. Our losses were thirteen planes.

During the last two days our troops operating in certain sectors of the Leningrad front effected a number of successful operations, annihilating about 3,000 German officers and soldiers.

An earlier communique:

During the night of March 31-April 1 there were no substantial changes at the front.

Our units on one of the sectors of the western front occupied three inhabited localities. To recover lost positions the enemy made several counter-attacks which were repelled with heavy losses to his forces.

n another sector, one artillery unit destroyed thirteen Geman guns, destroyed five pillboxes and captured much booty.

One unit operating on the Kalinin front successfully repelled an enemy counter-attack. In the pursuit of the enemy which followed, our troops inflicted heavy losses on him. More than 350 enemy killed in officers and men remained on the battlefield. Booty was captured, including ten guns.

German

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 1 (AP).—A German high command communique:

In the Donet region, fresh attacks by strong enemy forces were repulsed.

On the central and northern sectors,enemy attacks also were beaten off in stiff fighting.

In an attack of our own in the area northeast of Orel, troops of a motorized infantry division threw the enemy out of his positions, took hundreds of prisoners and captured seven guns, sixty-five minethrowers and machine guns.

On the southern sector of the front, Italian fighters attacked a superior enemy fighter formation and shot down, without loss to themselves, four Soviet aircraft for certain and two probables.

In weeks of the most strenous defensive fighting, the Bavarian 97th Light Infantry and the Brandenburg 257th Infantry division have beaten off a number of attacks of superior enemy forces, supported by tanks, and inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy.

In North Africa, a thrust by British reconnaissance forces was repulsed. Successful air attacks were directed against airfields in Marmarica and the coastal area of Egypt. The desert railway was effectively bombed.

On the island of Malta, state wharves and submarine bases of Valletta as well as British airdromes were bombed by day and night. German fighters shot down two enemy planes in air combats.

German bombers damaged a large merchant ship by several bomb hits off the Englgish south coast.

During yesterday and last night some British aircraft carried out nuisance flights into the western Reich territory. Some bombs were dropped, causing slight material damage and casualties.

Japanese

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), April 1 (AP).—An imperial headquarters communique:

Formations of Japanese naval aircraft March 30 carried out a smashing assault on Port Darwin, destroying the airfield and military establishments. Fighter aircraft which accompanied the bombers shot down nine out of ten enemy planes which flew up to meet them.

Another unit of Japanese naval planes which raided Port Darwin March 28 shot down four out of seven United States aircraft which sought to intercept them. Heavy damage also wa scaused to military establishments, while three concealed enemy aircraft were set ablae.

Six enemy aircraft were shot down and heavy destruction was caused to the airdrome and military barracks and to anti-aircraft batteries when Japanese naval planes conducted a series of raids on Port Moresby between March 24 and March 28.

Italian

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), April 1 (AP).—An Italian high command communique:

One of our recannaissance patrols has had a successful encounter with enemy armored patrols which were supported by artillery east of El Mechili. The enemy lost several armored cars. The crew of one of these, including an officer, was captured.

German fighter planes have shot down two Curtiss planes over Martuba.

Italian torpedo aircraft carried out a successful attack on a convoy 1 nthe eastern Mediterranean and sank a large merchantman.

An Italian submarine returning to its base has confirmed it torpedoed and damaged an enemy cruiser March 23 in the eastern Mediterranean, as mentioned in a previous Italian communique.

NOBLE, JONES FACE 3 SETS OF CHARGES

Held by the Government for Violation of Wartime Utterances Statute

CRIMINAL LIBEL ALLEGED

California Also Orders Felony Complaints Laid Against Them and Seven Others

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (AP)—Federal and State Governments cracked down from three directions today on Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones, arrested last night and accused of criticizing America's war effort and General Douglas MacArthur.

The Federal Government arraigned them on charges of disloyal acts or words in time of war. Preliminary hearings were set for April 15, and they were held in default of $10,000 bail each.

The State filed charges of criminal libel against them here, alleging that they wrote in a magazine published by The Friends of Progress that General MacArthur, in leaving Bataan for Australia, "just ran out in the dead of night. . ."

In San Francisco Attorney General Warren ordered felony complaints filed against them and seven other alleged members of The Friends of Progress, accusing them with failing to register under the Subversive Organizations Act. He commented that evidence "indicates clearly that their organization is subversive in character and is designed to destroy our war effort and with it our country."

Noble, meanwhile, remarked in jail:

"I was amazed at these new charges. I made a thorough study of the sedition laws after my arrest in December (he later was freed) and I am positive I have violated no law, nor have I tended to lower the morale of the country. I feel I know as much about the statutes as any one else.

Noble is the former promoter of the "$25 every Monday morning" pension plan. Jones is head of The National Copperheads, an isolationist organization.

Both were arrested last December on charges of sedition, but Attorney General Biddle ordered their release a few days later with the comment, "Free speech as such ought not to be restricted."

"I don't believe there's been anything said that is different from anything I said before," Noble also said today. "I have kept in correspondence with Biddle since the other matter and have received no indication that there was any trouble in store for me."

FIRM WITHHELD DATA ON RUBBER FROM NAVY DEPT.

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Standard Did Not Give Full Information, O'Mahoney Charges.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP) The president of Standard Oil company (New Jersey) acknowledged today that the company failed to give all information about its synthetic rubber processes to a Navy representative in 1939 but contended that the company did furnish "everything the government could

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make practical use of."

W. S. Farish, Standard president, made this statement after Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) had challenged his testimony that Standard gave "full information" to the Army and Navy "covering Standard's synthetic rubber activities."

Some Data Withheld

"When you testified that you were making full disclosure," O'Mahoney asserted, "as a matter of fact you were not."

Farish protested O'Mahoney's conclusion, asserting that the company had given the Navy's representative "everything that he was interested in."

"The Navy was not, as I understand it," Farish told the committee, "interested in the manufacture of the product but in its possible use.

"The idea was to see if this rubber had such properties that the Navy would be interested in using it."

"It was your judgment and not the government's judgment that governed the disclosure," O'Mahoney asserted during the exchange.

Refers to Letter

O'Mahoney raised the point in connection with a letter, taken from Standard's files and read into the record last week by Thurman Arnold, anti-trust chief, indicating that a Navy department civilian employe, identified only as Mr. Werkenthin, had visited Standard's plant in 1939 in search of information.

Farish said that Werkenthin visited the plant "at the request of our people who were working with the Navy."

In the letter, an unidentified Standard representative reported that Werkenthin was not given any complete picture of the method of producing Standard's butyl rubber.

"Because of the possible application of butyl rubber to some of the Navy's requirements," the letter said "Mr. Werkenthin had been instructed also to look into the manufacturing process.

Could Not Steer Him Away

"You will recall that I took up this question with you before his arrival. As agreed upon, I took Mr. Werkenthin over to the 'K' plant when it appeared that I could not very well steer his interest away from the process.

"However, I am quite certain that he left with no picture of the operations other than that a considerable amount of distillation and refrigeration is involved in the handling of the light hydrocarbons, and that refinery gas rather than straight butadiene is the raw material."

O'Mahoney, who headed the now defunct temporary National Economic committee which made an extensive inquiry into alleged monopolistic practices of business, said a layman could not "avoid the inference that an official of Standard was instructed to steer the Navy official away from a knowledge of the manufacturing process."

When O'Mahoney said he could understand how the company had become "entrapped in this position," Farish protested use of the word "entrapped," asserting that it was "a natural position for us to take."

The witness agreed when O'Mahoney observed that Werkenthin "was there at your request to see what you were willing to show him and nothing else."

FARISH DENIES STANDARD OIL BLOCKED NAVY

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Says Service Was Interested Only in the Use to Which Butyl Could Be Put.

PROCESS WAS NOT INVOLVED

Witness Says Company Gave Army and Navy All Information Useful to Them.

Washington, April 1 (A. P.).—W. S. Farish, president, testified under questioning today that officials of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) had not disclosed the full process of manufacturing synthetic rubber to a civilian representative of the Navy when the latter inspected the company's plant in 1939.

This disclosure caused Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, to assert in a hearing befor the Senate Defense Investigating Committee that any layman such as he could not "avoid the inference that an official of Standard was instructed to steer the Navy official away from a knowledge of the manufacturing process."

Testimony on the incident came after Mr. Farish, replying to charges made last week by Assistant Attorney-General Thurman Arnold that the company had stifled synthetic rubber production in this country because of cartel agreements with the German die trust, told the committee that Standard had turned its information about synthetic rubber over to the Munitions Board in 1939.

Senator O'Mahoney read from a letter, taken from the company's files and previously introduced in the record by Mr. Arnold, excerpts indicating that a naval representative, identified only as Mr. Werkenthin, had visited Standard's plant in 1939.

Navy Not Interested in Process.

In this letter, an unidentified representative of the company said that Mr. Werkenthin came away without any fundamental knowledge of Standard's process of producing butyl synthetic rubber.

Mr. Farish insisted that Mr. Werkenthin was a civilian employee who was interested primarily in the use to which the navy might put the product, that he had little if any interest in how it was manufactured and that the navy itself did not desire to enter the synthetic rubber producing field.

"It is clear then," Senator O'Mahoney persisted, "that when you testified that in 1939 you were making full disclosures to the army and the navy about synthetic rubber, you were giving them only part of the information."

"We were giving them everything they could make use of," Farish replied.

"But you were the judge," Senator O'Mahoney persisted.

Letter Again Read Into Record.

Senator O'Mahoney again read into the record the letter which had brought about the testimony.

In part, it said: "Because of the possible application of Butyl rubber to some of the navy's requirements, Mr. Werkenthin had been instructed also to look into the manufacturing process. You will recall that I took up this question with you before his arrival. As agreed upon, I took Mr. Werkenthin over to the 'K' plant when it appeared that I could not very well steer his interest away from the process. However, I am quite certain that he left with no picture of the operations other than that a considerable amount of distillation and refrigeration is involved in the handling of the light hydrocarbons and that refinery gas rather than straight butadiene is the raw material."

In a statement read to the committee, Mr. Farish said that five-pound samples of three types of synthetic rubber had been delivered to the Army-Navy Munitions Board in January, 1939, "together with complete information."

He said that Standard not only had given technical information on synthetic rubber to the army and navy but also had urged the Government in 1939 "to act promptly if there was any possibility that rubber supplies might be cue off in the event of war."

Mr. Farish said that despite difficulties encountered in translating the laboratory process of making synthetic rubber to commercial operations, rapid progress had been made toward erectin plants which would turn ou 7,300 tons yearly. He complained, however, that lack of material now was delaying plant construction.

MEN REGISTERED TWO MONTHS AGO FACE CALL IN MAY

Immediate Classification Ordered, with Induction to Follow

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WASHINGTON, April 1.—(AP) Draft headquarters served notice today that some of the men who registered on Feb. 16 may be summoned to the training camps in May, and that June most probably would see a portion of them in the service.

Those who registered on that date were men between 35 and 44 inclusive and those who had become 20 and 21 in the recently preceding months. A lottery determining the order of their liability for service was conducted on March 17.

Classification Ordered

The intent of the army regarding this group was made plain in selective service order to all local draft boards. They were told to start classifying the new registrants immediately and prepare to fill the June call, and possibly the May call, in part from them.

This clarified an uncertainty as to whether these men would be lumped with the earlier registrants and become subject to early call or whether the Army would exhaust the first group before tapping the second.

The method of coordinating the two groups is to be explained in detail in a later announcement. As recently outlined, the plan is as follows: After the men have been classified, a local board determines how many from each group are 1-A. If it has, for example, sixty 1-A men from the first group and 40 from the second, all calls from the Army for new men are filled 60 per cent from the first and forty per cent from the second.

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Will Fill June Call

"Local boards," the selective service headquarters announcement said, "were instructed to start classification at once of the several million men who enrolled on Feb. 16, and to prepare to fill the Army's June call for men, and possibly the May call with these registrants and registrants from the first age group."

After explaining that those who registered prior to Feb. 16 were referred to as the "first age group," and those who registered on Feb. 16 as the "second age group," the announcement continued:

"The War department has indicated that beginning June 1, 1942, requisition will probably call for men of both age groups. In such event it will be necessary to lay calls for the month of June, 1942, and for subsequent months on both age groups. In those local boards where the first age group is exhausted by June 1, 1942, calls will of necessity be made only upon the second age group.

"The precise method which will be followed for the filling of calls for the month of June, 1942, and for subsequent months, as between registrants in the first age group and registrants in the second age group, will be made the subject of a subsequent memorandum."

Glittering Lights Dimmed In Florida Area For Duration

Miami Beach Hotels Leased For Army Air Corps

Miami Beach, Fla., Apr. 1 (AP)—The bright lights of this glittering resort have been dimmed for the duration.

A tourist season that started before Pearl Harbor has run its course with a normal amount of play in night clubs, on golf courses, tennis courts, in ocean-fornt pools and Cabana colonies.

Now Miami Beach is in the Army. Most of the hotels in a 24-block strip running south from Thirty-first street have been leased for an Army Air Corps technical training camp. Twenty-four already have signed up. Many others will join the program.

The resort has hotel and apartment space for about 100,000 tourists. The Air Corps, already on the training job, is making plans to house 30,000 men at the peak of its program. It will double the population of the city, which has an official year-round count of 26,000 residents.

Miami Beach proper has 329 hotels, of which about 40 per cent will be used by the Army. Many of the remainder will stay open throughout the year. They expect to draw thousands of families here to enjoy vacations and visit their sons and husbands who are in the training camps.

The arrival of the Army means the end of bathing-beauty pictures and playtime resort appeal. In their place, the beach will direct its advertising and publicity toward attracting soldiers' families to the hotels and apartment houses that remain in private hands.

Some of the most luxurious beach hotels will house Air Corps trainees. Fancy suites have been broken up, with three men to a room. The Miami Beach golf course is a parade ground. Lounges, hotel bars and dining rooms will be assembly rooms and class rooms. Recreation will be available on some of the nation's best beaches and in palm-bordered swimming pools.

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR RUBBER FACTORIES

WASHINGTON, April 1 — (AP) Secretary of Commerce Jones announced today that Rubber Reserve company and the Defense Plant corporation, RFC affiliates, have awarded contracts "which will bring the annual production of synthetic rubber to more than 700,000 tons.

The plants participating in the contracts and agreements will go into operation over the next 18 months, an announcement said, "and if no unforeseen construction delays are encountered, all should be in production by the end of 1943.

Gen. Burns Nominated As Chief of Ordnance

Major General's Rank Asked for Sharp and Campbell

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—The nomination of Major General James H. Burns to become chief of ordnance in June when the four-year tour of Major General Charles M. Wesson expires, was sent to the Senate today by President Roosevelt for confirmation. General Burns, now executive officer of the munitions assignment board in Washington, is a resident of Pawling, N. Y.

At the same time, the President nominated Brigadier Generals William F. Sharp, of Monkton, Md., and Levin H. Campbell jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., for promotion to major general. General Sharp is chief of field artillery forces under Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright in the Philippines, and General Campbell is assistant chief o industrial service-production in th office of the Chief of Ordnance Washington.

LEW AYRES LIKES FIRST DAY IN CAMP

Will Be in Charge of First Aid Work with Timber Crews.

WYETH, Ore., April 1.—(AP) Lew Ayres, the motion picture actor who declined to bear arms for his country, registered at a quiet conscientious objectors' camp today.

Attended by a gallery which deserted a minor fire to witness his arrival, Ayres became the 171st enrollee at the camp, supported and operated by the Brethren and Mennonite churches.

After luncheon, which consisted of vegetable soup, curried rice, canned cherries, coffee with condensed cream, bread and butter, Ayres remarked:

"Gee, this is an ideal spot."

He immediately was given a duty assignment. With another enrollee, Ayres will handle emergency first aid work. He will arise at 6 a. m. and will depart with work gangs in nearby timber at 7:30 o'clock, after a brief devotional period. He will report back to camp at 5 p. m., and will retire at 10 o'clock. With others, he will be allowed three short recreational leaves a week.

During some of these he hopes to climb nearby Wind mountain.

He said he also would like to attempt to scale Mount Hood, which towers above the camp.

Ayres seemingly was accepted immediately by other men at the camp. One reported back to his fellows:

"He looks like a real guy."

KILDARE FILMS WITHDRAWN

CHICAGO, April 1—(AP) Withdrawal of all "Dr. Kildare" films starring Lew Ayres from 100 movie houses in Chicago and Illinois cities was announced today by the Balaban and Katz corporation and its downstate subsidiary, Great States company.

Ayres went from Hollywood yesterday to an Oregon camp for conscientious objectors to war, at his own request.

In the Wdr Zone

India Is Seen Failing to Rise To Her Greatest Occasion

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By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Pessimism emanating from New Delhi regarding the fate of Great Britain's offer of Dominion status is causing widespread expressions of fear that Indians who have sought so eagerly for independence are now going to fail to rise to the occasion and seize the opportunity of centuries.

This is far more than a family affair in the British Empire. It is one of the paramount issues of the moment for the whole world, for with the hordes of the Rising Sun milling at the gates, the course of the war is involved.

Only this war crisis could have induced Great Britain to make such a sweeping concession, for the British are convinced that India isn't ready for self-government. True, there are difficulties to be overcome, but those are largely inherent in the religious and social structure of India. They haven't been injected into the offer by the British, and would still be present if Great Britain withdrew entirely and let India go her own way.

It is astonishing to hear Indian leaders insisting that they can't accept Britain's qualification that conduct of the war remain in British hands. India has no military experts, and not even a butter-paddle with which to defend herself.

In short, it is disappointing to India's host of friends and well-wishers to see her hesitate.

What Has Happened to Gandhi?

One wonders what has happened to Gandhi. The greatest individual force in all India is the Mahatma. Millions follow him blindly and many of them literally worship him, despite his efforts to dissuade such practice. There's small doubt that he could persuade acceptance or rejection of the British offer.

Here's one of the outstanding leaders of generations. For long years he has battled for Indian independence. He has gone to prison many times for his crusade. He even journeyed to England in his loin cloth and shawl to plead the cause of his people.

And yet now when he has a double Nelson on John Bull (and we trust Friend John will excuse our bluntness) Gandhi hesitates over an offer which, if it doesn't give him precisely what he wants, assuredly must lead to it. Having defended the Mahatma in many arguments in conservative England, and having even folded my long legs up to sit on the floor and listen in admiration to his words of wisdom, I feel at liberty to ask what has happened to his famous sagacity.

Gandhi is a great man, spiritually and mentally, but he is stubborn. You can move a mountain easier than you can move this eighty-five-pound man once his mind is made up. You've seen the way he has forced both the British and his own followers come to heel with his innumerable hunger-strikes. It always was the other fellow who gave in—never Gandhi.

Face Enslavement by Japs.

But this time the other fellow isn't in position to give in. The way matters stand, with the Jap successes continuing in Burma, Gandhi may find himself not anly without dominion status but a slave under the Japanese yoke. Countless millions of his people may follow him into servitude merely on his word.

One sometimes wonders whether the Indians realize their danger. Gandhi doesn't believe in war, of course, and declines to employ force under any circumstances. A few weeks ago he asserted that if the Nazis came to Hindustan, the all India Congress, of which he is spiritual head, would give them the fight it has given Britain—that is, passive resistance.

That's all very well, but India thinks she can beat the Japs by passive resistance, she has a brutal awakening coming. This is a grim time when idealism must be bolstered by realism—or call it plain horse-sense. Certainly it is a dangerous moment to be arguing on the battlements.

THIS MIGHT HAVE BEEN A REFERENCE TO THE CONTROVERSY WITH HUNGARY, BUT ANTONESCU DID NOT AMPLIFY THAT REMARK. APR 2 1942

THE ONLY OTHER REFERENCE WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED AS A REFERENCE TO THE TRANSYLVANIAN TERRITORIAL DISPUTE WAS ANTONESCU'S ASSERTION THAT "RUSSIA IS, IN THE MAIN, GUILTY FOR ALL THE CHANGES IN OUR FRONTIERS." HE SAID THAT RUMANIA DID NOT LOSE PART OF

LONDON-ADD NL FLEET FRENCH WARFARE?

THE U.S.GOVERNMENT WAS REPRESENTED AS HAVING CLEARED UP THESE QUESTIONS, GAINING VICHY ASSURANCES THAT THE FRENCH FLEET WOULD NEVER BE TURNED OVER TO THE AXIS, THAT MARTINQUE WOULD NOT ALLOW ANY AXIS SUBMARINES TO PUT INTO ITS HARBORS FOR ANY REASON, AND THAT MADAGASCAR IN THE INDIAN OCEAN WOULD NOT SERVE THE AXIS.

BRITISH SPOKESMEN HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY CONCERNED THAT MADAGASCAR MIGHT BECOME A JAPANESE NAVAL BASE FOR ATTACKS ON UNITED NATIONS' SHIPPING TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND INDIA. APR 2 1942

CANADA ALSO RECOGNIZES THE VICHY REGIME ALTHOUGH BRITAIN BROKE RELATIONS WITH MARSHAL PETAIN'S GOVERNMENT AFTER FRANCE SUED GERMANY FOR AN ARMISTICE.

BERN--[redacted] ADD RUMANIAN X X X DESTROY BOLSHEVISM.

"WHEN WE RECOGNIZED THAT THE SOVIET FLOOD MENACED US AND ALL EUROPE, WE JOINED WITH GERMANY AND HITLER IN CONDUCTING AN AGGRESSIVE AND IMPERIALISTIC WAR IN THE EAST.

"THE DECISION TO FIGHT IS DUE TO GREAT TRADITIONS. WE ARE FIGHTING FOR A NEW STATE AND A NEW HUMAN BEING."

ANTONESCU SAID REICHSMARSHAL GEN. WILHELM GOERING AND FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP OF GERMANY UNDERSTOOD THE SITUATION, HE SAID, ADDING THAT "I HAVE A FEELING OF THANKFULNESS TO BOTH."

TRANSYLVANIA AND DOBRUJA TO HUNGARY AND BULGARIA, RESPECTIVELY, UNTIL AFTER RUSSIA HAD OCCUPIED BESSARABIA AND NORTHERN BUCOVINA.

NEW YORK-ADD AUSSIE CUPID XXX PILOT OFFICER JIM JOHNSON'S MESSAGE WILL SAY, "IT'S A GOOD IDEA FOR THE GIRLS TO RECIPROCATE...THERE SHOULD BE MORE OF IT. COMPETITION IS GOOD, BUT WE STILL WANT THE GIRLS TO WAIT." APR 2 1942

SERGEANT BILL SWEETMAN, EVIDENTLY A SYDNEY BOY, IS ALL FOR AUSTRAL-AMERICAN MARRIAGES, SO LONG AS THEY DON'T HAPPEN IN SYDNEY.

"LEAVE THE SYDNEY GIRLS FOR SYDNEY BOYS," HE WILL TELL THE A.E.F.

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SERGEANT BILL HAYNES SENTIMENT IS, "IF THE AMERICAN BOYS HAVE AS GOOD A TIME OVER THERE AS WE HAVE OVER HERE--WELL, GOOD LUCK TO THEM. BUT REMEMBER, WE'RE STILL SINGLE."

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MEXICO CITY - AND AXIS ARRESTS - SOUGHT

GEORGE NIKOLA[illegible], THE ALLEGED GESTAPO LEADER, AND THOSE ARRESTED AS PART OF HIS ORGANIZATION WILL BE CONFINED IN PEROTE, VERACRUZ STATE, AND MAY BE KEPT UNDER "PERFECT VIGILANCE."

NIKOLAUS CAME TO MEXICO IN 1940 FROM SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE REPORTS SAID HE HAD BEEN ASSIGNED BY THE GESTAPO. HIS LAST REPORTED STOP BEFORE MEXICO WAS COLOMBIA.

MEXICAN LABOR LEADER VINCENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, ATTACKING NIKOLAUS AT AN ANTI-NAZI RALLY LAST OCTOBER, CHARGED HE HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE UNDERGROUND WORK THAT SOFTENED UP POLAND BEFORE GERMANY ATTACKED THAT COUNTRY.

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NEW DELHI-F[illegible] ADD [illegible]D BURMESE (DAY) XXX [illegible]. AIR

BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES WHICH HAD BEEN TRAPPED SOUTH OF SHWEDAUNG BY JAPANESE CONTROL OF A SECTION OF THE ROAD TO PROME WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BATTLED THEIR WAY BACK TO THE MAIN BRITISH POSITIONS UNDER INTENSE ATTACK FROM THE AIR.

"THE ATTACK TO CLEAR THE ROAD BLOCKED AT SHWEDAUNG (PLANNED TO RELIEVE THIS DETACHMENT), DID NOT MATERIALIZE," THE WAR REPORT SAID, "AS THE FORCE TO THE SOUTH, CONSISTING OF UNITS OF GLOUCESTERS, WEST YORKSHIRES, CAMERONIANS AND DUKE OF WELLINGTONS ASSISTED BY TWO INDIAN FRONTIER FORCE BATTALIONS FROM THE NORTH, OPENED THE ROAD LATE ON MARCH 30 AFTER HARD FIGHTING UNDER INTENSE ENEMY AIR ACTION THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

"THE ENEMY SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES DURING THESE ENGAGEMENTS, AND OUR CASUALTIES WERE MODERATE.

"THE SITUATION ON MARCH 31 IS THAT OUR TROOPS ARE NOW BACK IN THEIR ORIGINAL DEFENDED AREAS.

"THE ENEMY ARE IN FORCE HOLDING SHWEDAUNG, AND ON THE WESTERN BANK OF THE IRAWADDY, WHILE OTHER COLUMNS ARE OPERATING TO THE EAST ASTRIDE THE RAILWAY NORTH OF PAUNGDE, STILL HAVING COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE AIR.

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"OUR RIVER PATROLS HAVE FOUGHT EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS AND HAVE NOW WITHDRAWN NORTH, PROTECTING OUR RIGHT FLANK FROM INFILTRATION.

"YESTERDAY THE ENEMY BOMBED A LANDING GROUND IN CENTRAL BURMA AND ANOTHER IN NORTHERN BURMA. DAMAGE WAS NEGLIGIBLE."

NE[illegible]-A MESSAGE FROM CHUNGKING SAID TODAY THAT TOUNGOO, EASTERN ANCHOR OF THE ALLIED LINE IN BURMA, HAD BEEN EVACUATED BY CHINESE TROOPS BUT THAT THEY STILL WERE REPORTED FIGHTING ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN.

THE MESSAGE SAID INCESSANT ENEMY ATTACKS FOR FIVE DAYS FORCED THE CHINESE TO WITHDRAW.

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THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE FIGHTING ON THE TOUNGOO FRONT.

MAYMYO, BURMA, APRIL 1-(AP)-A UNITED STATES MAJOR-GENERAL AND A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., WHO BROUGHT NEW AMERICAN STEEL HELMETS SHAPED LIKE POLO HEADGEAR INTO THE BURMA WAR THEATER WERE "CAPTURED" BY A CHINESE SENTRY BELOW YEDASHE, AND THE TWO OFFICERS QUICKLY DECIDED THE HELMETS TOO CLOSELY RESEMBLED THOSE USED BY THE JAPANESE.

THE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, AN OLD CHINA HAND, HAD TO USE SOME OF HIS BEST MANDARIN DIALECT TO ASSURE THE SENTRY THEY WERE FRIENDS.

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS) APRIL 1-(AP)-JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS AT NANKING, CHINA, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A LARGE FORMATION OF JAPANESE ARMY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS RAIDED CHINESE AIRFIELDS AT HENGYANG IN CENTRAL HUNAN PROVINCE, AND TWICE STRUCK AT CHUCHOW IN CENTRAL CHEKIANG PROVINCE, INFLICTING SERIOUS DAMAGE ON VARIOUS MILITARY FACILITIES.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF THESE RAIDS THE CHINESE PLAN TO ESTABLISH AIR BASES HAD BEEN SMASHED.

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AT THE LISHIU AIRFIELD AT CHUCHOW CAREFULLY CAMOUFLAGED AIRPLANES AND HANGARS, AMMUNITION DUMPS AND FUEL TANKS WERE SET AFIRE DESPITE FIERCE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, DOMEI REPORTED.

HONOLULU, APRIL 1-(AP)-ALL 21 MUSICIANS IN THE U.S.S. ARIZONA BAND WERE KILLED IN THE EXPLOSION OF THAT BATTLESHIP'S MAGAZINE WHILE THEY WERE PASSING AMMUNITION TO THE GUNS ABOVE DURING THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK OF DEC.7, NAVAL AUTHORITIES REVEALED TODAY.

THE ARIZONA WAS DESTROYED IN THE JAPANESE SNEAK ATTACK.

THE NAVY ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"WHAT BECOMES OF THE BOYS IN THE BAND WHEN THE GUNS BEGIN TO ROAR?

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"MANY A CIVILIAN HAS ASKED THAT QUESTION. X X X

"THE MOST DRAMATIC ANSWER HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY THE INCIDENT OF THE SHIP'S BAND OF THE BATTLESHIP ARIZONA.

"ON DEC. 7 THEY WENT TO THEIR BATTLE STATIONS, ONE OF THE MOST HAZARDOUS ON THE SHIP--DOWN BELOW PASSING AMMUNITION TO THE GUNS ABOVE. TO A MAN THE ARIZONA'S BAND WAS KILLED WHEN THE BATTLESHIP'S MAGAZINE EXPLODED.

"PART OF THE PROGRAM OF RECREATION AT PEARL HARBOR LAST YEAR WAS 'THE BATTLE OF MUSIC, 1941.' THE BANDS OF THE SHIPS IN PORT CONTESTED. ONE OF THE BEST AND NEAR THE TOP IN THE SCORING WHEN THE WAR BEGAN WAS THE BAND OF THE ARIZONA. WHEN ITS TOTAL LOSS WAS DISCOVERED THE OTHER CONTESTANTS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO AWARD POSTHUMOUSLY TO THE ARIZONA'S BAND THE TROPHY AT STAKE. XXX HENCEFORTH THE TROPHY WILL BE KNOWN AS THE ARIZONA TROPHY. AFTER THE WAR IT WILL BE PUT UP AGAIN TO BE CHALLENGED WHEN THE BATTLE OF MUSIC IS RESUMED.

"MEMBERS OF THE ARIZONA'S BAND WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE PLAQUE ARE:

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"F.W.KINNEY, BANDMASTER; A.J.NADEL, W.L.BANDY, O.M. BRABBZSON (CORRECT), N.F. RADFORD, J.L.SCRUGGS, E.H.WHITSON, C.J.HAAS, F.N. FLOEGE, C.C.COX, C.W.WHITE, W.S. MOREHOUSE, C.R.WILLIAMS, R.W.BURDETTE, R.K.SHAW, B.T.HUGHES, W.M. MC CARY, J.H. SANDERSON, W.R.HURLEY, H.G.CHERNUCHA, AND E.I.LYNCH."

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, APRIL 1-(AP)-APPOINTMENT OF COLONEL THOMAS R.PHILLIPS, WRITER ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY MAJ.-GEN. JAMES L.COLLINS, COMMANDR.

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PHILLIPS, WHO SUCCEEDS COL. WILLIAM LIVESAY, IS A NATIVE OF BLACK RIVER FALLS, WIS. HE IS AUTHOR OF "ROOTS OF STRATEGY" AND OF MAGAZINE ARTICLES AND MANUALS.

LT.-COL. HOWARD E.KESSINGER, A NATIVE OF SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.VA., WAS APPOINTED ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF G3, SUCCEEDING PHILLIPS.

OTTAWA, APRIL 1-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS WERE REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS AND ONE MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE. THEY ARE:

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OVERSEAS, KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE:

JONES, WILLIAM IRWIN, P., MRS. J.E. JONES (MOTHER) 3911 OAK ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

LINDSEY, DONALD COLE, SGT., MRS.F.E.LINDSEY (MOTHER) 24 GUEST ST., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS:

JENKINS, ALGER, ALGER JENKINS (FATHER) 54 MELROSE PLACE, MONTCLAIR,N.J.

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(EDS: 1ST GRAF MAKE READ "XXX ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE." ETC)

LONDON,APRIL 1-(AP)-AMERICAN-MADE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ARE NEEDED URGENTLY BY THE RAF TO CHECK A GERMAN DRIVE ON EGYPT AND THE SUEZ CANAL THIS SPRING, A BRITISH AVIATION SOURCE SAID TODAY.

STRESSING THE "TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE" OF BUILDING UP THE AIR STRENGTH THERE AFTER THE "RESHUFFLE" CAUSED BY THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN EAST ASIA, THIS SOURCE SAID ADOLF HITLER "MUST TRY AN ADVANCE IN THE MIDDLE EAST THIS SPRING."

"AT BEST," HE SAID, "HE HOPES TO DRIVE US OUT OF EGYPT AND TAKE SUEZ. AT WORST HE HOPES TO PIN A MAXIMUM OF BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA."

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THE CONTINUING AERIAL ASSAULT ON MALTA WAS DESCRIBED AS A PRELUDE TO THE COMING DRIVE.

"AMERICAN BOMBERS ARE NECESSARY IF THE RAF IS TO CONTINUE TO HAMMER AXIS COMMUNICATIONS AND DEBARKATION PORTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN," HE SAID.

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STOCKHOLM, APRIL 1-(AP)-AXEL JONSSON, PRESIDENT OF THE SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE, SAID TODAY THE MOTORSHIP GRIPSHOLM, NOW AT GOTEBORG, WAS BEING RE-OUTFITTED AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDER WAY FOR HER CHARTER TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR AN EXCHANGE OF UNITED STATES AND AXIS DIPLOMATS.

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THE STEAMSHIP DROTTNINGHOLM, ALSO OF THE SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE, ALREADY HAS BEEN CHARTERED FOR THE SAME PURPOSE AND IS WAITING AT GOTEBORG TO SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN APRIL 10 AND 15, THE AMERICAN SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE REPORTED.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID JONSSON CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT IF THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE COMPLETED THE GRIPSHOLM WOULD PICK UP JAPANESE DIPLOMATS IN THE UNITED STATES AND TAKE THEM TO PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA WHERE AN EXCHANGE WOULD BE MADE FOR AMERICAN DIPLOMATS IN EAST ASIA.

THE DROTTNINGHOLM WOULD TAKE GERMAN AND ITALIAN DIPLOMATS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LISBON IN EXCHANGE FOR AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 1-(AP)-SEVEN COMMUNIST DEPUTIES IN THE CHILEAN CHAMBER WALKED OUT TODAY WHEN ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU, A GUEST SPEAKER, REFERRED TO THE "SIMILARITY OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY THAT CHILE AND ARGENTINA HAD SHOWN AT THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE." IT WAS THERE THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES OPPOSED AN IMMEDIATE DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH THE AXIS.

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ONE OF THE COMMUNISTS ALSO WAS VOCAL IN HIS DISAPPROVAL OF RUIZ GUINAZU'S REMARKS, SHOUTING "DOWN WITH FASCISM."

THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO HEADS A LARGE SPECIAL DELEGATION, IS HERE FOR THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY TOMORROW OF CHILEAN PRESIDENT-ELECT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS, WHO THUS FAR HAS NOT INDICATED WHETHER CHILE WILL SEVER RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

RIOS WAS ELECTED ON A PRO-DEMOCRATIC TICKET FEB. 1, BUT HE HAS REFUSED TO MAKE A STATEMENT ON CHILE'S INTERNATIONAL POLICY UNTIL AFTER HIS INAUGURATION.

SOME OBSERVERS, HOWEVER, ATTACHED SIGNIFICANCE TO THE FACT THAT RIOS DESIGNATED FOR FOREIGN MINISTER, ERNESTO BARROS JARPA, A REPUTED ADVOCATE OF PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY BOTH BY WORD AND DEED. BARROS SUCCEEDS JUAN ROSETTI, THE MINISTER WHO TEAMED UP WITH ARGENTINA'S RUIZ GUINAZU AT RIO DE JANEIRO TO PREVENT THE ADOPTION OF A MORE VIGOROUS PAN-AMERICAN STAND AGAINST THE AXIS.

THE PRESENCE HERE OF RUIZ GUINAZU ALSO WAS DEEMED SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES DID NOT SEND THEIR FOREIGN MINISTERS OR SUCH LARGE DELEGATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

RUIZ GUINAZU'S REMARKS TO THE CHILEAN CHAMBER FURTHER BORE OUT THE BELIEF OF MANY THAT THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER WAS TRYING TO INFLUENCE CHILE TO STEER THE SAME FOREIGN POLICY ADOPTED BY ARGENTINA--"SUPPORT OF PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY, BUT NO BREAK WITH THE AXIS."

THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER TOLD THE CHILEAN DEPUTIES THAT BOTH CHILE AND ARGENTINA "HOPE TO KEEP THEMSELVES OUTSIDE ALL ARMED CONFLICT," CALLED FOR CONTINUED COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AS EXEMPLIFIED AT RIO DE JANEIRO, AND SAID BOTH NATIONS "HAVE MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA...THE DESTINY OF ARGENTINA IS IN THE ATLANTIC, THAT OF CHILE IN THE PACIFIC."

"THE SIMILIARITY OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY CHILE AND ARGENTINA HAVE SHOWN AT THE RIO DE JANEIRO CONFERENCE," HE CONTINUED, "HAS AN ORIGIN OF RESPONSIBILITY WITH WHICH OUR TWO COUNTRIES JUDGE THEMSELVES ARBITRATORS OF THEIR OWN DESTINIES.

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"A POLICY OF ALERT PEACE, WITHOUT FORGETTING INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND ESPECIALLY AMERICAN SOLIDARITY, OBLIGES US TO LOOK OUT FOR OUR RESPECTIVE NATIONAL INTERESTS.

"ARGENTINA AND CHILE, HAVING COMPLEMENTARY POLITICAL ECONOMIES, ALSO HAVE SIMILAR POLITICAL INTERESTS. BOTH HOPE TO KEEP THEMSELVES OUT OF ALL ARMED CONFLICT."

VICE-PRESIDENT JERMONIMO MENDEZ OF CHILE, WHO HEADED THE ADMINISTRATION WHILE AWAITING RIOS' FORMAL ASSUMPTION OF THE PREDIDENCY, TOLD THE CHAMBER:

"I AM PLEASED TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAINTAINED NEUTRALITY TOWARD THE ARMED CONFLICT," AND RECALLED THAT THE RIO DE JANEIRO ACCORDS WERE APPROVED BY CHILE ONLY SUBJECT TO CONGRESSIONAL RATIFICATION.

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THESE ACCORDS MERELY RECOMMEND THE SEVERANCE OF AXIS RELATIONS, BUT ALL PAN-AMERICAN NATIONS, EXCEPT CHILE AND ARGENTINA, ALREADY HAVE CUT THOSE TIES WITH GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN.

WHEN RIOS DEFEATED GEN. CARLOS IBANEZ DEL CAMPO FOR THE PRESIDENCY, HE DECLARED IT WAS "A TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRATIC IDEAL AND AN ANNIHILATION OF TOTALITARIAN FORCES." HIS FOLLOWERS, REPRESENTING LEFTISTS AND ALL ANTI-DICTATOR ELEMENTS, CAMPAIGNED WITH SLOGANS OF "DOWN WITH HITLER."

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RIOS APPOINTED HIS CABINET TONIGHT. THE NEW MINISTERS AND THEIR PARTY AFFILIATIONS, ARE:

ERNESTO BARROS, LIBERAL, FOREIGN RELATIONS; RAUL MORALES, RADICAL, INTERIOR; BENJAMIN MATTE, LIBERAL, FINANCE; ALFREDO DUHALDE RADICAL, DEFENSE; OSCAR BUSTOS, RADICAL, EDUCATION; REMIGIO MEDINA,

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RADICAL, AGRICULTURE; EDUARDO ESCUDERO, SOCIALIST, HEALTH; PEDRO ALVAREZ, RADICAL, COMMERCE; LEONIDAS LEYTON, DEMOCRATIC, LABOR; JERONIMO ORTUZAR, DEMOCRATIC, JUSTICE; PEDRO POBLETE, SOCIALIST, LAND COLONIZATION; OSCAR SCHNKAKE, SOCIALIST, DEVELOPMENT.

MONTREAL, APRIL 1-(AP)-FREE FRENCH HEADQUARTERS HERE RECEIVED A CABLE TODAY SAYING THAT VICE ADMIRAL EMILE MUSELIER, NAVAL COMMANDER OF GEN.CHARLES DEGAULLE'S FORCES, HAS RESIGNED FROM THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON. APR 2 1942

THE CABLE SAID ADMIRAL MUSELIER HAD RESIGNED "AT HIS OWN REQUEST AND HAD BEEN REPLACED BY ANOTHER ADMIRAL."

THE CABLE DID NOT SAY WHERE ADMIRAL MUSELIER IS OR WHAT HIS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE MIGHT BE.

ADMIRAL MUSELIER PERSONALLY COMMANDED THE NAVAL FORCE WHICH LAST DECEMBER TOOK CONTROL OF THE ISLANDS OF ST.PIERRE AND MIQUELON, OFF THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST, IN THE NAME OF FREE FRANCE.

HE HAS COMMANDED FREE FRENCH NAVAL FORCES SINCE JULY, 1940, AND WAS APPOINTED A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON IN SEPTEMBER, 1941.

THE CABLE TELLING OF MUSE... S ... SIGNATION WAS SIGNED BY DE GAULLE (CORRECT) HIMSELF AND SENT TO WASHINGTON, WHENCE IT WAS TRANSMITTED TO MONTREAL. IT READ:

"YOU MAY NATURALLY DISMISS AS RIDICULOUS STATEMENTS WHICH CERTAIN PERSONS ARE TRYING TO SPREAD IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ON THE SUBJECT OF THE RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL MUSELIER. THE FACT IS THAT THE LATTER LEFT THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT HIS OWN REQUEST AND HAS BEEN REPLACED ON IT BY ANOTHER ADMIRAL. ALL THE POLITICAL RUMORS AND OTHER REPORTS ABOUT THIS MATTER ARE NOTHING BUT ABSURD FANTASIES. FREE FRANCE AND THE FREE FRENCH FORCES ARE MORE UNITED AND MORE RESOLUTE THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEEN."

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 1-(AP)-SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, BRITISH MINISTER, GAVE IMPLIED CONFIRMATION TONIGHT TO RECENT REPORTS THAT BRITISH PLANES HAVE BEEN SENT TO CUBA TO AID IN COMBATTING AXIS SUBMARINES. APR 2 1942

DETAILING BRITISH ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR, HE SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM:

"WE REPAIR U.S.SHIPS IN OUR PORTS, WE HAVE LATELY SUPPLIED THE EQUIPMENT FOR THE LARGEST GUN FACTORY IN THE UNITED STATES, FREE OF CHARGE. WE HAVE SENT YOU MACHINE TOOLS, SOME NEW GUNS OF A SPECIAL KIND, AMMUNITION AND SUCH TREASURED POSSESSIONS AS MANY ROLLS-ROYCE AERO ENGINES.

"THE OTHER DAY YOU READ OF BRITISH FIGHTER PLANES BEING SENT TO CUBA TO HELP YOU IN YOUR FIGHT AGAINST THE U-BOATS WHICH ARE TAKING A TOLL OF U.S. AND ALLIED SHIPS IN THE CARIBBEAN." APR 2 1942

HE DID NOT AMPLIFY THE REFERENCE BUT WENT ON TO SAY THAT "THERE ARE OTHER WAYS IN WHICH WE ARE LENDING OUR AID, BUT I MUSTN'T TELL THEM TO YOU AS THEY ARE SECRETS THAT THE ENEMY WOULD LIKE TO KNOW EVEN MORE THAN YOU WOULD."

HIS ADDRESS WAS AN APPEAL TO AMERICANS NOT TO "FALL INTO THE TRAP" SET BY NAZI PROPAGANDA TO THE EFFECT THAT "BRITAIN TAKES MUCH FROM YOU BUT GIVES LITTLE IN RETURN."

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT A MEDIUM SIZED U.S. MERCHANT VESSEL HAD BEEN TORPEDOED OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST. (CONFIDENTIAL NOTE TO PRESS AND RADIO, NOT FOR PUBLICATION: THE SHIP WAS THE CITY OF NEW YORK; FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT LT.COMMANDER WILSON STARBUCK, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT, NORFOLK, VA. NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.) APR 2 1942

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1-(AP)-ANY EUROPEAN COUNTRY NOT ALREADY BATTLING AGAINST AXIS INVADERS IS QUITE JUSTIFIED IN WORRYING ABOUT WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER WELLES TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY. APR 2 1942

HE WAS ASKED ABOUT REPORTS OF GROWING NERVOUSNESS IN LISBON AND STATEMENTS BY TRAVELLERS RETURNING FROM THERE THAT THE PORTUGUESE PEOPLE FEAR THAT AN INVASION OF THEIR COUNTRY IS ON HITLER'S SPRING CALENDAR.

WELLES SAID HE HAD NO INFORMATION TO IMPART ON NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PORTUGAL, AND THEN MADE HIS OBSERVATION ABOUT JUSTIFIED WORRYING.

SU11SPEW

NEW YORK, APRIL 1-(AP)-THE SINKING OF A JAPANESE MUNITIONS SHIP STEAMING TOWARD AUSTRALIA WAS DESCRIBED FROM PEARL HARBOR ON THE CBS NETWORK TONIGHT BY LIEUT. COMMANDER WILLIS A. LENT IN THE FIRST RADIO INTERVIEW OF A U.S. SUBMARINE COMMANDER TO BE BROADCAST DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

COMMANDER LENT HAS JUST RETURNED TO HAWAII FROM JAPAN'S "BACK YARD," WHERE HE SAID HIS CREW HAD "CHALKED UP A FEW NICE HITS." THE MUNITIONS FREIGHTER WAS DESCRIBED AS A "HOME RUN."

"WE FIRED AT HIM FROM CLOSE RANGE," THE OFFICER SAID. "OUR TORPEDOES LASHED HIM AMIDSHIPS. HE STOPPED DEAD IN HIS TRACKS."

"HOW DID HE LOOK SINKING? THE COMMANDER WAS ASKED.

"I'D RATHER TELL YOU HOW HE SOUNDED," WAS THE REPLY. "HE SOUNDED LIKE 500 FOURTH OF JULYS ALL HAPPENING AT ONCE."

IT WAS EXCITING "FOR THE MOMENT," COMMANDER LENT SAID.

"OUR CREW CHEERED A LITTLE," HE SAID, "WITHOUT TURNING FROM THEIR STATIONS. THEN WE SIGHTED FOR SOMETHING ELSE TO SINK."

"JUST LIKE THAT, HUH?" ASKED THE INTERVIEWER. APR 2 1942

"JUST ABOUT," CAME THE REPLY.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1-(AP)-MARINES AT PEARL HARBOR WERE COMMENDED FOR "PROMPT, ORDERLY AND EFFICIENT ACTION" DURING THE JAPANESE ATTACK OF DEC. 7 IN A LETTER FROM REAR ADMIRAL C.C.BLOCH, COMMANDER OF THE HAWAIIAN SEA FRONTIER, TO COL.G.D.JACKSON, JR., MARINE COMMANDER, MADE PUBLIC TODAY. APR 2 1942

BLOCH PARTICULARLY COMMENDED LIEUTENANT COL.WILLIAM J.WHALING OF GRAND RAPIDS, MINN., MAJOR JAMES S.MONAHAN OF SAN FRANCISCO, FIRST LIEUTENANTS DONALD R.NUGENT OF SAN FRANCISCO AND JOHN R.SHIVELY OF CANTON, OHIO, AND SECOND LIEUTENANTS GERALD P.HOLTOM OF PALO ALTO, CALIF., JOHN D.MCLAUGHLIN OF BOSTON AND JOHN C.PELZEL OF PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1-(AP)-PASSENGERS AND OFFICERS ON A CHILEAN SHIP SAID TODAY THAT THEIR VESSEL, LIGHTED AT NIGHT, SAILED UNMOLESTED ON AN UNEVENTFUL TRIP FROM CHILE. APR 2 1942

AFTER A CHILEAN FREIGHTER, THE TOLTEN, WAS SUNK MARCH 13 OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK HARBOR, CHILE OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED THE UNITED STATES THAT HER MERCHANT SHIPS WERE ORDERED TO SHOW ALL LIGHTS AND CARRY ILLUMINATED FLAGS WHEN TRAVELLING AT NIGHT AND TO ENTER OR LEAVE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF BELLIGERENTS ONLY IN DAYLIGHT.

PASSENGERS INCLUDED A CHILEAN MILITARY MISSION EN ROUTE TO

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WASHINGTON. ALSO AMONG THE 38 PASSENGERS WERE AMBROSIO ALLIENDE, OF SANTIAGO, CHILE, THE FIRST OF 20 STUDENTS SELECTED BY THE NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE FOR LATIN AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIPS. ALLIENDE, A GRADUATE CIVIL ENGINEER, WILL STUDY U.S. TECHNIQUE IN VOICE COMMUNICATION.

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LONDON, APRIL 1--(AP)--- THE BURGOMASTER OF UTRECHT, HOLLAND, DR. G.A.W. TERPELUWIJK, WAS REMOVED FROM OFFICE TODAY BY ARTUR SEYSS-INQUART, REICHS COMMISSIONER FOR THE NETHERLANDS, AND REPLACED BY A DUTCH NAZI, BURGOMASTER RAVENZAI OF ZAANDAM, THE ANETA NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED HERE.

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WELLINGTON, new zealand, april 1 (ap).-the majority of new zealand's industrial workers received wartime pay increases today under an arbitration court order designed to meet the higher cost of living. the court, in operation since 1894, now is empowered to issue general orders to meet wartime price levels.

effective april 7 five per cent raises will be given men making up to £5 a week ($16.25), women making up to 50 shillings ($8.12) and juniors earning up to 30 shillings ($4.87). those now on higher wages will receive smaller increases.

ankara, turkey, april 1 (ap).-the trial of four men charged with participation in the bombing incident of 7 feb 24 in which franz von papen, nazi ambassador to turkey, narrowly escaped injury opened today in criminal court.

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the accused are leonid kurnilov, described as a transporte counsellor and soviet commercial representative at istanbul; georgi pavlov, said to be a russian subject; suleyman sagol, a turkish barber who has practiced both here and at istanbul, and abdurrahman ayman, a first-year medical student at istanbul university.

LONDON, APRIL 1 (AP)---DRASTIC RATIONING OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES EFFECTIVE APRIL 4 WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY, WHICH SAID THIS WAS NECESSARY TO MEET GREAT BRITAIN'S GRAVE CRITICAL RUBBER SITUATION.

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FROM SATURDAY ONLY THOSE WHOSE VEHICLES ARE "VITAL TO THE WAR EFFORT" WILL BE ABLE TO GET NEW TIRES.

"FLYING TIGERS"
WANT THEIR
ICE CREAM (350)

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BY H.R. STIMSON

(ADVANCE) BOMBAY, APIL 1-(WIDE WORLD)-THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP IS IN INDIA SHOPPING FOR ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

THAT GIVES YOU AN IDEA OF HOW FOND MAJOR GENERAL HUANG JEN LIN, IN CHARGE OF FEEDING THE GROUP OF FLIERS STATIONED AT KUNMING UNDER GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI SHEK'S COMMAND, IS OF THE BOYS.

HUANG, WHO IS 6 FEET 3 INCHES AND WEIGHS 250 POUNDS, DESCRIBES HIMSELF AS A "RESTAURANT MAN." HIS JOB IS TO PROVIDE TYPICALLY AMERICAN MEALS TO THE FLIERS IN SOUTH CHINA.

"THE BOYS SAY THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN FED BETTER," HE SAID. "THEIR ONLY COMPLAINT IS THAT THEY HAVE NO ICE CREAM. BUT I'M HOPING TO BUY ICE CREAM FREEZERS HERE.

BECAUSE THINGS AMERICANS LIKE ARE SHORT IN CHINA, HUANG HAD A LONG SHOPPING LIST, CARRYING SUCH ITEMS AS THE BEST BRAND OF AMERICAN COFFEE, SWEET CORN, CHEWING GUM, WHISKY, AMERICAN MAGAZINES AND SWING RECORDS.

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AS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CHINA'S WAR AREAS SERVICE CORPS, HUANG ALSO TAKES PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AVG HOSTEL AT KUNMING. HIS CONTACTS WITH THE FLIERS HAVE MADE HIM AN ADEPT IN AMERICAN SLANG.

"THEY'RE A SWELL BUNCH," HE SAID. "THE NICEST GUYS I'VE EVER HAD DALINGS WITH. I'M READY TO BREAK MY NECK TO SEE THAT THEY'RE OK."

HUANG SUPERVISES THE AVG'S DAILY MENU: BREAKFAST--THREE EGGS, BACON, HOT CAKES, UNLIMITED BUTTER, JAM, MARMALADE AND COFFEE; LUNCH--SOUP, A MEAT COURSE, FOUR VEGETABLES AND DESSERT, TEA--CAKES, SANDWICHES AND TEA, AND DINNER--THE SAME NUMBER OF COURSES AS LUNCH PLUS A SALAD.

FOR ALL THIS THE AVIATORS PAY ONE ~~ONE~~ AMERICAN DOLLAR DAILY.

HUANG HAS ARRANGED WITH A CLUB OF CHINESE STUDENTS WHO STUDIED IN THE UNITED STATES TO ENTERTAIN THE FLIERS IN THEIR HOMES. THREE DAYS A WEEK HE HOLDS COURSES IN CHINESE AND ON TUESDAYS THE FLIERS ATTENDED A "KNOW CHINA CLUB" WHERE THEY LISTEN TO LECTURES ON CHINESE ART, MUSIC AND COINS.

HE ALSO FORMED THE "BURMA ROAD CLUB" FOR THOSE WHO TRAVELED AT LEAST 125 MILES ALONG THE FAMOUS HIGHWAY. NOW, HE SAID, HE IS TRYING TO ARRANGE WEEKLY DANCES BUT HE FINDS PARTNERS SCARCE AND THOSE WHO ARE JITTERBUGS EVEN SCARCER.

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THE GROUP HAS A RESIDENT CHAPLAIN AND HUANG HAS ALSO ARRANGED FOR CHINESE PASTORS TO HELP HIM.

HIS GREATEST TRIUMPH, HOWEVER, IS THE SUNDAY BASEBALL GAME BETWEEN THE AVG AND THE CHINESE.

"I WAS TICKELED TO DEATH," HE RECALLED, "WHEN A CHINESE BOY BORN IN HONOLULU HIT THE FIRST HOME RUN IN THIS SERIES."

~~THE AVG, HUANG SAID, HAS BEEN SCORING AVERAGES OF 25 TO 1 AND SOMETIMES 30 TO 1.~~

THE AVG, HUANG SAID, HAS BEEN SCORING AVERAGES OF 25 TO 1 AND SOMETIMES 30 TO 1 AGAINST JAPANESE AIRMEN.

"GOSH, THEY'RE TERRIFIC," HE SAID.

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Bataan Repels 2 Heavy Attacks; Japanese Land Near India Border; Cripps Gets India Counter-Offer

Invaders In Fierce Assault

Pierce American Line But Are Hurled Back By Savage Counter-attack

NUMBER OF JAP UNITS TRAPPED

Corregidor Gunners Knock Down Three More Heavy Bombers.

APR 3 1942

WASHINGTON, April 2. (AP)—A savage onslaught by Japanese assault troops succeeded today in penetrating the defense line on Bataan Peninsula before the invaders were halted by a fierce American-Filipino counter-attack.

The War Department reported reassuringly, however, that the line was restored, and a "considerable number" of enemy units trapped. These were being mopped up late in the day, Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright advised.

2d Attack in 24 Hours

Meantime, the anti-aircraft gunners of Corregidor fortress off the southern end of Bataan destroyed three Japanese heavy bombers and a fourth bomber blew up in mid-air.

The attack which penetrated the defenders' main line was the second launched in 24 hours, a late day communique said. The first, made near the center, was readily mastered by heavy artillery fire and counter-attacks which regained outposts that had been abandoned to the foe.

The second, launched about ten a. m., was directed against the left center of General Wainwright's line. Supported by a heavy concentration of artillery fire, the Japanese assault troops advanced dangerously, the war department made clear, before the spearhead of the assault was smashed by a counter-attack which trapped the advance forces.

"Our main line of resistance has been restored and the enemy advance halted," the communique reported, adding that while Japanese losses were heavy, the defenders' casualties were "surprisingly small."

The onslaughts were the second and third to be made in rapid succession by Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita's reinforced invasion forces and indicated strongly to observers that the Japanese were intent on ending the Philippine stalemate of more than three months.

32 Jap Planes Downed

The four bombers raised the definite Japanese losses over the Manila Bay fortifications to 32. The air raids were accompanied by further artillery duels with Japanese batteries on the south shore of the bay.

Enemy air raids on beach defenses of Bataan put Gen. Wainwright's forces on the alert for an attempted Japanese flanking attack by sea.

The War Department reported that strong points along the western shore of the rugged peninsula were bombed as yesterday's frustrated major land attack dwindled to skirmishing, air raids, and artillery dueling.

Official observers said it appeared likely that Yamashita, the invaders' new commander, planned soon to supplement indecisive land and air attacks with a flanking naval foray from the China Sea such as figured in his conquest of Malaya.

The suspicion first arose when Japanese warships shelled American-Filipino positions along the west coast of Bataan yesterday for the first time in two months. Assaults from the sea were reported smashed on both January 25 and February 3, but only after desperate fighting by the forces then under command of General Douglas MacArthur.

A warship-supported attack on General Wainwright's left flank would be especially dangerous because of the curtain of concentrated artillery fire that could be laid down by the heavy guns of the naval craft. Beyond the range of the guns of Corregidor Fortress and free of air attack, the ships would risk only the possibility of hits by defending batteries of field guns.

The War Department said in a morning communique that the heavy Japanese land attack, carried out all Tuesday night and which won several outpost positions, was succeeded by aggressive patrol activities and a number of sharp skirmishes, but no further general action.

Meanwhile, Japanese artillery and dive bombers hammered at troops in forward areas and in various front and rear positions, including the beach defenses, in obvious preparation for another major assault.

Text of Communique

The text of the War Department's communique, number 173, based on reports received here up to 5 p. m., E.W.T.:

1. The Philippine theatre:

Two heavy attacks were made by the enemy last night and this morning on our lines in Bataan. The first assault was made near the center of our positions. The enemy advanced beyond the outpost line from which our troops had been withdrawn. Our artillery laid down a heavy fire on the advanced elements of the Japanese infantry, after which our forces counter-attacked and regained possession of the outpost.

The second attack was begun at about ten o'clock this morning. Enemy assault troops, supported by a heavy concentration of artillery fire, advanced against the left center of the line held by General Wainwright's American and Philippine troops. Savage fighting ensued and the enemy succeeded in penetrating our main line. In a fierce counter-attack, our forces closed the line, pocketing a considerable number of Japanese units. These hostile troops are now being mopped up.

Although the fighting is still in progress our main line of resistance has been restored and the enemy advance halted. Japanese losses are believed to have been heavy, while our own casualties were small. During today's fighting hostile planes attacked our front lines and rear areas in Bataan.

Several hostile air raids were made today on Corregidor, resulting in little damage. Our anti-aircraft artillery shot down three heavy Japanese bombers. A fourth enemy bomber, which apparently had not been hit, blew up in mid-air and fell into Manila Bay.

Artillery duels between the guns of our forts and those of Japanese batteries on the south shore of Manila Bay were frequent during the day.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Enemy Makes Claims

TOKYO, April 2 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press in New York)—Japanese Imperial Headquarters declared today that anti-aircraft batteries, an airfield, barracks and other military establishments on Corregidor, the United States' fortress isle in Manila Bay, had been damaged beyond repair by repeated Japanese naval air attacks between March 24 and 31.

CORREGIDOR ADDS 12 PLANES IN WEEK TO GUNNERS' TOLL

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Only Confirmed Losses of Enemy Listed on Fort's Conservative Scoreboard.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

CORREGIDOR, P. I., March 31—(Delayed)—(AP) Corregidor's accurate anti-aircraft guns shot down 12 Japanese planes in the last week, making a total of 66 bagged by the island-fortress's guns since the start of the war.

The figures are taken from the scoreboard which lists only confirmed losses inflicted on the enemy.

(A War department communique today, April 2 listed four more bombers shot down over Manila Bay fortifications but placed the definite number of Japanese losses at 32).

Must See Plane Crash

The 16th coast artillery anti-aircraft units are over-careful in crediting the batteries with hits and with recording planes actually downed. Planes are marked as down only after this has been confirmed by observation. Many times bursts of anti-aircraft fire amid tight formations of enemy planes are seen to shake up the planes, causing some to veer from their course, trailing smoke as far as they can be seen. But unless such a plane is seen actually to come down, it is marked up as a "probable" loss to the enemy.

The motto of the hard-hitting 16th, commended by the veteran Col. Theodore M. Chase, of Washington, D. C., is "Coelis imperamus," which translated literally means: "We rule the heavens."

During the past week, and since the start of the war, they have demonstrated they can dish it out to the enemy, as well as take it.

120 Air Attacks

According to Major T. K. McNair, of Red Bank, N. J., Corregidor has undergone more than 120 actual air raids since Dec. 29, with the longest raid, of more than six hours duration, this last week.

Japanese planes, operating from a nearby Luzon island base, place Correg[illegible] in a state of almost continuous alarm, although each day the fliers have evidenced a growing respect for the anti-aircraft guns. Flights as a result have diminished in size from 27 plane formations to sorties by one and two planes at a time.

As the size of the flights diminished, the planes also climbed higher, forcing the anti-aircraft units to their utmost to pick the bomb-laden tiny specks out of the sky.

Colonel Chase's men practiced long and hard with their guns before the war started, realizing the value of anti-aircraft units as proved by the war in Europe. Since the bombing of Manila bay harbor defenses started, all soldiers have developed a great respect for their work. The hard pounding given Corregidor the last week has provided the fullest test men and material can face in fighting an enemy on uneven terms and matching air power with ground guns.

Use Searchlights at Night

Searchlights aid the gunners at night in keeping Japanese bombs pushed wide of the target areas.

One battery, under the command of Capt. C. R. Ames, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., has been dishing it out to the enemy while ducking not only bombs but also artillery shells from the Cavite shore across the bay.

Last evening I was talking to Ames and found his men all bronzed and in high spirits. A few minutes before they had assisted in some of the best shooting yet.

Two Bombers Sighted

Two bombers were flying over Corregidor at dusk. The bombers crossed flying slightly lower than previously, Ames' men and the men of the other batteries trained their guns to make each shot count.

The gun crew under Sgt. E. J. Swanson, of Lewistown, Mont., was given the order to fire. Four rapid shots from each battery roared into the sky. The first bomber was hit near one of its motors. The wing broke off, sending the plane plunging into the bay in a cloud of smoke. The action required only a few moments of intense fire. All the gun crews had been undergoing the same thing all week, in addition to taking a shelling themselves.

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The score for this particular raid was "two up, two down, all clear."

It was a tonic not only to the men in the 16th's batteries, but permeated the entire body of troops on Corregidor.

The soldiers and marines let out a mighty football cheer as the two planes were shot down. Everyone is retelling the story, with many eyewitnesses declaring it was "the greatest thrill yet. It makes one able to take those bombs."

Although the two planes were not the only ones shot down for the week, the boys seemed to let out their pent-up anger in those few rounds.

U. S. Still Controls Big Philippine Area

Occupants Are Unwavering in Their Loyalty To Americans—Reverential Feeling Is Held for MacArthur.

APR 3 1942

By CLARK LEE

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 2. (AP)—By far the greatest part of the Philippines, both in territory and in population, still are free of the Japanese invader and still are under the American flag.

Unwavering Loyalty

The people are unwavering in their loyalty to the United States, although considerably puzzled over the Allies' continued withdrawals and their failure to take the initiative against Japan.

En route to Australia, where I arrived three days ago, I travelled hundreds of miles over Philippine waters and by car over the islands without seeing a single Japanese plane, warship or soldier.

It is well to recall that there are 7,000 islands and reefs in the archipelago, and that so far the enemy has landed on only five.

The Japanese control the principal cities and highways in central and northern Luzon and a few ports in southeastern Luzon. However, the main prize, Manila Bay, still is beyond their reach.

Recently the Japanese occupied five points on northern Mindoro. They maintained a small force on the island of Masbate; occupy Davao and Zamboanga, at the eastern and western extremities of Mindanao, and also hold the island of Jolo.

The Japanese do not control the inner Philippine islands or the inland waters. Occasionally an enemy warship raids shipping and ports in the so-called "inland sea." But the Japanese apparently are afraid to keep a destroyer or a light cruiser on patrol there.

Torpedoboats Effective

From what I have seen of the American torpedoboats in action, I believe a few squadrons of those hard-hitting, speedy vessels in which Gen. Douglas MacArthur began his trip to Australia could keep the islands' inner shipping lanes entirely clear of the enemy.

There are dozens of airfields and scores of ports in the inner Philippines from which American planes and ships could operate. There are American and Filipino fighting forces on almost every island.

The war goes on not only on Bataan but on Mindanao, where the Moros, under U. S. officers, frequently attack the Japanese.

The Japanese are reported to have put in uniform several thousand young Japanese nationals who lived at Davao before the war. Yet despite their overwhelming numerical superiority, the invaders are said to fear the Moros so much that every night hundreds of the Japanese return to their ships to sleep.

The Moros turned back one Japanese drive south of Davao in January.

On other islands we found American and Filipino forces which were ready to fight despite their shortage of equipment, if the Japanese should come. Our greatest difficulty in travelling through the Philippines was in answering questions about help from the United States. Everybody, everywhere asked the same questions.

Tokyo Bombing Seen

To inquiries as to when Tokyo would be bombed, our customary reply was, "the bombing will start soon, probably the middle of this month (March)."

Then someone would proffer the polite objection that "we believe it would be difficult for us to bomb Tokyo before April, Sir, as the air fields in Alaska still are covered with snow and objectives in Japan probably would be hidden by clouds."

Some bright youngster usually would add:

"We believe arrangements can be made for the United States to use the Russia air fields at Vladivostok and on the Kamchatka peninsula, inasmuch as the Russians and Americans are fighting the same war, although on different fronts, and the Russians need American supplies while Americans need Siberian bases."

The people frequently expressed their respect for President Roosevelt as a forceful leader. Their feeling for General MacArthur can be described only as reverential.

They'd say:

"We believe, sir, that the MacArthur line is impregnable. We are convinced that the man has not yet been born who can defeat General MacArthur."

They pronounced it Mac-Ar-tour, with the accent on the last syllable.

A Filipino who is doing one of the most dangerous jobs in the islands at present told me:

General MacArthur Praised

"When the war is over, win or lose, I am going to build a monument to General MacArthur in my garden with my own hands. If I die my son will do it.

"There will be similar monuments all over the Philippines. General MacArthur will stand side by side with our martyred national hero, Jose Rizal."

Rizal, Filipino patriot and writer, organized the "Liga Filipina" to secure the political liberty of his countrymen from Spain. Arrested by Spanish authorities at Barcelona when he was on his way to Cuba for volunteer relief work among the yellow-fever victims, he was brought back to Manila, where he was tried and shot in December, 1896. The day of his execution ever since has been a national holiday.

When our ship neared one Philippine port, the townspeople took to the hills fearing a Japanese invasion, but they came back when they saw the Filipino and American flags.

Once ashore, officers of the Philippine constabulary soon came up to shake hands. Then a few men gathered around, squatting on their haunches. They were followed by small boys, then girls formed a larger circle around us, while the womenfolk remained a few hundred yards away.

We passed out cigarettes, and they sent boys up into the coconut trees to fetch down young coconuts. These represented an offer of hospitality. From then on, conversation followed easily.

The pattern of life in these native villages did not change much between the days of Magellan and the Spanish-American War, but they were modified greatly during the American occupation.

We have given them our language, our style of apparel (minus the shoes), the advantage of our medical knowledge, a belief in our system of government, and an economy linked to ours through the production of copra, sugar, hemp, etc. their signs are in English and each barrio has a school where English is taught.

Corregidor Newspaper

Sergeant Edits Fortress' 2-Page Daily Between Enemy Air Attacks

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CORREGIDOR, P. I., March 31 (Delayed) (AP).—This Japanese-besieged fortress has a newspaper. Its editor is Sergeant Barnard Hopkins, of Alpena, W. Va. Attached to an anti-aircraft battery, the editor is diverted from his work frequently by Japanese bombers—but he manages to get out the paper.

Picking up radio and local news, Sergeant Hopkins types out a two-page daily sheet. The masthead carries the paper's policy, which is changeable daily.

One of the best features is the daily radio dispatch picked up from Tokio. It is studded with the sergeant's best sarcasm.

Sea Assault On Moresby Is Predicted

APR 3 1942

Japs Seen Changing Tactics Because of Loss of Air Superiority.

MELBOURNE, April 2 (AP)—The Japanese bombed the northern port of Darwin today for the eleventh time, but their loss of air superiority in this theatre of war led to predictions that their next move might be a sea-borne attack on Port Moresby, key city of New Guinea.

A brief communique from the office of Prime Minister John Curtin said that seven bombers with fighter escorts conducted the Darwin raid but that no damage or casualties were reported and that the action was the only one reported in the entire area of the far southwest Pacific.

The probability that the Japanese will switch to a sea thrust at Port Moresby, less than 300 miles from the Australian mainland, was raised by the Sydney Sun. It said that with heavy rains halting the Japanese drive overland from the north New Guinea cost and with the American and Australian forces having won at least temporary air superiority, a resort to naval action was "suggested by recent movements of enemy ships, which are constantly being attacked at Lae and Salamaua by the Allied air forces."

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Japs Getting More Planes

The paper warned, however, that the Japanese were obtaining aerial reinforcements "which must be described as considerable," and that "the air superiority we have gained may not be permanent and at most will dislocate the Japanese plans only temporarily."

The same paper reported eight Japanese divisions totalling 120,000 to 150,000 men and including parachutists were believed to be concentrated in Java and Singapore in readiness for the next Japanese move.

The increasing American aid to Australia was regarded as likely to cause the Japanese to hasten their attack plans.

96 Jap Planes Smashed

(A London broadcast quoting Sydney messages said the American and Australian fliers had destroyed or crippled 96 Japanese planes since March 10 at a cost of only 12 of their own planes, of which five crews were saved

(The Australian radio reported from Darwin that the red ball was being removed from the insignia of U. S. planes to avoid any possible confusion with the red emblem of Japan. This would leave the U. S. planes with a white star on a blue field.)

That the Australians and Americans are making use of the time for big-scale preparations also was indicated by Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford.

He said Americans were helping to switch Royal Australian Air Force pilots from trainer planes to fast combat craft in a tremendous speed-up of the development of new RAAF fliers.

Heretofore, the Australians who had completed trainer flights had to finish their instruction abroad or in actual operations in Australia.

A number of RAAF stations, assembly plants and other facilities have been handed over to the American air forces, Drakeford said, and millions of pounds are being allocated to provide new bases.

In ground forces, too, Australia was rapidly keying herself up to the peak of war preparation. A broad reorganization of the army command was virtually completed with the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett as a corps commander and the assignment of other high officers to action posts.

Announcements were expected soon on provisions for more complete fusion of the American, Australian, Dutch and any other Allied forces under the supreme command of General Douglas MacArthur.

A national security order issued today gave the Australian states power to call on men from 18 to 60 for 48 hours of compulsory civil defense duties every four weeks.

Allies' Planes Bomb Ships Constantly

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[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, April 2—The Japanese, halted in their attempted overland drive in New Guinea by torrential rains and robbed temporarily of air superiority by the rising Allied strength, soon may launch a sea-borne attack on Port Moresby, it was predicted today.

The likelihood of such a move against the key position on New Guinea's south coast, which lies within 300 miles of Australia, is "suggested by recent movements of enemy ships, which are constantly being attacked at Lae and Salamaua by the Allied air forces," said the Sydney *Sun*.

Jap Air Force Growing

At the same time, the newspaper reported, the Japanese are obtaining "aerial reinforcements which must be described as 'considerable.'" Because of this, the *Sun* declared, "the air supremacy we have gained may not be permanent and at most will dislocate the Japanese plans only temporarily."

The Japanese kept up their air attacks, giving Darwin its eleventh raid of the war this afternoon.

A brief communique on this, the only action reported from the Anzac war zone during the day, said the raid was carried out by seven bombers, escorted by fighters, but that there was no damage or casualties.

(The Japanese made their first night raid on Darwin last night, the All-India radio reported today a London dispatch said. No details were given.)

Insignia Being Changed

(The BBC, quoting a message from Sydney, reported that United States and Australian planes have "destroyed or crippled ninety-six Japanese planes with a loss of twelve of their own" since March 10, and added that the crews of five of the Allied aircraft were saved. The Australian radio broadcast a report from Darwin that the red circle in the insignia of United States planes is being changed to white to avoid any possible confusion with the solid red emblem of Japan.

(Both broadcasts were heard in New York by CBS.)

Reorganization of the Australian army, rapidly being keyed to a peak war pitch, was virtually completed, meanwhile, with the appointment of Lieutenant General Henry Gordon Bennett as a corps commander and the assignment of various other high officers to important posts.

The appointment of Gen. Bennett, who commanded the Australian imperial force in Malaya and escaped after the surrender of Singapore, was announced by Army Minister Francis Forde.

Gen. Bennett's chief of staff will be Brig.-Gen. W. M. Anderson, who formerly was attached to an armored division and served in the Middle East last year.

United States Spends Millions.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was expected to disclose soon how United States higher commands would be dovetailed with Anzac commands.

Millions of pounds already have been allocated to provide United States forces in Australia with air bases, living quarters and some forms of equipment, Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford disclosed, and more millions will follow.

A number of former royal Australian Air Force stations, aircraft assembly factories and other facilities also have been turned over to the United States forces, he said.

Mr. Drakeford also disclosed that Americans were taking part in training R. A. A. F. pilots in combat machines. This aspect of the co-operation, he said, is of tremendous value to Australia and has assisted in speeding up the final stages of the empire

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training system.

An added value, he said, was that members of the Australian and American forces rapidly were becoming buddies and producing a well-oiled fighting machine.

The halting, at least temporarily, of the Japanese is proof, Mr. Drakeford said, that Australian and American co-operation had a truly iron ring about it.

The power to call upon men between the age of 18 and 60 years old for compulsory civil defense duties was delegated to the States today by Prime Minister John Curtin in a national security order.

Those affected may be required to perform a maximum of forty-eight hours of air raid precautions service in any period of four weeks.

Jap Troops Reported Massed In Indies Area for New Drive

Large Numbers of Parachutists Believed to Be Included in Force Being Assembled at Singapore and in Java

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Sydney, April 2 (A. P.).—The Sydney Sun's correspondent at United Nations Headquarters reported today that eight fully equipped Japanese divisions, between 120,000 and 150,000 men, now are believed massed in Java and at Singapore awaiting the starting signal of Japan's next major offensive.

These forces are said to include large numbers of parachute troops.

The Sun correspondent said that the growing flow of United States aid to Australia was considered likely to speed Japan's next move, implying it would be against Australia.

Clark Lee Describes Trip To Australia

By Clark Lee

Clark Lee, 35-year-old Associated Press war correspondent who covered the fall of Manila and for more than two months reported the defense of Bataan, arrived in Australia three days ago from the Philippines. Lee left Bataan sometime before Gen. Douglas MacArthur made his own epic trip to Australia to take over the Allied supreme command on that continent. He landed in Australia just two weeks after MacArthur's arrival.

In the following dispatch, he sheds fresh light on the conditions under which MacArthur, his wife and young son, and many of his staff, made their journey through waters supposedly controlled by the Japanese.

General MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia, April 2—For military reasons the story of our trip from Bataan Peninsula to Australia has been delayed and even now the details cannot be published, but as a matter of fact the journey was rather uneventful and the highlight was congratulating General MacArthur today and hearing the story of his trip from members of his staff.

We knew when some days ago we heard by radio of his arrival in Australia that he must have left Bataan with great reluctance and only because he believed that by doing so he could better serve the Philippines and the whole Allied cause.

Bulkeley Called In

When it was finally decided that he would have to leave, MacArthur called in Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, motor torpedo-boat commander, and asked if the lieutenant could take him through.

Bulkeley looked squarely at MacArthur with his cold green eyes and replied:

"On the nose, sir."

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Bulkeley thought, so the general discovered later, that the assignment was to run through the Japanese lines all the way to Australia in his tiny but tough boat.

Jap Ships Dared

The general made clear that their destination was an island in the Philippines and asked Bulkeley if he could make it through waters in which the Japanese were attacking shipping.

"Can do, sir," Bulkeley answered—and it is history that he did, although the journey was difficult.

MacArthur is delighted with the co-operation he has received in Australia and is as confident as ever that the Japanese can be stopped and crushed.

Attacks Successful

Just before we left the Philippines he staged several attacks which pushed the Japanese back a considerable distance on Bataan.

These blows were combined with an attack on Japanese ships in Subic Bay by MacArthur's midget but ingenious air force.

His aviators rigged a bombing device onto their planes enabling them to dive at targets with fairly heavy explosive loads. The caught ten ships in Subic Bay and sank five of them, including an 18,000-ton transport on which it was estimated that 6,000 Japanese soldiers were killed. (The War Department has already announced these sinkings.)

The Japanese were heard at that time to complain bitterly about "MacArthur's unfairness in sending planes to bomb and machine gun soldiers while innocently swimming in Subic Bay and not carrying weapons."

My trip was tame compared with MacArthur's.

Melville Jacoby, correspondent for Time and Life magazines, and his wife and I left Bataan for reasons which still cannot be disclosed except to say that the journey definitely was not an escape from the war we had seen since its first day and in which we had developed the sincerest admiration for MacArthur and his Filipino and American soldiers, whose gallant cause we believe is still not lost.

We hope to return to see them reconquer the Philippines.

In making our trip to a certain point in northern Australia, we had several lucky breaks.

Once our vessel played hide and seek with a Japanese destroyer which had been shelling ports and shipping in inner Philippine waters.

We sighted planes three times but nothing happened.

Once we sighted a convoy of eight ships, probably Japanese, but we ducked into a rainsquall and changed course. It was the only rainy day of the trip through the danger area.

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Escapes Second Ship

The following day another ship sighted us and began a pursuit, but we proved the faster, fortunately, since we were unprotected against surface attacks.

That day we spent eight hours making a wide circle to avoid the converging point of a number of Japanese supply routes.

We passed numerous Japanese air and naval bases at pretty close range, but our luck held.

After leaving the danger area, the trip became monotonous. We passed the time playing cards with Lewis Carson, of San Francisco, who was a Shanghai business man, and Richard van Landingham, of Los Angeles, who was a Manila banker.

My only possessions were a portable typewriter, one pair of shorts, two shirts and a pair of tennis shoes.

On landing, Mrs. Jacoby made a beeline for a beauty shop, and then for a department store. She now is wearing dresses instead of slacks for the first time since leaving Manila on New Year's Eve, when all had to abandon everything except the clothes they were wearing.

Hopes of Holding Australia for Offensive Voiced by Connally After Hart Testifies

APR 3 1942

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 2—Senator Tom Connally of Texas said today that on the basis of information given the Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is chairman, by Vice Admiral Thomas C. Hart during the day he was encouraged to believe that the United Nations forces were sufficiently strong to hold Australia as a base for future offensive action against the Japanese.

Admiral Hart, appearing before the committee in a closed session, was said to have been questioned in detail about the disposition of forces in the Southwestern Pacific, where he turned over the command of the United Nations naval units to a Netherland admiral before the fall of Java.

"Apparently the military and naval situation in the Southwest Pacific is much more hopeful than some of us had thought," said Senator Connally. "From such information as is available, in my opinion, the United Nations have been able to get considerable supplies and aircraft to Australia.

"Australia has brought back many of her land troops and on the whole I believe that the United Nations will be able to hold there while offensive power is being built up."

Admiral Hart, reviewing operations in the whole Pacific war theatre, was said to have declined to estimate how long American and Filipino troops could hold out in the Philippines before reinforcements reached them.

Senator Connally said the steady reinforcing of Australia was encouraging.

Hurley Sworn as Envoy

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 2 (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced today that Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley had been sworn in as United States Minister to New Zealand after reverting to an inactive status in the United States Army. Mr. Hurley, a former Secretary of War in Washington, assumed the Ministership yesterday in Wellington, capital of New Zealand, after a period of active duty with the United States Army in the Southwest Pacific area.

LEND-LEASE AID IN MELBOURNE

Melbourne, April 2—(AP)—Alder G. Smith arrived today from Washington to join the U. S. lend-lease mission headed by W. S. Wasserman.

He noted Great Britain and Australia were the only two place outside the United States wher the lend-lease administration ha set up offices.

U. S. Troops to Get Testaments

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 2 (AP)—With Easter just three days away, it was disclosed today that United States Army authorities were preparing to distribute to the American forces pocket-size Testaments containing a foreword by President Roosevelt.

Dutch Troops Still Fighting Japs in Indies

Isolated Forces Battling in Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes.

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WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Netherlands Indies forces were reported here today to be still giving blows to the Japanese invaders, nearly four weeks after the loss of Java.

Authorized sources said isolated detachments were known to be fighting the foe in Java, Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes, and possibly other islands.

Netherlands flyers and planes which escaped the foe in Java in early March were said to be operating with American and Australian air forces, hammering at Japanese air bases in New Guinea and elsewhere near the northern perimeter of the continent.

Some ground forces likewise were believed to have been transferred from Java to reinforce Australia's defenders.

Netherlands naval units which escaped the disastrous battle of the Java Sea and other sea fighting were shifted to the Indian Ocean to serve under British naval command.

Severed communications make it impossible to assess the effectiveness of the resistance put up by relatively small Dutch forces in the principal Indies islands. Military authorities believe it is of the same general nature as the persistent raids carried out in the Philippines by forces operating in Mindanao and other islands separated from the main Bataan Peninsula fighting front on Luzon.

Jap Forces Landed 100 Miles From India

Fleet Puts Troops on West Burma Coast—Entire Right of Allied Burmese Line Menaced, Says Chinese Spokesman.

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LONDON, April 2. (AP)—Japanese troops protected by cruisers and destroyers have landed at Akyab, the chief Western Burma port within 100 miles of the Indian frontier, and thus have raised a menace to the whole of the present right Allied Burmese line, a Chinese Army spokesman announced today in Chungking.

Lull In Burma Fighting

British and Chinese communiques indicated meantime that action afield in central Burma had fallen into a lull on both the right and left Allied anchors, the one about Prome on the Irrawaddy River and the other above Toungoo in the basin of the Sittang.

The report of the enemy's Akyab landing raised the gravest of prospects.

Between Akyab and the Irrawaddy Basin a mountain range intervenes, but a trail leads from the city across the mountains to Minbu, 100 miles north of Prome and only 20 miles below the center of the Burma oil fields at Yenangyaung.

A heavy enemy flanking movement over that trail, it was pointed out, might soon make indefensible the present British positions about Prome, aside from putting the oil fields in imminent danger.

The enemy naval forces reported to have effected the Akyab landings were presumed to have operated either from fallen Rangoon or from the recently seized Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal.

The Chinese spokesman said the enemy units comprised two heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, five destroyers, four transports and two supply ships.

Prome Front Unchanged

From the Prome front, the British Command reported no substantial change since yesterday and said there had been none other than patrol action.

Already outnumbered, the British forces—English and Scottish troops and some Indians—were faced with a rising threat by traitorous Burmese. Four thousand such mercenaries were officialy reported now to be in action in aid of the Japanese on the Prome front alone, 1,000 of them standing on the west bank of the Irrawaddy in a threat to the British right flank.

On the Chinese-held front above Toungoo, said a Chinese communique from New Delhi, quiet had fallen after the heavy and bloody fighting that preceding the establishment of the present Chinese positions around Nangyun, 12 miles above Toungoo.

These positions had been formed by the juncture of the Chinese Toungoo garrison of 8,000 to 10,000 with other Chinese forces to the north. The Toungoo garrison, said the Chungking Army spokesman, for a week was under the assault of 40,000 Japanese.

Japanese Advancing

Later a Chungking dispatch quoted a Chinese military spokesman as saying that the Japanese vanguard on the Toungoo front was advancing west of the railway and had reached a point to the southwest of Yedashe, which is six miles above Nangyun.

The Chinese were declared still in control of the railway between Yedashe and a point immediately north of Toungoo.

There was no confirmation of a report broadcast by the German-controlled Paris radio that the Japanese had gone up the Sittang to land at Yedashe.

Dispatches from Chungking which said Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander of the fifth and sixth Chinese armies in Burma, had been placed under the authority of General H.R.L.G. Alexander, British commander in Burma, were declared officially by the War Office to be erroneous.

The War Office said that General Stilwell's command was "quite independent of General Alexander.

"Strategic control of Burma is under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell," the War Office statement said. "General Stilwell is an Allied commander operating quite freely but within the ambit of strategical necessities. He does not come under Wavell for administration apart from the strategical part. Neither is he under General Alexander, but it quite independent."

Nipponese Get Ashore at Akyab, Just 350 Miles From Calcutta.

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WARSHIPS COVER INVASION

British Troops Guarding Oilfields Along Central Front Are Threatened on Flank.

London, April 2 (A. P.).—A Chinese spokesman in Chungking said today that Japanese troops, covered by a force of cruisers and destroyers, had landed at the chief western Burma port of Akyab, bringing the war within 100 miles of the Indian frontier and posing a new flanking threat to the main British lines guarding the central Burma oil fields.

There was no official confirmation of the statement in London. But British observers did not minimize the threat and predicted that any Japanese flanking attack from such a base soon would make the present British positions, based on the town of Prome, 180 miles southeast of Akyab, untenable.

At the same time, the Nazi-controlled Paris radio broadcast reports that powerful enemy forces sent up the Sittang River to land at Yedashe, some eighteen miles north of Toungoo, were threatening anew the Chinese lines centered on Nangyun, only twelve miles above Toungoo, along the Mandalay-Rangoon rail line.

Japs Raid North Burma.

Communiques by both the British and Chinese headquarters told of a raid on north Burma yesterday as the Japanese continued to press the advantage of air superiority. The British said that the raid was directed at an airdrome.

Chinese headquarters said that the Japanese hurled twenty-seven bombers and fifteen fighters at a north Burma town not previously attacked (perhaps Mandalay itself), then returned at dusk in a second assault. Some casualties were reported, but the Chinese said that the damage was negligible.

Oil Fields Are Japan's Goal.

Akyab, on the western coastal plain, is separated from the Irrawaddy River basin by the Arakan Yoma Mountain range, but observers pointed out that a trail leads from Akyab across the mountains to Minbu, on the Irrawaddy, 100 miles north of Prome and twenty miles below Yenangyaung, center of the Burmese oil fields, which are the chief goal of the Japanese drive.

The British and Indian troops holding Prome already are outnumbered by the Japanese and hostile Burmese forces. Akyab, which at the last census had a population of 38,094, lies 350 miles across the Bay of Bengal from Calcutta. It is one of the few serviceable ports between Japanese-held Rangoon, the former Burmese capital, and Chittagong, to the north.

Dispatches from Chungking which said that Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies in Burma, had been placed under the authority of Gen. H. R. L. G. Alexander, British commander in Burma, were declared officially by the War Office to be erroneous. The War Office said that Gen. Stilwell's command was "quite independent of Gen. Alexander.

"Strategic control of Burma is under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell," the War Office said. "Gen. Stilwell is an Allied commander operating quite freely, but within the ambit of strategical necessities. He does not come under Wavell for administration, apart from the strategical part. Neither is he under Gen. Alexander, but is quite independent."

Akyab is only 100 miles southeast of the India-Burma boundary and a landing there represents a direct threat to the rear of the British Imperial lines now guarding the central Burma oil fields. These lines are based on the Irrawaddy River town of Prome, which lies 180 miles southeast of Akyab.

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No Chinese in Thailand.

The Chungking spokesman, citing Chinese Intelligence reports, said that a Japanese flotilla consisting of two heavy and three light cruisers and five destroyers escorting four transports and two supply ships was spotted at Akyab on March 27. The Chinese forces, which evacuated their positions in Toungoo two days ago, are making a firm stand on the outskirts of the city, he declared, though they are outnumbered by four to one, with one Chinese division of 10,000 men standing off two Japanese divisions totaling 40,000.

The spokesman declared emphatically that, contrary to widespread reports, of Chinese troops invading Thailand, not a single Chinese soldier has been on Thai soil so far. He said that there had been minor skirmishes near the Thai-Burmese border, where the Chinese beat off three attacks by combined Japanese-Thai detachments.

Hostile Burmese Active.

New Delhi, India, April 2 (A. P.).—A British communique on the battle of Burma reported today there had been no substantial change since yesterday on the Irrawaddy front, where the main British forces now are holding a line south of Prome.

It said that "a reconnoissance in force down the railway line (to Rangoon) destroyed an enemy patrol; otherwise there has been no contact with the enemy."

Hostile Burmese forces on that front now number more than 4,000, it added. More than 1,000 of this force were said to have been located yesterday on the west bank of the Irrawaddy River opposite Prome, in an infiltration threat to the British right flank.

Japanese scouting planes were active over the whole front yesterday, the communique said, and an airdrome in northern Burma was raided but no details had been received of damage or casualties.

British Lines Threatened From Rear

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Warships Cover Foe Thrust at Akyab, Near to Calcutta

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, April 2.—A Chinese spokesman said today that Japanese troops, covered by a force of cruisers and destroyers, had landed at the chief west Burma port of Akyab, only 350 miles across the Bay of Bengal from Calcutta.

[Akyab is only 100 miles southeast of the India-Burma boundary and a landing there represents a direct threat to the rear of the British Imperial lines now guarding the central Burma oilfields. These lines are based on the Irrawaddy River town of Prome, which lies 180 miles southeast of Akyab.]

Colombo Has Raid Alert

Colombo, Ceylon, April 2 (AP)—An air raid alert sounded in the Colombo area this morning, with the all-clear given soon afterward. No incidents were reported.

Indian Leaders Hint Readiness To Compromise

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Congress Party Rejects British Proposal But Leaves Door Ajar.

NEW DELHI, India, April 2—(AP)—With Japanese invaders reported barely 100 miles from the Bengal border, the pressing problem of India's fighting participation in the war appeared tonight to have been saved from a cold stalemate by indications of willingness to compromise on details of the independence issue.

The executive committee of the powerful All-India Congress party rejected, point by point, Britain's offer of post-war Dominion status in return for full war participation under British direction, but it was reported to have advanced its own counter-proposals which might keep the discussions going.

Cripps Delays Return Home

Sir Stafford Cripps, special envoy who brought Britain's offer to India, changed his mind about leaving for home next Monday. He declared, instead, that "I think I can possibly do something useful next week."

He had before him already the previous rejections of Britain's proposal by the Sikhs, warriors of the Punjab, and by the extremist Mahasabha group of Hindus.

Yet to be heard from formally, however, was the Moslem League, second largest of India's complex political and religious groups, whose working committee meets tomorrow at Allahabad.

The text of the Congress party's rejection and of its counter suggestions was not expected to be made public immediately.

It was intimated strongly, however, that the British War Cabinet might be asked to make some concession to the insistence of this and other strong Indian groups for an immediate voice in defense responsibility rather than acceptance of purely British leadership.

With the British Army in Burma the last obstacle between the Japanese and India, there were unconfirmed reports that Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in charge of India's defense, might participate in future discussions with the Congress Party leaders.

Wavell's decision whether he could command the defense forces if responsibility behind the Indian front were transferred to Indian hands might govern the War Cabinet's choice on whether to yield on that point.

Proposed Defense Formula

(The exchange telegraph agency in London said Indian moderate leaders had received tentative assurance that the formula for defense coordination advanced by the moderate Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru would be acceptable to Cripps. This formula was said to call for a minister of defense coordination with a small defense council including the commander in chief and presided over by a minister. The council would deal with civilian defense and internal security.)

The Congress Party's reply was understood to criticize particularly

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the British proposal to keep the direction of India's defense in British hands, and to question the option which Britain would give for certain provinces to remain outside the future India union.

The reply was said to have examined the British proposals in the light of past declarations by the party, especially in the resolution at the meeting last December at Bardoli.

That resolution expressed sympathy with "peoples who are subject to aggression and are fighting for their freedom" and said "only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defense of the country on a national basis."

"The whole background of India is one of hostility and distrust of the British government," that resolution said. "Not even the most far-reaching promises can alter this background, nor can a subject India offer voluntary or willing help to arrogant imperialism which is indistinguishable from Fascism."

Editorials in the Indian press meanwhile, voiced resentment over what editors understood to be an unfavorable reaction in the American press to the reluctance of India's leaders to come to an agreement with the British. These editorials said India's complex problems are not easily understood from afar.

Working overtime on the Indian problem, Sir Stafford notified the Board of Ministers of Ceylon that he would not be able to deal with the Crown Colony's constitutional problems on his present visit to India. He said reforms there would be taken up after the war.

Counter-Proposal Indicated

But it was understood that the committee also was drafting counter-proposals to be submitted to Cripps if the British War Cabinet member so desires.

By postponing his departure for home in the midst of the evident stalemate over Britain's take-it-or-leave-it offer, Cripps seemed to have left the door ajar for negotiation on counter-proposals.

Before he did this and before it became known that the Congress party committee was drafting a counter-plan, virtually all hope for the success of the Cripps mission had vanished.

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Reps. Azad And Nehru

The All-India radio said that Cripps received the Congress party's resolution of reply to the British proposal this afternoon when he was visited by Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, party president, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, past president.

The two Indian leaders stayed for an hour, and upon their departure Cripps told reporters, "I hope there will be many more meetings between us."

The party's reply, approved after five days of deliberation, was reported to be detailed in reasons for the rejection.

Raises Questions

It was understood to criticize the British proposal that direction of Indian defense remain entirely in British hands rather than Indian military men, and to question both the option which Britain would give certain provinces to remain outside the future Indian union and the representation of the Indian principalities in the future constitution-making body.

It was possible that the text of the resolution of rejection would not be published immediately. Thus, before it is brought into the open, Cripps could devote further efforts to narrowing the difficulties he referred to in the press conference in which he announced delay of his departure, first scheduled for Monday.

Considered Hopeful Sign

The congress party's decision not to turn down the Cripps offer without suggesting an alternative was considered a hopeful sign especially as Cripps had indicated there might be a chance of compromise on the defense issue.

Editorials in the nationalist Indian press expressed resentment over what the editors understood to be the tone of the American press. They have received word of unfavorable reaction to the reluctance of India's leaders to strike a bargain with the British.

Indian nationalists declared that American editors do not understand all the angles and nuances of the Indian political situation and that American press reaction would not affect their stand.

Watching U. S. Moves

Official Washington, however, was under close watch for any sign that the United States Government might use its influence to obtain a British-Indian settlement.

(Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Indian general agent in Washington, conferred with President Roosevelt for an hour and a half late yesterday. Leaving the White House, he said that the Pacific War Council and other matters were discussed, but that the talks did not concern British-Indian relations.)

Difficulty "Narrowing"

Announcing that he was prolonging his stay for a short time Sir Stafford said: "Points of difficulty are coming down to fairly narrow limits and with good will we may be able to solve the difficulties."

Whether the Indian parties with the country already under the shadow of the Japanese would direct its own defenses still appeared to be the crux of the differences. There were indications that Great Britain might give up insistence on keeping charge of defense until after the war.

To reporters Sir Stafford said: "It is rather natural, in a state of keen excitement, that people tend to over-commit themselves in a particular direction at rather too early a stage. But, I think that, judging from what I have seen in the press this morning, they are sobering down a little now to a more thoughtful frame of mind."

No Alternative in Mind.

Sir Stafford evaded inquiries about the possibility that an Indian might be put in authority over the defenses. Asked whether, if he had no power to agree to the appointment of an Indian defense minister, he could obtain such authority from his Government, the envoy replied:

"I can obviously consult the Cabinet at any moment if I consider it necessary."

To the question of whether he had referred that issue to his Government, he answered:

"I have kept his Majesty's Government informed, but I have not got any alternative scheme or plan on which to consult them."

Even before his announcement, it was evident that there was a general desire to avoid any hasty conclusions and especially to find a satisfactory formula concerning the defense portfolio.

Sir Stafford said that he had received no word as yet of the reactions of the Moslem League, the largest minority organization.

The British plan was rejected last night by the Sikhs, a warrior people, who objected that they would be outnumbered by Moslems in the Punjab and by the Mahasabha group of Hindus.

Indian nationalists argue that only an Indian could rally the Indians to the all-out war pitch which the British desire, and that India's defenses could be intrusted safely to such a man as Capt. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, which provides the bulk of Indian troops.

[redacted]).—The Daily Herald, a Laborite party newspaper, said last night that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of the Congress party would meet to discuss defense.

An editorial in the authoritative Times of London, its third on the India question in successive days, supported such a possibility. Although it declared that it was essential for Gen. Wavell to retain supreme command in India, it pointed out that India might have a share through a member of the Allied Defense Council in a position analogous to that of the War Secretary in the British Cabinet.

Ceylon Receives Reply

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 2 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps notified the Board of Ministers of Ceylon today that he would not be able to deal with Ceylon's constitutional problems during his present visit to India. He promised that the reforms would be taken up as soon as the war was over. The Ministers had requested that Sir Stafford either visit Ceylon or receive a delegation at New Delhi.

China Road Nearly Finished

Chungking, China, April 2 (AP)—"Route B," the substitute for the Burma Road, from India to China, should be ready for service "perhaps within a month," a spokesman of the Transportation Control Bureau reported today.

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Chinese Cut Railway

(By the Associated Press)

Chungking, April 2—Chinese forces have destroyed the Tatung-Puchow railway running south into Shansi province in twenty places to prevent the Japanese from sending reinforcements into the Shansi battle area, Chinese dispatches said today.

Heavy Japanese troop movements over this line have been reported recently, apparently in preparation for a big drive against the Chinese still holding part of the mountainous interior of Shansi or for an attempt to cross the Yellow river to invade Shensi province to the west.

Artillery duels between Chinese and Japanese batteries across the Yellow river were reported continuing.

(The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast of a Domei dispatch, reported heavy fighting in the interior of Shantung province, on China's east coast hundreds of miles behind the limits of Japan's drive into China. The dispatch said heavy losses had been inflicted on Chungking troops under Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung.)

Chinese Tennis Player Safe

CHUNGKING, April 2 (AP).—W. C. Choy, former Davis Cup tennis player for China, has escaped from Hongkong and is expected in Chungking shortly, it was reported today.

Says Prisoners Held by Japanese Are Starving

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Dr. Gordon King, who has just escaped from Hong Kong and reached Chungking, was quoted by Reuters news agency tonight as declaring half the 1600 Britons and 300 Americans interned in Hong Kong's Stanley Prison were in danger of death by starvation within six months.

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Dr. King, a physician and former professor in Hong Kong University, said the Japanese had refused requests by an Italian bishop, the Swedish consul and others for better treatment of the prisoners, scores of whom already looked like skeletons. Many of the prisoners are children or old persons.

Japanese Ship Losses to U. S. Now Put at 101

58 Reported Damaged in Unofficial Count Which Includes Probable Losses

NEW YORK—APRIL 2 (AP)

Sinkings of Japanese ships of all types by American forces have passed the 100 mark, according to an unofficial compilation by The Associated Press of official American claims. Fifty-eight Japanese vessels have been reported damaged. The compilation follows:

Japanese ships	Damaged	Sunk
Transports	24	42
Battleships	3	1
Cruisers	14	6
Destroyers	7	8
Submarines	1	7
Minesweepers	1	1
Seaplane tenders	1	1
Gunboats	2	1
Supply ships	0	3
Lighters	0	2
Freighters	2	19
Tankers	1	6
Aircraft carriers	2	2
Barges	0	2
Totals	58	101

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Where Australian and Netherlands East Indies forces took part in actions, and announcements did not make clear which results were credited exclusively to the United States, the totals have been marked as American achievements. Probable or possible sinkings, unless confirmed, are listed in the "damaged" column.

Hawaii Pilot Tells How Sub Was Blown Up

By Wendell Webb
Associated Press Correspondent

Honolulu, April 2—The sinking of a Japanese submarine by a United States Army bomber, skippered by a youth who battled through the December holocaust in his bedroom slippers, was revealed today as the result of a commendation by Secretary of Navy Knox.

The skipper was First Lieutenant James V. Edmundson, 26, of Santa Monica, Cal., former football star at Santa Monica Junior College, an eager, rugged youth who "would do almost anything to get to Australia or anywhere else to fight."

Sighted Periscope

He was decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart today, but not for his feat in the air. It was because he was knocked down by a bomb fragment December 7 and got up again to do what he could to stem the Japanese attack. He still carries the scar on his forehead.

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Lieutenant Edmundson has flown more than 40,000 miles on Hawaiian dawn patrol, but the highlight of his career came when he sighted a submarine periscope just breaking the water off the island of Oahu a few weeks ago.

Pilot Credits Crew

"Yes, I saw it, but it was my crew that got it," he declared; "those boys really went to town."

He interrupted his conversation frequently to watch fighter planes dive at plane-towed targets high over Wheeler Field. The interview was "on the line" in front of a hangar. Planes overhead drowned the conversation time and again.

"We were flying along in pretty heavy weather," Edmundson related. "All of a sudden I happened to see the periscope just breaking the water. And within forty-five seconds my crew had flashed word to our base, the bomb doors were opened, the bomb sights adjusted

and we had dropped two bombs right at the stern of the submarine."

(He failed to mention that it must have taken fast maneuvering on his part to get into position.)

Metal Flies Up

"Every member of the crew was at his station," the lieutenant continued. "The bombardier and the navigator must have had everything plotted—speed, altitude, wind and drift. There wasn't a second's delay. If there had been, we would never have got him, because he would have sighted us first.

"The decks were barely awash when the first two bombs were dropped. The navigator and the gunner told me some big metal pieces flew up astern when they hit. That's probably why he did not submerge right away. He couldn't.

"Anyway, we made another turn and the bombardier dropped three more bombs that practically blanketed him, and on the third time around a bomb hit him right on top. He just blew up and disintegrated, apparently, and all we could see was a great circle of white foam of sulphuric acid from his batteries. The concussion even shook our plane a thousand feet above. A few minutes later all there was to see was a big oil slick, and after circling awhile, we went home."

And that's the story of the dawn patrol flight which brought results and which was the reason Secy. Knox said yesterday in Washington that Edmundson should be cited for "keen observation, flying skill and successful attack with bombs."

His Home Bombed Dec. 7.

Bombs wren't anything new to Lieut. Edmundson. He was on the receiving end of them Dec. 7. Fragments wene right through the house where he lived with his wife, the former Lee Turner, who now is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lomax Turner of Long Beach, Calif.

He was stationed at Hickam field then, and saw his buddies struck down right and left.

Edmundson was born in Hollywood, June 13, 1915. He formerly worked as a salesman, window trimmer and stock clerk, attended University of California at Los Angles, then was timekeeper at the Douglas Aircraft plant in Los Angeles.

"I saw all those planes coming out and knew someone would have to fly them," he recalled, "so I wrote to the War Department asking where the schools were."

Flew in Slippers.

In 1937 he went to Randolph and Kelly fields in Texas and later had a tour of duty at Lowry field in Denver. He came to Hawaii in 1939. He was married here Thanksgiving day, 1940.

Of the Dec. 7 attack by the Japanese, he recalled:

"I heard planes, and looked out the window, to see the enemy streaking toward Pearl Harbor. I got on what clothes I could and went out. I certainly wore out those bedroom slippers before I got home four nights later."

Edmundson insisted his crew was more to be credited than he for the destruction of the Japanese submarine off Oahu.

They were: Co-Pilot Lieut. Arnold Johnson (address unavailable); Bombadier Sergt. Joe Wilderman of Oklahoma City; Navigator Lielt. Edwin Lanigan of Boston; Engineer Sergt. Frank Bowen of San Antonio, Texas; Radio Operator Sergt. E. P. Smith of Columbus, Neb.; Assistant Radio Operator Corp. Russell Hultgren of Lavene, Calif; Gunner Sergt. Leonard Taliaferro of Arlington, Ga.

Lieut. Edmundson never approached being boastful, but he commented "I'll bet everyone in that plane would like a good crack at something in the air."

141 Are Decorated For Dec. 7 Heroism

Army Men Get Awards at Honolulu

HONOLULU, April 2 (AP)—Against a backdrop of stationary bombers at Hickam Field and to an accompaniment of pursuit planes and bombers roaring overhead, 141 Army men were decorated today for gallantry during the Japanese attack of Dec. 7.

Thirteen were awarded Silver Stars. The Order of the Purple Heart was bestowed on the others.

Brig. Gen. Willis H. Hale described the colorful ceremony as the largest mass decoration in the history of the Army.

The ceremony took place on the runways — the same ground where hundreds of the heroes' comrades were killed while they carried on.

Eight men arrived from hospital beds in wheel chairs to receive their decorations.

ASK HUMBLY FOR FOOD IN HAWAII NOW

Days of Brusque Orders to Grocer, Butcher and Waiter Gone

HONOLULU, April 2 (Wide World) —The grocer and the butcher and the waiters are kingpins in civilian Hawaii now.

Brusqueness Past

No longer does the housewife say brusquely, "I would like a pound of butter, two dozen oranges, a dozen eggs, and two thick steaks."

She is much more likely—if she has the money to meet greatly increased prices—to ask humbly, "When you get any butter or eggs or meat, I wish you'd let me know and save me some."

She's long since learned it does no good to ask for oranges or other citrus fruits.

The waiter, too, isn't told any more to bring the best steak in the house, or a plate of ham and eggs, or "make it heavy on the butter."

Rather, he's asked gently whether there's any meat available, whether he could dig up a couple of eggs, or whether there's a bit of butter to go with the bread and jelly.

A recent tour of four representative eating places in Honolulu showed none had steaks, one had eggs, another one had bacon, and two had butter substitutes in limited quantity. Green vegetables were scarce.

One general store had a window sign saying: "No meat for sale."

There are few complaints, however, and Hawaii isn't starving. It seems generally agreed that the war effort is far more important than a variety of food.

Bravery In Moving Jap 'Duds' Told

St. Louis, April 2 (AP) — To the heroes of Pearl Harbor an army ordnance officer today added the inexperienced men who risked their lives to dispose of unexploded bombs and shells in the Japanese attack of December 7.

Capt. Oren E. Hurlbut, here on brief leave, said: "Only two officers and myself and two or three unlisted men had had any experience in that kind of work and that was on the firing ranges in peacetime.

"When the first call came to take care of an unexploded shell during final stages of the bombardment Lieutenant Jack Armstrong, of Minneapolis, a reserve officer who had been on duty but six months, and one private, equally inexperienced, did the job."

American-Born Japanese Is Acquitted by Jury

Seattle, April 2—(AP)—Kenji Ito, American-born Japanese attorney, was acquitted by a federal jury yesterday on a charge of failing to register as an agent of the Japanese government.

Ito told the jury:

"I'd rather live in this country behind bars than in another country where dictators hold the olive branch in one hand and the dagger in the other."

Benzedrine 'Air Pills' Given Jap Fliers, Belief

Boston, April 2—(AP)—Possibility that the Japanese may be equipping their fliers with "air pills" made of benzedrine to enable them to withstand extremely high altitudes was advanced today by scientists attending the meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

The theory was expressed following coincidence of a report from the war zone that certain pills had been found on captured Japanese, and a report made to the meeting that rats had been enabled to withstand simulated altiudes of more than six miles through administration of benzedrine.

Germans Lose On 2 Fronts

Russians Also Claim Vast Booty Seized in Leningrad and Kalinin Areas.

SOVIET CAVALRY BEATS OFF TANKS

Leningrad Radio Reports Big-scale Fighting Raging Before City.

MOSCOW, Friday, April 3. (AP)—The Russians announced officially today that more than 22,000 Germans had been killed in the Leningrad and Kalinin sectors in a violent Red prelude to Adolf Hitler's threatening spring attempt to smash the Soviet Union.

Twelve thousand Nazis were slain in the Leningrad area between March 23 and March 31, a special communique said. A regular communique issued at noon yesterday said that 3,000 Germans had been killed in the last two days, indicating the growing ferocity of the battles around the approaches to that important Baltic city.

Enormous Haul of Booty

On the Kalinin, or northwestern front between Ilmen and Rzhev, the Russians said, 10,000 more Nazi dead were counted between March 21 and April 1. It is in this area, at Staraya Russa, that the Russians have been steadily cutting down the encircled 16th Nazi army despite vast numbers of German reserves thrown against the Red cordon.

After days of official silence, the Russians issued a series of communiques listing an enormous haul of German booty, captured or destroyed.

Among the items reported destroyed on both fronts were 58 Nazi airplanes, 642 ammunition and supply trucks, 108 trench mortars, 39 tanks, 100 guns and machine-guns, six ammunition dumps, one food warehouse, and a great number of blockhouses and reinforced Nazi dugouts.

List of Captured Supplies

The Russians listed this haul in captured material: Seventeen tanks and armored cars, 515 machine guns, 86 trench mortars, 62 guns, 1,347,300 rounds of ammunition, 9,000 shells and 158 cases of shells, 165 trucks, 17 motorcycles, 5,300 hand grenades and 54 cases of grenades, 11,300 mines and 220 cases of mines, 15 radio transmitters, 130 horses, 3,000 flares, 300 pairs of skis, eight oil tanks, and other equipment.

As usual, the Russians refrained from identifying the specific localities where their armies were fighting, but insisted they retained the initiative begun last December when the Germans were rolled back from the gates of Moscow.

The regular midnight communique said merely that the Red Army had "occupied several populated places in offensive operations" yesterday, and a supplementary announcement said a cavalry unit under "Comrade Timofeev" had beaten off superior tank-equipped Nazi forces which had attacked his outfit.

"The Germans lost in killed alone more than 650 officers and soldiers," the communique said.

Another Nazi Sub Destroyed

On another unidentified sector the Russians asserted they repulsed another German effort to capture Village "K," and that 18 German tanks were smashed and hundreds of Nazis slain at the approaches to the village.

In the far north the Red fleet announced the destruction of another German submarine operating in the Barents Sea on the United Nations' supply route to Murmansk.

Leningrad Fighting Growing in Intensity

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Big-scale fighting now in progress on the Leningrad front is growing in intensity "with every hour that passes," the Leningrad radio reported tonight.

"The village of 'N,' which had been fortified by the Germans and which served as a center for several villages occupied by the enemy has been captured by our forces," the Leningrad announcer said.

"Our men advanced from the northwest, where the Germans least expected an attack, as they considered they were protected by marshes. Our troops, however, crossed the marshes and appeared in the rear of the enemy forces."

In a northwestern sector, he said, 50 German tanks supported by planes led the Nazi infantry into an attack, but the Red army repulsed it.

At another point, it was acknowledged, "The Germans managed to drive a wedge into our defense positions but were unable to widen the gap.

In the past 24 hours, with fresh reinforcements, the Germans have been launching one tank-supported counter-attack after another, but in vain, the Leningrad radio asserted.

Thus the fighting around Leningrad gave quick import to the comment of Swedish observers who earlier today said the approach of good weather would make the position of Russia's second-largest city more dangerous and that the Germans might be able to take it this summer—if they were willing to pay a bloody price.

A Russian communique prior to the Leningrad radio announcement said 3,000 Germans had been killed in the past two days in successful Red army operations on that front.

Finnish Anxieties Worry Nazis

The Germans said Leningrad had been subjected to "heavy artillery fire," and the new focus on that front was regarded in London as possibly aimed at quieting the mounting anxieties of Finland.

Temporarily, at least, the Leningrad sector overshadowed anticipations of a great new campaign in which Germans and Russians will meet head-on in the south with all the force they muster.

Dispatches from neutral Stockholm said a decisive battle was expected to start within two or three weeks on the southern Russian front, where both the Germans and Soviets are moving up great masses of reserves.

These reports said that while the Red Army had preserved the initiative in bitter winter fighting in the south, the actual warfare in that zone recently had been only a sideshow compared with the vastness of preparations behind the lines.

Swedish observers said that after several days of bringing extra troops up to ready positions on both sides, the Germans had flown large groupings of bombing and pursuit planes to Ukrainian bases. The Stockholm consensus was that the big and probably decisive conflict would start as soon as the ground dried out.

London observers noted that the German radio, which for the past week has been stressing claims of Russian losses on the southern front, had now added that railways were congested with freshly-trained German reserves moving eastward.

This was taken in London to indicate that most of the Nazi reserves already were in position and that efforts were being made to reassure German fears at home of a Russian offensive catching the Nazi command unaware.

Leningrad Russ Forces Claim New Gains

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, April 2 — The Soviet Government said today Leningrad

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front troops had effected a number of successful operations in the last two days, annihilating about 3,000 German officers and soldiers.

Twenty-four German planes were reported to have been destroyed Tuesday, against a loss of thirteen Russian planes.

(Recent differences among Axis junior partners in the Balkans were apparently submerged again in the interest of Adolf Hitler's spring military operations.

Bulgar Purge Reported

(Although traditionally a friend of Russia, Bulgaria was reported by Bern sources to be purging her army of hundreds of officers with Soviet sympathies through transfers and arrests. Axis accounts say King Boris has pledged some 200,000 Bulgarian troops for the Eastern Front.

(Foreign Minister Mihail Antonescu of neighboring Rumania declared his nation intends to carry on the war against Russia to the end because "we are fighting for a new state and a new human being." Antonescu described the statement as an answer to foreign reports that Rumania wished to withdraw her soldiers.)

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Kalinin Toll Given

The Soviet information bureau's midday communique reported no essential change on the front during the night.

It reported, however, that more than 300 German officers and men had been wiped out in one day's fighting on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, while 180 officers and men were killed in fighting in another sector.

Leningrad Suburbs Shelled

BERLIN, April 2 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The High Command reported today that "military installations in the suburbs of Leningrad were subjected to heavy artillery fire" in German offensive operations on that front.

"Effective results could be observed," the bulletin added.

In several other sectors the Red Army continued its attacks on German positions, suffering heavy losses, the communiqué reported.

The Russian Air Force lost forty-five planes yesterday in air combats and on the ground, it was reported.

Nazi Raiders Pound British Towns; Paris Area Again Bombed

One Place Under Heaviest Attack of War —Damage Considerable—RAF Again Raids Ex-Ford Plant Outside Paris.

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A SOUTHEAST BRITISH COAST TOWN, Friday, April 3. (AP)—A number of persons were killed, some were hospitalized and considerable property damage resulted from a sweep by German air raiders flying in bright moonlight over widely scattered coastal points early today.

Ruins Searched for Victims

Observers in one town, speaking from experience in previous bombings, said the raid there was the worst they ever saw or heard.

Rescue workers dug into ruins for victims through the early morning hours. One family was found trapped in the wreckage of their house.

The Nazi bombers swung over the sea in the face of strong ground defenses, unloaded their cargoes and veered off sharply.

Although the attack was on a heavy scale it was not long in duration.

The raiders crossed the Strait in brilliant moonlight and ran into a devastating anti-aircraft barrage which thundered on for about an hour without letup.

Some Raiders Turned Back

The attackers flew over very low. Concentrations of searchlights picked them out and exploding shells sparkled in the sky over a wide area.

The attack, more intense than any for some time, came about two hours after a light raid which caused neither casualties nor damage.

The concentrated antiaircraft fire meeting the big raid apparently turned back some of the Nazi planes.

A number of bombs were seen bursting at several points along the coast.

British fliers had dropped leaflets over Paris warning the French they were coming back again after their destructive raid last month on the Renault tank and automotive plant working to supply the Nazi eastern front armies.

An informed British source indicated today that the second strike at the Matford works was lighter than Wednesday night's attack, but said the British "got in some good licks."

Buried in Homes

The German counter-attack on Britain's coastal defense belt was the worst yet experienced by some townsmen there who had weathered the heavy 1940 blows. A number of persons were killed and wounded. Others were buried in their wrecked homes.

The Germans, favored by bright moonlight, also were reported over southern Wales.

The R. A. F. attacks of Wednesday night also were directed at the Reich's railroad network which is shuttling munitions toward the Russian front.

15 Bombers Lost

Fifteen bombers were missing from these far-ranging raids, interpreted authoritatively here as primarily blows to assist Russia. The Paris factories are reported turning out vehicles for the Germans in the east and the German railroads are strained to the utmost in transporting supplies for spring offensive action against the Red armies.

It was the R.A.F.'s biggest loss in a single night since the Nov. 7 raid on Berlin in which 37 British planes were destroyed, and it was above the average of 10 to 12 which the R.A.F. feels it can afford to lose in one night at the present scale of operations.

Bright moonlight aided the attackers and the German night fighters alike.

Canadian airmen, led by Johnny Fauquier, Ottawa bus flier, told of blasting debris high into the sky at Poissy, eight miles west of Paris on the left bank of the Seine, of setting bright fires and of feeling the blast of bombs which made direct hits on the Matford factory from extremely low altitudes.

Low-Level Attack

One of the Canadian-flown Wellington bombers came out of the target area at 500 feet, and the pilot said the bomb blast "nearly lifted us out of the sky."

Latest reports from Vichy said that fairly heavy damage was caused at Poissy, with the Matford factory the chief target. The French reported that one British plane was shot down in flames at nearby Marly, with three members of the crew killed and one made prisoner.

Paris anti-aircraft defenses were active during the alert, from 4 to 5:30 a. m., and bombs were reported dropped in several western and northwestern Paris outskirts.

It also was learned today, a Vichy dispatch said, that at least 40 persons were killed, including 14 children, and 72 wounded in the region of Boulogne-Sur-Mer Wednesday afternoon during the R.A.F. bombardment of the channel coast.

(Ford headquarters in Detroit said the Ford Motor Co., had had no contact with the Matford plant since the fall of France. The concern was formed about ten years ago, Ford interests combining with the Mathis Co., a French Alsatian firm, for the manufacture of light cars.)

Now reported turning out 20 trucks a day for the Nazis, the Matford plant was bombed in daylight March 8, five days after the big R. A. F. raid on the Renault works, first in the Paris area. The newest raid was not on the same scale as the Renault attack, but a British spokesman called it "a good little show."

In addition to the raids on German rail centers, the Le Havre docks and other occupied centers in France and Belgium were raided overnight and leaflets, intended for the Nazi army of occupation, were dropped over Brussels.

One of the bomber pilots who attacked Northwest Germany said the attack was pressed home despite snow and sleet which stretched the return trip to four hours.

Count 20 Fires

He reported hits on a freight train near the Rhine and that "the rear gunner counted 20 separate fires among freight cars."

One pilot flew so low he could see a man firing a rifle at his plane. On the return trip, ice from the propellors tore holes in the fuselage as the plane fought a 65-mile-an-hour wind.

R.A.F. Bombers Strike At Matford Works

LONDON, Friday, April 3—(AP) The Royal Air Force's heavy bombers struck for the second straight night last night at the Nazi-directed Matford automotive works outside Paris, while British ground crews struggled against a terrific German air attack along the southeastern English coast.

RAF Raids Paris Plant And Wide Rhine Area

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(By the Associated Press)

London, April 2—The Royal Air Force bombed industrial objectives and communications in west and northwest Germany and the environs of Paris last night, in far-ranging raids from which fifteen bombers are missing, the Air Ministry said today.

"In occupied territory," the Air Ministry said, "bombing attacks were made on the Matford (truck) works at Poissy (a suburb eight miles west of Paris) and on the docks and shipping at Le Havre.

"Mines were laid in enemy waters."

A Blow For Russia?

One authoritative British interpretation saw these attacks as new blows in the battle for Russia, since they were directed primarily against railway lines which carry munitions from the Ruhr to the eastern front, and against a truck-making factory outside Paris.

Fighter command aircraft attacked objectives in Belgium and northern France, and during these thrusts an enemy bomber was destroyed, the Ministry reported.

The RAF smash at the Matford works was the second time in less than a month. The previous assault took place in broad daylight on March 8, when bombs were reported to have fallen squarely on the plant, which the British said was turning out twenty trucks daily for the Nazi war machine.

Held Interest In It

[The Ford Motor Company has an interest in the Matford works, but at Ford headquarters in Detroit it was said that there had been no contact with the plant in the Paris suburbs since the conquest of France. The Matford concern was formed about ten years ago, Ford interests combining with the Mathis Company, a French Alsatian firm, for the manufacture of light cars.]

First reports of the night operations against Germany indicated that the attack was on a large scale.

A British source said the attack last night was not on the same scale as the R. A. F. smash on the Renault plant March 3, one of the heaviest the British have made. But he called it "a good little show" nevertheless.

Last night's operations, although formidable, were said to be not on the same scale as the RAF smash on the Renault plant March 3, one of the heaviest the British have made. They were the first the RAF's big bomber squadrons have been able to make in force since the German Baltic port of Luebeck was blasted last Saturday night.

British fighter-bombers were active last night, attacking airfields, a factory and railway centers in France and Belgium, the Ministry reported.

A Czech pilot shot down one Junkers-88 and damaged another as they were taking off from a German-occupied airdrome on the continent, it said.

Bombers Over Wales First Time in Months

LONDON, Friday, April 3 (AP)—Enemy bombers were reported over Southern Wales early today for the first time in months.

A single raider last night dropped bombs on a southeast coast town but they fell on open ground, causing neither casualties nor damage.

French Ack-Acks Pepper British

Vichy, April 2 (AP)—The RAF dropped bombs in the west and northwest outskirts of Paris early today and "thus far one death and several wounded are reported," the Vichy News Agency said.

The alert lasted from 4 to 5.30 A. M. APR 3 1942

"The RAF dropped bombs at a number of points," the news agency reported," particularly at Rueil, Cormeilles-en-Parisis Sannois and Poissy." Anti-aircraft defense of Paris, however, entered the action.

The Matford truck factory at Poissy was reported to have been slightly damaged.

NAZI STATIONS SILENT

Go Off Air After Remark About Breslau.

London, April 2 (A. P.).—Several German radio stations went off the air at 7:15 P. M. tonight (2:15 P. M. New York time) after telling listeners to tune in on Breslau.

Stations going off the air usually is an indication that air raiders are approaching, but ordinarily this comes only well after nightfall.

There was no explanation of the reference to Breslau, in Eastern Germany near the old Polish border.

Germans Claim 11.

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts), April 2 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that eleven British bombers were shot down during nuisance raids over western Germany last night.

It said the raiders inflicted only slight material damage and reported some losses among civilian population.

R. A. F.'S SCORE IN MARCH

Losses of Nazis in West and Middle East 159 to Britain's 144

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Germany lost 159 planes during March over the British Isles, the Mediterranean area and the European Continent, exclusive of the Russian front, according to figures released today by the Air Ministry. Britain's losses came to 144.

The breakdown was: Over Britain—Germany 7, Britain 0; over Europe—Germany 59, Britain 102;

over Mediterranean area — Germany 93, including 59 brought down by Malta's defenders; Britain 42.

In addition, the Admiralty reported six Axis planes shot down by warships.

27 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED AT MALTA

14 Nazi Losses Confirmed, 13 Others Probably Destroyed.

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VALLETTA, Malta, April 2. — (AP) The Germans in a persistent dawn-to-dawn attack begun yesterday morning lost a total of 27 planes destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged, the heaviest losses ever suffered in a 24-hour period over Malta, the British announced in their communique tonight.

In the peak period of steadily intensifying German assaults on this British Mediterranean island stronghold the Germans certainly lost 14 planes, the communique said, and the additional 13 were "probably destroyed and damaged."

Raiders appeared before dawn Wednesday and were over the island continuously until about daybreak this morning.

In defending Malta the British sent up the heaviest anti-aircraft barrage yet heard by the hardy Maltese who daily through nearly 2,000 raids already have witnessed some of the bitterest air fighting and heaviest bombing of the war.

Throughout the attacks there were no R.A.F. losses, the communique said.

The Germans, after their terrific losses, returned only for scattered raids today, and all were slight.

German fighters shot down two British planes in the continued day and night attacks upon Malta and two British planes were destroyed in Libyan operations, the communique said.

Gibraltar was raided by Italian aircraft, it said.

The High Command said two British planes had been destroyed in Libyan operations and "on the Cirenaica front there were clashes of patrols and normal air activity."

Report Hits on British Warships

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 2 (AP).—The German high command said today that direct hits were scored on British destroyers and submarines in continued day and night aerial attacks on Malta.

British Libyan Patrols Clash With Axis Outposts

Cairo, April 2 (A. P.).—British fighting patrols advanced Tuesday night to make contact with Axis outposts in the desert south of Tmimi, the British command announced today. This inconclusive action was all the communique had to report.

ITALIAN CRAFT SUNK

Rome Says Most of the Crew Were Saved.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), April 2 (A. P.).—The Italian High Command reported today that a light Italian patrol vessel had been lost in torpedo action by a submarine.

A great part of the crew was saved, the High Command announced. It placed the attack in the central Mediterranean.

U. S. BOMBER SETS ATLANTIC RECORD

Consolidated Makes Flight in 400 Minutes.

London, April 2 (A. P.).—The new Newfoundland-to-Britain flight record is 400 minutes, the holder is a United States-built Liberator (Consolidated) bomber and the pilot isn't going to be penalized for aerial speeding after all, British authorities disclosed today.

The old trans-Atlantic mark was eclipsed by an hour. The average speed for the 2,200-mile trip was 330 miles an hour.

The pilot was warned when he landed of prospective disciplinary action because of a belief he had pushed the bomber's four motors beyond the limit assigned for ferry operations, but he was exonerated at a ferry command inquiry.

"A combination of the qualities of the airplane, an exceptional tail-wind and magnificent navigation" were then credited.

The ferry command said that the bomber, after arrival at night over its designated field, circled about in the air for three hours because it still had too much gasoline aboard to be landed safely in the darkness.

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21 Poles Reported Executed

London, April 2 (AP)—A Bromberg message received in Zurich reported today that twenty-one Polish citizens had been executed "for the murder of two Germans," Exchange Telegraph said today.

Canadians as Sea Commandos

GREENOCK, Scotland, April 2 (AP).—A force of Canadian sea Commandos, manning specially constructed boats, is being trained to take part in combined army-navy air force operations, Captain R. I. Agnew, commanding Canadian naval establishments in Britain, said today. He spoke at the presentation of a mobile kitchen donated by Halifax to Greenock.

LAVAL RETURNS TO VICHY TO SEE CHIEF OF STATE

Former Premier Talks With Petain About French-German Relations

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, April 2 (AP)—Former Premier Pierre Laval came to Vichy today for the first time since he was ousted from power in the Vichy regime and conferred with Marshal Petain on the question of French-German relations.

Laval Issues Statement

After the meeting Laval, a strong proponent of collaboration with Germany, issued a communique to the press referring to a recent series of such meetings elsewhere with Marshal Petain on the French-German issue. One of these was held on March 27.

Since that meeting there were many rumors here, but today's communique—issued by Laval himself and authorized by the Vichy information secretariat—was the first official French word of the conferences.

The communique:

"As initiator of the Montoire policy (when Marshal Petain met Adolf Hitler for his first collaboration talk), and considering that the external situation of France is growing worse daily, I thought it my duty to have an interview with Marshal Petain.

"Conversations have taken place between the chief of state and myself. They ended today with the last interview at Pavillon Sevigne."

DALADIER TO ASK FOR INVESTIGATION OF FIFTH COLUMN

Former Premier Gets in Last Word as Court Takes Easter Recess.

By MAC MOST

RIOM, Unoccupied France, April 2—(AP) Former Premier Edouard Daladier, himself on trial with four other one-time political and military leaders of France, declared today he might ask for an investigation of "a fifth column of fake intellectuals who created a deleterious atmosphere in the country."

Thus Daladier, the most outspoken of the defendants, got in the last word of the 26th sitting of the special tribunal named by Chief of State Marshal Petain to determine the guilt for France's defeat in 1940.

Court Recesses

Following Daladier's statement, presiding Judge Pierre Caous adjourned the court until 1:30 p. m., April 14, to allow for the Easter holidays, as he announced.

(A Vichy message last week said it was not certain that the trial would be resumed after the adjournment. Germany wants to stop it.)

Daladier's fifth column charge came in an outburst following the testimony of the final witness, General Joseph Bernard, chief of the Army Service corps, who charged that lack of certain materiel for France's soldiers was the result of distribution failures rather than inadequate production.

This was the former premier's rejoinder:

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Demands Investigation

"In view of repeated testimony of several witnesses to the effect that stocks were left in depots and not distributed to the army, if the question is not clarified, I am going to ask an investigation of the activity of a fifth column of fake intellectuals who created a deleterious atmosphere in the country."

Bernard asserted that as against 100,000 pairs of shoes produced each month for the army before the war, wartime production rose to 2,260,000 pairs. Blankets, produced at a rate of 200,000 a month before the war, were being turned out at a monthly rate of 1,025,000 before the war was two months old.

Saying only 2,800,000 soldiers were mobilized and sent to the front, Bernard added, "If they did not get the materiel intended for them it was not because it was unavailable."

Bernard declared that in the spring of 1940 he found 2,000,000,000 francs worth of undistributed clothing in a depot at Troyes. Another example of distribution breakdowns, he said, was the fact that 40,000 army horses died because fodder never reached them between November, 1939, and March, 1940.

The private purveyors cartel did everything to hamstring the spreading out of orders among manufacturers throughout the country, the officer declared. He also made the point that not one blanket nor one pair of shoes was ever given out of army stocks to the Spanish Republicans.

The first witness today was Gen. Francois Marescaux, antiaircraft expert, who testified that "the condition of our antiaircraft defenses was perfectly alarming," adding:

"Some batteries had received their crews but not their materiel; others had received their materiel but not their munitions."

In addition, he went on, there were antiaircraft machineguns mounted on armored cars which could be fired only forward.

"They were developed in the last war to fire on captive balloons—only captive balloons are always ahead of your lines while enemy planes may be just as well behind you."

To have gone directly to the top with his critical observations, Marescaux said, would have been considered a "serious breach of military discipline," and so he tried to act through his superiors, but they carried the matter no further.

Daladier's Defense

Daladier defended himself by saying that "every time I wanted to order some antiaircraft guns, the officers in charge would answer me that they had not yet worked out a satisfactory model."

The general attitude toward antiaircraft ground defenses, the former premier said, was summed up in the words of an army man who had told him, "the only time an airplane is brought down is because somebody made a mistake—either the aviator or the gunner."

That attitude still remains, he said. He cited the recent British bombing of the German Baltic port of Luebeck—carried out, he said, despite the fact that Luebeck "is protected by the best of German antiaircraft guns."

DALADIER ASSAILS FIFTH COLUMNISTS

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Accuses 'Fake Intellectuals' of Ruining France.

Riom, April 2 (A. P.).—Former Premier Edouard Daladier, one of five former military and governmental leaders of France on trial for the French defeat, charged today that "a fifth column of fake intellectuals" created an atmosphere conducive to army mismanagement. The court, at the end of today's proceedings, suspended its sessions until April 14 for the Easter holidays.

[A Vichy message last week said that it was not certain that the trial would be resumed after the recess.]

"In view of repeated testimony of several witnesses to the effect that stocks were left in depots and not distributed to the army, if the question is not clarified, I am going to ask an investigation of the activity of a fifth column of fake intellectuals who created a deleterious atmosphere in the country," M. Daladier said.

This came as an outburst after the testimony of the final witness before the adjournment, Gen. Joseph Bernard, Chief of the Army Service Corps, who discussed the army's lack of shoes and blankets.

When Gen. Bernard had finished and M. Daladier had responded, the presiding judge, Pierre Caous, adjourned court until 1:20 P. M., April 14, "for the Easter holidays." Today's was the twenty-sixth sitting.

ADMIRAL AUBOYNEAU PICKED BY DE GAULLE

Heads Free French Navy—Muselier to Receive Another Post

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—Rear Admiral Philippe-Marie Auboyneau has been named commander of Free French naval forces in succession to Admiral Emile Muselier, the Free French press service announced today.

The service added that Admiral Muselier, "who of course remains a member of the Free French forces, is now spending a month's leave in the country for reasons of health." At the end of his leave General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, will offer him another post, the service said.

The announcement also noted Admiral Muselier's recent resignation from the Free French National Committee, saying there was "no truth whatever in certain rumors circulating recently" concerning friction between Admiral Muselier and his chief. The Admiral, who led the Free French occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands off the Newfoundland coast last December, returned to London about a month ago.

Admiral Auboyneau, who at 41 is rated one of the best younger men in the French Navy, at present is Free French naval commander in the Pacific, where Free French forces recently were placed under General Douglas MacArthur's command on order of General de Gaulle.

Auboyneau served as liaison officer with the British fleet at Alexandria until the fall of France.

WILL NOT BREAK WITH AXIS NOW, RIOS ANNOUNCES

New President of Chile to

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Work for Continental Solidarity, However

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SANTIAGO, Chile, April 2 (AP)—President Juan Antonio Rios indicated in his inaugural address tonight that the new administration of Chile plans no immediate diplomatic break with the Axis.

Only If Nation Asks It

He hinted that he would make the break only if "the national will" calls for it.

Then the 21st president of the republic promised that Chile would "faithfully carry out her duties of continental solidarity."

Chile has worked jointly with Argentina to stall off attempts at the Rio de Janeiro conference last January for a solid American break with Germany, Japan and Italy.

The American republics eventually compromised on a joint resolution recommending that all break with the Axis and Chile and Argentina made it unanimous.

However, neither has broken off relations, and Rios' statement tonight on Chilean foreign policy was foreshadowed by the presence of Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu at the Rios inaugural ceremonies here.

Moreover, Ruiz Guinazu made a speech to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday after which half a dozen Communist deputies walked out in protest.

Broadcasting to the nation from the Alameda Palace, the new Chilean president said:

"The Government will cultivate cordial relations which are maintained with all other countries, and the ministry of foreign affairs of Chile will act in the international field with the serene dignity which corresponds to its traditions.

"Our country, in accordance with its standards of loyalty and the sentiments of the citizenry, will carry out faithfully the duties of continental solidarity . . .

"The executive will adopt important steps when they must be taken under the unmistakable expression of the national will."

Rios, elected by the "Democratic Front," a political combination with a platform for democracy and American solidarity, said that "I will keep up the same spirit in government which brought me to it."

Calls for Unity

"I again call for a union of the diverse groups and various forces to support what the ordinary basis of a republican democracy and social justice requires," Rios said.

The new president expressed hope that the union of pro-Democratic groups would "be continued for a dynamic purpose and not to satisfy selfish aims."

"The concept of a national government," he said, "will not be used to cover doctrinary arguments nor to advance political ends, but to stimulate action in our human capital."

Rios promised an impartial administration.

"I repeat," he said, "that the state with its powers will protect legal rights and fulfill its task without favoritism."

At the Rio conference of American foreign ministers, while Chile was operating under an acting president after the death of "Popular Front" President Pedro Aguirre Cerda, the Chilean delegation reserved the right to refer the resolution to Congress for ratification.

Juan Rossetti, the Chilean foreign minister who teamed up with Argentina's Ruiz Guinazu at Rio against all the other republics, was replaced in the cabinet by Rios' new Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa, a reputed advocate of Pan-American cooperation.

INAUGURATION OF NEW CHILE PRESIDENT ON

Ceremonies Begun at Santiago; Statement Regarding Axis Awaited

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 2 (AP)—Ceremonies for the inauguration of President Juan Antonio Rios, 53-years-old pro-democratic statesman, began at 4 p. m. today with a procession in which Rios was driven to Congress in a horse-drawn state carriage.

Lined With Troops

The streets of the capital were lined with troops and great crowds of spectators.

One of the first things the new President is expected to do is make a clear statement of Chile's position regarding the Axis. Chile and Argentina are the only two American republics which have failed to break off relations with the Axis.

Rios promised such a statement on Feb. 1 when he was elected over Gen. Carlos Ibanez del Campo in what he termed "a triumph of the democratic ideal and an annihilation of totalitarian forces." Since then he has parried questions as to whether Chile would break with the Axis.

Led Opposition

In this connection it is regarded significant that Argentina's foreign minister, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, has been here since Sunday at the head of a large delegation sent for the inauguration ceremony. Guinazu led the opposition at the recent Pan-American conference to the United States proposal for a complete immediate Western Hemisphere break with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Chile then supported Argentina.

Yesterday seven Communist deputies in the Chilean chamber walked out when Ruiz Guinazu, as a guest speaker, referred to the "similarity of international policy that Chile and Argentina had shown" at the Pan-American conference.

The Communists charged that Argentina was trying to lead Chile along a course which would aid Fascism.

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Ecuador Gives Awards To Several Americans

QUITO, Ecuador, April 2 (AP)—The Ecuadorean government announced today that it had awarded the Order of Merit to Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of Inter-American affairs, and to Carl Spaeth, his assistant. Decorations also were given members of the United States delegation at the recent Rio De Janeiro Pan-American Conference.

5 NORWEGIAN SHIPS FREE IN SEA DASH

Six Others Accounted for After Slipping Out of Swedish Harbor.

STOCKHOLM, April 2.—(AP)—Six of the 11 Norwegian merchant ships which dared the German blockade in a mass dash from Sweden were accounted for tonight as either lost or turned back, leaving five with at least a chance to reach haven in Britain.

The 11 vessels had been tied up in Goteborg, Sweden, since the German invasion of Norway April 9, 1940. Under charter to Britain from the Norwegian government-in-exile, they all left Goteborg Tuesday night during a heavy snowstorm.

(A Swedish court had upheld the charters on March 17, overruling German attempts to get control of the ships through owners still in Norway.)

Attacked by Destroyer

According to information based mainly on observations of fishermen, the ships were attacked Wednesday by a German destroyer and four trawlers almost as soon as they got outside Swedish territorial waters, the 5,222-ton Buccaneer and the 12,258-ton whaleship Skytteren being sunk by gunfire of Maaseskaer at the mouth of the narrow Skagerrak.

The fishermen said another ship was seen burning fiercely, another ran aground, and two, the 5,653-ton Lionel and the 5,263-ton Dicto, fled back to Goteborg.

Loss of Life Heavy

Empty lifeboats were seen adrift in the Skagerrak, and some reports said loss of life was probably heavy. Others said the German forces captured some of the crews.

At least two large ships were sighted racing westward for the open sea and Britain, 500 miles away. What happened to the remaining three was not reported.

(A dispatch by the Vichy News Agency under a Stockholm date said six ships escaped, protected in the narrow seas by British planes and farther out by British warships. This report was not confirmed by other sources, but the American-Swedish News Exchange reported the merchantmen had British officers and crews aboard.)

Stockholm sources said definite information on what happened to all the flotilla could not be expected for several days.

Besides the ships named, the others were:

Charente, 1282 tons, Lind, 461; Gudvang, 1469; Storsten, 5243; Rigmor, 6305; B. P. Newton, 10,324, and Realf II, 5069.

I SHIPS DARE NAZI BLOCKADE; 2 SUNK

Norwegian Craft Fleeing Goteburg are on Way to England

By The Associated Press

Stockholm, April 2.—German warships blocking the Skagerrak were declared today to have sunk at least two of eleven British-chartered Norwegian merchant ships which risked a daring dash to England from Goteborg, Sweden, and although several others were reported turned back, the possibility was held out that some might yet be at large and racing toward safety.

The merchantmen which slipped out of Goteborg in a snowstorm Tuesday night ran into a blockade of Nazi warcraft which had lain in wait for them since the Germans found themselves unable to seize control of them through action in the Swedish courts.

From the stories of fishermen and residents of the little coastal towns which shook with cannonading Tuesday night and yesterday, Swedish newspapers compiled this record of the fate of the ships:

Two of the merchantmen, the 12,358-ton whale oil ship Skytteren, and the 6,222-ton Buccaneer, were sunk by German gunfire almost as soon as they passed the three-mile territorial limit outside Goteborg.

One ship went aground; one was seen burning at sea and perhaps sank; two, cut off from hope of escape, turned back into a Swedish port yesterday afternoon. At least two more were said to be returning, perhaps damaged.

At least two large cargo vessels were given at least a fighting chance of reaching British ports. Fishermen said they were last seen yesterday, undamaged and racing for the open sea.

Norwegian official circles said that the Skytteren and Buccaneer had been sunk by a German destroyer and four armed trawlers.

The two ships which turned back and regained the safety of Goteborg harbor were identified as the 5,653-ton Lionel and the 5,263-ton Dicto.

[A dispatch by the Vichy news agency under a Stockholm date said six ships escaped, protected in the narrow seas by British planes and farther out by British warships. This report was not confirmed by other sources. The American-Swedish news exchange reported the merchantmen had British officers and crews aboard.]

Altogether the ships' tonnage amounted to about 60,000.

Besides the four named, they were listed by Swedish newspapers as the Charente, 1,282 tons; Lind, 461 tons; Gudvang, 1,469 tons; Stosten, 5,343 tons; Rigmor, 6,305 tons; B. P. Newton, 10,324 tons, and Realf II, 5,069 tons.

Fishermen said a third ship was seen burning fiercely, surrounded by German warships and armed trawlers. She had a gaping hole aft of her engine room and flames were shooting from her hold.

The fishermen expressed belief that she had been set afire by her crew to keep the ship out of German hands.

BERLIN CLAIMS 105 SHIPS FOR MARCH

646,900 Tons Reported Sunk During Month.

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Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 2 (A. P.).—The German Navy and Air Force sank 105 enemy merchant ships totaling 646,900 tons during March, the Nazi High Command reported today, asserting that ninety-one ships totaling 584,900 tons were sent to the bottom by U-boats alone.

"The war against British supply shipping and the United States in March was very successful," said the daily communique. In addition to the 105 vessels listed as sunk, 39 merchantmen were said to have suffered heavy damage from torpedo and bomb hits.

35 Torpedo Victims Land.

An East Coast Canadian Port, April 2 (A. P.).—Thirty-five members of the crew of a torpedoed merchant ship have arrived here, most of them suffering from injuries and exposure.

The men, rescued by another merchant ship, were taken to a hospital on their arrival.

No details of the sinking were available.

He found the mother and baby, who weighed eight pounds at birth, apparently none the worse for the harrowing experience which followed the torpedoing of an American passenger-cargo vessel on the Atlantic.

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Read Story in Newspapers

Mohorovicic said that when he read a newspaper story Wednesday stating that a baby had been born in a lifeboat he felt certain that it was his wife despite the fact that names were omitted from the account. "You can imagine how I felt," he said.

He was notified last night that his 28-year-old wife, the baby and Visna, a two-year-old daughter, were among 87 survivors of the vessel and he took the first train from New York to Norfolk. Three crewmen were killed and 29 others missing from the ship blasted by an Axis submarine.

Own Ship Torpedoed

Mohorovicic said that his ship was torpedoed Feb. 17 while enroute to this country from Capetown. He was injured and spent several days in a hospital.

Stating that he was "very happy," Mohorovicic said he and his family planned to begin "a new life together" in the United States where everybody and everything is "superlatively splendid."

Waves that were from 15 to 20 feet high tossed the lifeboat about in the darkness when Mrs. Mohorovicic went into labor, according to Dr. L. H. Conly, Brooklyn, ship's doctor, who attended her despite pain from two ribs which he fractured in falling into the boat.

First Bath in Sea Water

The child was born about two and a half hours later, the doctor said, adding that he did not have to bathe the new born babe.

"The sea did that for me," the doctor explained. "He was wringing wet when it was all over. We all were."

The mother had only a portion of a sail for cover and she kept the almost naked baby inside her lifebelt to keep him warm.

A party of 24 had been crowded into the lifeboat for thirteen hours when the baby, who has been named Jesse Roper Mohorovicic, was born. They were at sea in the boat 24 hours before being picked up by a rescue ship.

Yugoslav Consulate Attache Meets His Son Born in Lifeboat

Mother, Child Show Signs of Perilous Hours in Wave-Tossed Craft.

(Picture on Page One)

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—(AP)—Joseph Mohorovicic, attache of the Yugoslav consulate in New York, arrived here today for a joyous reunion with his courageous wife, Desanka, who gave birth to a son in a wave-tossed lifeboat Sunday night.

89 SURVIVORS LIST 32 MISSING ON SUNKEN SHIP

Baby Born in Open Lifeboat as Refugees Drift for Twenty-four Hours.

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DOCTOR INJURED IN FALL

Delivers Infant in the Crowded Craft, Lacking Anæsthetics or Proper Equipment.

Norfolk, Va., April 2 (A. P.).—Three members of the crew were killed, twenty-nine were still missing today, and eighty-nine passengers and members of the personnel were safe in port here, following the torpedoing by an Axis submarine of an American passenger-cargo ship.

The torpedoing occurred on Sunday morning and the details of the sinking have not yet been divulged by naval authorities.

Among the survivors reaching here was an eight-pound baby, born in an open lifeboat to Mrs. Desanka Mohorovicic, 28 years old, of New York and already named Jesse Roper.

[Announcement was made on Tuesday of the presence of a newly born baby among the survivors of a torpedoing of a vessel off the Atlantic coast.]

Young Jesse was born thirteen hours after the launching of the lifeboat in which rode twenty-four persons. The mother, wife of an attache of the Yugoslav Consulate of New York, had then been in labor three or four hours.

Dr. Leonard H. Conly of Brooklyn, the ship's doctor, suffered from the fracture of two ribs received in a drop from the ship into the lifeboat.

Only a Medical Kit.

He had no anesthesia and only the simple instruments of the lifeboat's medical kit.

A sail, the only cover at hand—was stretched across one end of the lifeboat as a makeshift protection for the mother, and the job was done.

Jesse did his part by living out the next twenty-four hours until a rescue vessel came, cradled in a woman's turban and tucked beneath his mother's dress against the cold wind of the sea.

The infant, his mother and a two-year-old sister, Visna, were in a Norfolk hospital today, showing no ill effects from the experience.

The crew of the rescue ship and surviving passengers of the torpedoed vessel put together $210 and presented it to Mrs. Mohorovicic. The Norfolk branch of the Navy Relief Society provided a layette.

The doctor, who told the story to newspaper men here, said of Mrs. Mohorovicic:

"She was a brave and lovely woman."

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The Woman's Story.

Mrs. Mohorovicic told reporters in a combination of halting English and French that she had expected a child to be born this week. "But," she said, "I thought he'd be here in New York—in free America. But it wasn't so badly. We're here, we're well—grace de Dieu."

The blond, husky young woman had had other harrowing experiences on her trip to America.

"We went under bombarding on the way to Cape Town from Ankara where Visna was born," she said. "That was badly, too."

"The sea was very, what you call it, rough," she said describing the height of the waves with sweeping motion of her descriptive hands.

"I was in cabin with her," pointing to Visna. "The torpedo strike. I take her and blankets and start upstairs. The second torpedo, she strike us; I falled down the stairs. See—marks on me," she said, pointing to black bruises on her legs.

Accordingly to Dr. Conly, the mother's ordeal was unexpectedly easy.

"The child was born in two and a half or three hours after labor began," he said.

Holds Baby Within Lifebelt.

"She kept him inside her lifebelt which was like a kangaroo's pouch. It was the only place where he could be kept at all warm. She tried to nurse him. After that first night, when she was too weak to move, she sat up and stayed there the rest of the time holding the almost naked baby against her chest. She is a remarkable woman."

The physician reported that he did not have to bathe the newborn babe.

"The sea did that for me. I didn't have to. He was wringing wet when it was all over. We all were. The worst thing about it it," the doctor continued, "was having to work bent over under the sail covering without any light to work on. Mrs. Mohorovicic was lying on a water keg. While I was working over her it was like being on a scenic railway. We swooped up and down waves that were fifteen or twenty feet high."

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Dead and Missing.

The Navy said the three seamen known to be dead were:

D'ADDIO, PETE, barber, 1220 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
DEROSAS, RICHARD, saloon steward; wife, Esther, 624 West 207th street, New York.
DEVANEY, EDWARD M., night steward; sister, Margaret Sterling, 322 Highland avenue, Detroit.

The missing were listed as follows:

PASSENGERS.

CISCHEK, C. F., 310 Park avenue, Hoboken.
CLARK, Miss R. BLYTHE, address care Dr. H. R. Jacobs, 636 Church street, Evanston, Ill.
DAVIS, ARTHUR, 205 West 143d street, New York.
DJOUKANOVITCH, Gen. M. Yugoslav Legation, Washington.
SETTER, Mrs. and small daughter, 12 East 32d street, New York.
GOVETT, Mrs. E. E., and son LEONARD, care W. Wrenn, Carvel Hall, Annopolis, Md.
JACOBS, Miss H. M., 53 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago.
WRIGLEY, Mrs. R. D., 10 Bridge street, New York.
ZURCHER, Miss ANNA, Swiss Consulate, New York, or Montreal.

MISSING CREWMEN.

MACNICOL, DUNCAN, first officer; wife, Elinor, 220 East 73d street, New York.
LENHARDT, RUDOLPH, third radioman; mother, Sophie, 214 East 77th street, New York.
FERREIRA, ARMANDO A., quartermaster; sister, Sara, Murcha, Portugal.
CLARK, RALPH E., seaman; sister, Lillian, 1010 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
FRANK, LAWRENCE L., seaman; father, Sidney, 615 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.
PECK, ROBERT M., seaman; wife, Margaret, 193 Barnett Place, Cedarhurst, L. I.
LEE, NORMAN W., first assistant; wife, Lenore, 39 Verplance avenue, Beacon, N. Y.
HANNEGAN, WILLIAM E., electrician; uncle, Edward, 208 East 55th street, New York.
JENSEN, JAMES B., wiper; wife, Katherine, 69 Macdougal street, New York.
PARKER, JAMES M., utility; mother, Helen, 1315 North 10th street, Philadelphia.
HOBIRK, ARTHUR C., utility; brother, Fred, 438 Smith street, Jacksonville.
JEFFORD, WILLIAM, messman; brother, Paul, 37 West Wister street, Philadelphia.
MAGULIN, DIEGO, messman; niece, Frances Calivac, 387 Union street, Brooklyn.
BLONDIN, FRANK, messman; mother, Carolyn, 217 North Adam street, Henderson, Ky.
MORENO, ADOLPHO, steward; mother, Eulojia Iturrus, 328 Errazures street, Valparaiso, Chile.
RODRIGUEZ, JOAQUIN, bellboy; wife, Mercedes, 600 West 138th street, New York.
EINGRIEBER, BERTHOLD, Jr., messman; mother, Adaline, 231 Washington street, Hoboken.
COMONE, ARTHUR C., deck steward; wife, Dulce, 612 West 137th street, New York.

29 Of 37 Saved As Ship Is Sunk Off Coast

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[By the Associated Press]

Gloucester, N. J., April 2—Battered and set afire by torpedoes from an enemy submarine, a medium-sized Norwegian motor tanker sank under a hail of shells off the Atlantic Coast early on the morning of March 27, the Fourth Naval District announced today.

Eight of the crew of thirty-seven, including most of the ship's officers, are missing and believed dead. The twenty-nine survivors were picked up by a Portuguese freighter after spending about seven and one-half hours in two lifeboats and were brought here March 31.

Shelled Fifty Times

The 58-year-old chief engineer of the tanker said the attack came without warning about 2.30 A. M. The ship was struck by two and perhaps three torpedoes, he said, and was bombarded by about fifty shells before she finally went down.

The first torpedo struck just forward of the bridge on the port side, setting the bridge afire. It was followed almost immediately by a second which struck just behind the amidships section, the chief engineer said.

3 Torpedoes Reporte

The crew abandoned ship within a few minutes after the attack. The submarine then rose to the surface and shelled the burning hulk until it sank five hours later.

One survivor who was in his cabin when the attack began, said a third torpedo hit the ship on the port side, aft, after two lifeboats were launched.

Survivors See Sub

He said the bridge and oil-soaked sections of the ship were ablaze when he reached the deck after the first explosion, and that apparently none of the ship's officers who were on the bridge was saved.

The submarine was sighted by the survivors about two hours after the attack. They said it remained on the scene until about 8 A. M.

New U-Boat Threat Looms In Atlantic

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U. S. Navy Steps Up Campaign to Drive Subs From Sea

Washington, April 2 — (AP) — America's anti-submarine campaign is being stepped up rapidly to meet an expected all-out summer drive by 300 to 400 U-boats, reliable sources said today.

The navy announced late yesterday that 28 Axis submarines had ben sunk or presumed sunk by U. S. forces thus far. Naval observers said, however, that the rate of destruction was still too low to check the German drive. They gave this picture of the situation:

Germany had at the very least 120 ocean-going submarines before Dec. 7 and 180 more building for service by midsummer. New evidence indicates that this figure is ultra-conservative, and salvaged parts of destroyed submarines show the Germans have developed very rapid methods of construction.

Although Germany has suffered heavy U-boat casaulties thus far, the rate of sinking has not slowed the present U-boat campaign and would be of dubious effectiveness against a more intense drive.

No Diversion Of Naval Power.

Even so, the Germans have failed to divert U. S. naval strength from more vital war-fronts to form convoys in American waters—the second line in the ocean battle. The number of merchant craft sunk off the Atlantic and Caribbean coasts is approaching the 80 mark, but this rate might prove far from crippling in view of the tremendous ship-building program and development of land transportation facilities to bear some of the load.

The United States is making large increases in patrol forces, particularly in the air, and is developing new methods of locating and destroying U-boats. Placing army planes on the patrol under direct command of the navy has stimulated the submarine hunt. Further large increases in the patrol await only the delivery of anti-submarine craft and the training of crews.

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Real Fight Just Beginning.

Naval observers emphasized that while the battle of the American coast is far from won, it is also far from lost. The real fight is just beginning.

Of the total of 28 Axis submarines announced sunk or presumed sunk, seven were in the Pacific. Donald Francis Mason, a 28-year-old Rochester, Minn., naval flier emerged as one of the heroes of the preliminary campaign.

Mason is the Atlantic pilot who recently reported "Sighted sub, sank same." On a later patrol, Mason blew up another submarine with depth charges. He has been awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross, a silver star to the cross and a commission as an ensign.

Another recent sinking in the Atlantic was accomplished chiefly by Ensign William Tepuni of San Francisco. Tepuni bombed a U-boat until it lay helpless on the surface and was finished off the next day by destroyers. He was awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross.

The Navy first said that the Mason and Tepuni attacks "bring to 21 the number of enemy submarine sinkings formally announced by the Navy," adding that "this figure does not include four credited to the Army." Later the Navy total was officially changed to 24 "sunk and presumed sunk."

Locations of the submarines successfully attacked in the Atlantic have not been divulged, but in the Pacific, the Japanese, according to various official announcements, have lost one off the West Coast, two at Pearl Harbor, two in the Marshall Islands, one at Wake Island and one in the Hawaiian area.

Destroyer Farenholt Commissioned By Navy

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Amid the din of workmen's hammers on two new battleships, the Navy today commissioned the 1,650-ton destroyer Farenholt at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

Rear Admiral Edward J. Marquart, commandant of the third naval district, told the 200 officers and men and 150 guests that "this ship is being commissioned in the presence of the construction of two of the most modern battleships in the world."

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The destroyer, completed at a cost of $6,000,000, was launched Nov. 19 by the Bethlehem Steel Corp., at Staten Island. She was handed over to her new commander—whose name is a naval secret—by Capt. Harold V. McKittrick, senior captain of the yard.

The ship was named after the late Rear Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt and a telegram was received at the ceremonies from Rear Admiral Herman F. Farenholt, medical corps, USN, son of the late rear admiral.

Destroyer Is Named Kendrick

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 2 (AP)—The destroyer Kendrick, first craft of its kind to be built at a Los Angeles shipyard since the first World War, slid down the ways today.

The vessel, named for the late Master Charles S. Kendrick, whose title compares with the Navy's present-day commander, was christened by his granddaughter, Mrs. J. Hanson Delvac of Elmhurst, L. I.

Sub Launched at Groton

NEW LONDON, April 2 (AP)—The submarine Barb was launched at the Electric Boat company yard in Groton, with a brief ceremony today. Scarcely 50 naval officers, their wives and other guests were present along with a large number of Electric Boat employes who gave up part of their 15 minute lunch period to watch.

FINAL CONTRACTS IN SHIP PROGRAM PLACED IN FLORIDA

2,300 Freighters, Tankers to Be Constructed in U. S. in Two Years.

30.24-15755

30.24-15755

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(AP) Awarding of contracts for history's greatest shipbuilding program—2,300 freighters and tankers of 23,000,000 deadweight tons in two years—was completed today by the Maritime commission.

Final contract in the vast program was for a new six-way shipyard at Panama City, Fla., where the J. A. Jones construction company, Charlotte, N. C., will build 33 emergency freighters of the Liberty ship design.

While the 1942 goal remains 8,000,000 deadweight tons, the 1943 goal has been increased from 10,000,000 tons, the figure established by President Roosevelt immediately after Pearl Harbor, to 13,000,000 tons.

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The 23,000,000-ton program for the two-year period does not include more than 700 other craft under commission order, such as tugs, wooden barges and small power boats.

Present schedules call for the delivery of about 750 ships in 1942 and the remainder next year. Delivery of ships reached a one-a-day basis in February, but the program calls for an average of three a day over the two-year period. Peak production, the commission said, is expected to be reached late this year.

Of the merchant vessels under contract, 1,511 are of the Liberty ship design. Designed for mass production, this emergency freighter has a capacity of 10,500 deadweight tons. Tanker contracts call for 313 vessels. The remaining vessels on the program are of various "C" designs, which the commission regards as the finest merchant ships ever constructed.

The Liberty ships were designed primarily for war-time emergency uses, while the standard design "C" vessels are intended as replacements for obsolete ships now in the American merchant marine.

United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 2—The following War Department communiqué, based on reports received up to 9:30 A. M., was issued today:

1. Philippine Theatre—Aggressive patrol activity on both sides characterized the fighting in Bataan during the past twenty-four hours. There were a number of sharp skirmishes, but no general action. Enemy artillery and dive-bombers shelled and bombed our positions. There were several enemy air raids on our rear installations, beach defenses and troops in forward areas.

Intermittent air attacks on our harbor defenses continued throughout the day and night. Enemy bombers were forced by our anti-aircraft fire to fly at extreme altitudes, and consequently the bombing was inaccurate and ineffective. Hostile batteries on the south shore of Manila Bay shelled Corregidor. No damage was inflicted by either the bombing or the shelling. Our forts returned the fire of the enemy batteries.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Another War Department communiqué, based on reports received up to 5 P. M., said:

1. Philippine Theatre — Two heavy attacks were made by the enemy last night and this morning on our lines in Bataan. The first assault was made near the center of our positions. The enemy advanced beyond our outpost line from which our troops had been withdrawn. Our artillery laid down a heavy fire on the advanced elements of the Japanese infantry, after which our forces counter-attacked and regained possession of the outposts.

The second attack was begun at about 10 o'clock this morning. Enemy assault troops, supported by a heavy concentration of artillery fire, advanced against the left center of the line held by General Wainwright's American and Philippine troops. Savage fighting ensued and the enemy succeeded in penetrating our main line. In a fierce counter-attack, our forces closed the line, pocketing a considerable number of Japanese units. These hostile troops are now being mopped up.

Although the fighting is still in progress, our main line of resistance has been restored and the enemy advance halted. Japanese losses are believed to have been heavy, while our own casualties were small. During today's fighting hostile planes attacked our front lines and rear areas in Bataan.

Several hostile air raids were made today on Corregidor, resulting in little damage. Our anti-aircraft artillery shot down three heavy Japanese bombers. A fourth enemy bomber, which apparently had not been hit, blew up in mid-air and fell into Manila Bay.

Artillery duels between the guns of our forts and those of Japanese batteries on the south shore of Manila Bay were frequent during the day.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

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Chinese

NEW DELHI, India, April 2 (AP)—Chinese Army Burma Headquarters said today in a communiqué:

The Toungoo front was quiet last night.

A town in Northern Burma was bombed by the Japanese for the first time early yesterday afternoon when twenty-seven bombers and fifteen fighters came over the town in three waves. Damage was negligible, although there were some casualties.

The town in Northern Burma again was bombed by Japanese planes about 7:15 P. M. yesterday. There was no damage and no casualties were reported.

British

NEW DELHI, India, April 2 (AP)—A British communiqué on fighting in Burma said today:

There has been no substantial change since yesterday on the Irrawaddy front.

A reconnaissance in force down the railway line destroyed an enemy patrol; otherwise there has been no contact with the enemy.

It is estimated that hostile Burmese forces on this front now number over 4,000. One thousand of them were located yesterday on the west bank of the river opposite Prome. We destroyed by gunfire one infantry gun in their possession.

Enemy reconnaissance aircraft were active yesterday over the whole front. An airdrome in Northern Burma was raided, but so far there are no details of this raid.

LONDON, April 2 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command bombed industrial objectives and communications in West and Northwest Germany.

In occupied territory, bombing attacks were made on the Matford works at Poissy and on docks and shipping at Havre. Mines also were laid in enemy waters.

Fighter Command aircraft attacked objectives in Belgium and Northern France. During these attacks an enemy bomber was destroyed.

Fifteen of our bombers are missing from the night's operations.

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CAIRO, Egypt, April 2 (AP)—The British Command communiqué said today:

Our fighting patrols went out during the night of March 31-April 1, reaching enemy outpost positions about Aleima and Aggara, south of Tmimi.

The R. A. F. Middle East Command issued the following:

Shipping and harbor installations at Bengazi were effectively raided by bomber aircraft of the Middle East Command during Monday night, March 30-31.

In the forward area in Cyrenaica, our fighter aircraft maintained offensive operations. Enemy ground forces, transport vehicles, camps and road communications in the Martuba, Tmimi and Derna areas were attacked during Tuesday night, March 31-April 1.

Enemy aircraft were active over Malta during March 31 and yesterday, April 1. Our fighter aircraft shot down three JU-88's and another German bomber was destroyed by anti-aircraft gunfire. Other enemy bombers and fighters were severely damaged.

Five of our aircraft are missing.

VALLETTA, Malta, April 2 (Reuter)—A communiqué issued here today said:

Fourteen enemy aircraft were destroyed over Malta on Wednesday and thirteen were probably destroyed without R. A. F. losses. In four mass raids on the harbor area by the German Air Force Wednesday, anti-aircraft artillery destroyed five Junkers-87's, two Junkers-88's and one Messerschmitt-109. R. A. F. fighters destroyed two Junkers-87's, two Junkers-88's and two Messerschmitt-109's and probably destroyed five Junkers-87's and damaged five Junkers-88's, one Junkers-87 and two Messerschmitt-109's without loss to themselves.

Russian

MOSCOW, April 2 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau broadcast the following communiqué today:

During the night of April 1-2 no essential changes took place at the front.

One of our units operating in one sector of the Kalinin front in one day wiped out more than 300 enemy men and officers and captured twenty anti-tank guns, ten heavy machine guns and other equipment.

In another sector of the front one of our units annihilated 180 men and officers.

The Soviet Information Bureau tonight issued the following:

During April 2 in several sectors of the front our troops carried out offensive operations and occupied several populated places.

During April 1 fifty-seven German planes were destroyed. Our losses were eleven.

An enemy submarine was sunk in the Barents Sea by our ships.

MOSCOW, Friday, April 3 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau issued the following special communiqué today on recent activity on the Leningrad front:

During the period of March 23 to 31, Soviet troops operating on the Leningrad front have wiped out more than 12,000 German troops.

During the same period our troops captured the following booty: 35 guns, 10 tanks, 6 armored cars, 65 mortars, 385 machine guns, 28 anti-tank rifles, 173 automatic rifles, 1,562 rifles, 11 wireless transmitters, 129 motor trucks, 17 motorcycles, 3,000 flares, more than 5,300 hand grenades, 54 cases of grenades, more than 7,600 shells, 158 cases of shells, 11,300 mines, 220 cases of mines and 1,291,300 rounds of ammunition.

Our troops destroyed in the same period 23 planes, 25 guns, 83 trench mortars and 45 lorries containing war material.

Another special communiqué, covering recent action on the Kalinin front, said:

In the period of March 21 to April 1 on the Kalinin front, the Germans lost in killed about 10,000 troops.

During the same period our troops captured the following booty: six tanks, 27 guns, 130 machine guns, 21 trench mortars, 41 automatic rifles, 560 rifles, 1,400 shells, 56,000 rounds of ammunition, four radio transmitters, 36 motor trucks, eight oil tanks, seven parachutes, 130 horses, 300 pairs of skis, one gasoline dump and one foodstuffs store.

During the same period our troops destroyed 35 planes, 39 tanks, 443 lorries, 52 guns, 23 machine guns, 25 trench mortars, 154 ammunition wagons, six ammunition dumps, one foodstuffs storehouse and a great number of blockhouses, dugouts and firing points.

German

BERLIN, April 2 (German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué said today:

In the East the enemy suffered heavy losses in his repeated attacks on several sectors of the front and in offensive operations carried out by German troops military installations in the suburbs of Leningrad were subjected to heavy artillery fire. Effective results could be observed.

The Soviet Air Force yesterday lost forty-five planes in air combat and destroyed on the ground.

In North Africa, airdromes and camps in Marmarica, the desert railway and enemy columns of motor vehicles on the Egyptian coast were bombed effectively.

Military installations in Malta were attacked in waves by strong formations of German bombers and fighters by day and night. Large fires and heavy explosions were caused by direct hits on hangars, billets and planes on the ground.

British anti-aircraft positions were put out of action. In the port of Valletta enemy submarines and destroyers received direct hits. In air combats three British planes were shot down.

Italian bombers attacked the British fortress of Gibraltar with good results.

Nuisance raids by British bombers last night were directed against Western Germany. There were some losses among the civilian population. Material damage was slight. Night fighters and anti-aircraft guns shot down eleven of the attacking bombers.

The war against British supply shipping and the United States in March was very successful. The German Navy and Air Force sank 105 enemy merchant ships totaling 646,900 tons. Of this total, German U-boats accounted for ninety-one ships totaling 584,900 tons. Besides this, thirty-nine additional enemy merchantmen were damaged heavily by bomb and torpedo hits.

Italian

ROME, April 2 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command issued the following communiqué today:

On the Cyrenaica front there were clashes of patrols and normal air activity.

One Curtiss plane was destroyed by German fighter planes and one three-engine British bomber crashed in the region east of Barce.

Strong Axis air formations attacked Malta in night and daylight raids. Our bomber formations have attacked heavily airdrome facilities at Halfaya and Micaba, causing heavy destruction. Two enemy planes were shot down in combat by German fighters.

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One of our light patrol vessels was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Central Mediterranean. A great part of the crew was saved.

Gibraltar was attacked and bombed by our air formations. Fires and explosions were observed in the region of the fortress, where military objectives were hit repeatedly in spite of immediate intervention by British fighters, which lost one plane.

Our air formations were able to complete their task and return to their bases without loss.

Standard Oil Accused Of Divided Loyalties

Sen. O'Mahoney Makes Charge as Company Denies Attempt to Secure Monopoly Over Synthetic Rubber Processes.

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WASHINGTON, April 2. (AP)—Officials of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) acknowledged today that the company sought in 1939-40 to prevent individual companies from undertaking development of Standard's synthetic rubber for use in tires, but said this policy was adopted in the belief that large scale development could be achieved only by cooperative action of the major rubber companies.

Army, Navy Advice Followed

This testimony was given to the Senate Defense Investigating Committee by W. S. Farish, president, and F. A. Howard, vice-president, of the company.

Denying that the objective of the company's policy was to maintain a monopoly control over synthetic rubber processes acquired from I. G. Farben, the company's German associate, the officials asserted that they had taken the lead in attempting to develop synthetic rubber in the United States and had followed a policy recommended by the Army and Navy munitions board.

"We didn't see how synthetic rubber could ever compete with natural rubber," Howard told the committee, "unless all the interested parties pitched in and tried to make a go of it as a cooperative matter."

As a result of this belief and the concurrence of the Army and Navy, Howard said, when Standard acquired control of Farben's patents in this country in 1939, it issued only "stop-gap" licenses to rubber companies for use in making relatively high-priced specialty items and to fill only their immediate needs until arrangements could be made for an industry-wide, joint venture.

Because Standard's lawyers concluded that such a venture might violate the anti-trust laws, Howard testified, the project was abandoned.

During questioning of the witnesses Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) told them that "your difficulty proceeds from the fact that you are bound by two loyalties," which he said were "loyalties to I. G. Farben" and "loyalty to the United States and its policies."

His comment was based on a letter, dated Jan. 20, 1941, in which the manager of the Standard Oil development company observed that under 1939 agreements Standard Oil would have to refer Japanese and South American companies to the German concern.

Conflict of Loyalty Denied

Denying that any "conflict of loyalty with the United States" was created by this arrangement, Howard said it grew out of "the simple fact that we did not own the patents in the countries in question, and I. G. did own them."

Howard testified that there was "never at any time" any effort by Standard to control retail prices in licensing agreements.

He acknowledged that Standard did not issue licenses to rubber companies which permitted them to manufacture synthetic rubber for other than their own use.

"As owner of the patents," he said, "we might properly have monopolized the whole business."

Instead, he told the committee, the company issued limited licenses which would enable the rubber companies to manufacture for their own use but not to sell to their competitors, a market which Standard reserved for itself.

After the conclusion of the Standard company's testimony, which had continued for three days, a reporter told Chairman Truman (D-Mo) that he has termed the company's relations with I. G. Farben of Germany "treasonable" after hearing Thurman Arnold, anti-trust chief, testify before the committee last week.

"After hearing Standard's testimony," the reporter asked, "do you still think it's treasonable?"

"I haven't changed my opinion a bit," Truman replied.

Howard told the committee that Standard sought through its license arrangements to prevent "premature development" of tire rubber by the Goodyear Rubber Company because "we were trying to keep the situation open until we could develop some more rational and constructive plan."

"If they undertook an independent development," he said, "it would have made it more difficult to work out a joint development of synthetic rubber in the United States."

Howard identified as his own a 1938 letter deploring German government restrictions on "freedom of action" by Farben in the United States in view of the fact that the rubber companies were going ahead with various types of synthetic rubber.

Howard said Standard had a large investment in the Farben rubber patents and feared that if they were not commercially developed in the United States the market would be taken by others. Farben obtained consent, he said, to license firms in the United States.

"Wasn't it the purpose," O'Mahoney asked, "to see to it that Standard and I. G. beat the rubber companies to it and got control of the field? As owners of these patents you were trying to make these patents stand up, weren't you?"

"Yes," Howard said, "we were certainly trying to do that."

Denies Secret Given Germans

Howard said an erroneous impression had been circulated that his company had turned over "the secret" of Butyl rubber to Germany in 1938.

"It was not a secret," he said, adding that the formula had been set forth in patent applications filed in every country in the world. The formula was developed in 1937, he said.

Senator Mead (D., N. Y.) raised a question as to the future of synthetic rubber, asserting manufacturers would hesitate to go into a business that might collapse after the war. Farish said it would be necessary "to remove the competition of cheap natural rubber" if the synthetic process was to survive the war.

Farish read into the record a recommendation that the synthetic rubber production program be expanded to take care of essential civilian needs as well as military requirements.

"We do not realize what a rubber shortage means to a nation that has built its civilization around the use of 30,000,000 automobiles," he said. "Take them from the highways and we must change many of our habits of life."

Fortunately, he said, the United States had unlimited quantities of raw materials for synthetic rubber, oil and natural gas.

"No other country can create a synthetic rubber industry as speedily or as effectively as the United States," he said.

Claims Nazi Propaganda Written by Wallace Aide

APR 3 1942

WASHINGTON, April 2. (AP)—A member of the Dies committee told the House today that C. Hartley Grattan, economic analyst for the Board of Economic Warfare headed by Vice President Wallace, wrote the foreword to a 1940 German "White Paper" which attempted "to lay the blame for the invasion of Poland on certain American officials.

Denunciation of U. S. Policy

"This foreword," added the committeeman, Rep. Voorhis (D-Calif), "consists all the way through of a vigorous denunciation of this country's foreign policy of support to England and France."

Later Grattan said in a statement that "Mr. Voorhis' interpretation of my foreword is very misleading and unworthy of him. My foreword can only be judged fairly if read as a whole. I strongly criticize the Nazi use of the document. I have always been opposed to Fascism, both abroad and at home. Any implication to the contrary is a gross injustice."

Voorhis emphasized that the foreword was written at a time when Russia and Germany had a non-aggression pact. He noted that Grattan was one of the men mentioned by Rep. Dies (D-Tex) in a letter last Sunday to Vice President Wallace, which charged that 35 officials or employes of the economic warfare board had been linked with Communist-front organizations.

Voorhis made his remarks about the time that the White House was striking out at Dies, chairman of the House committee on un-American activities, William D. Hassett, a presidential secretary, told reporters that Axis radio stations had been repeating the Dies charges against the 35 warfare board officials. Hassett said that a German station, another in Vichy and station Debunk, which purports to be in this country, but actually is in Europe, had broadcast Dies' accusations.

Hassett asserted that the White House was not drawing any conclusions, adding that he thought the "conclusions are quite obvious."

Dies Urges House-cleaning

At Jasper, Tex., Dies replied that the best way to stop Axis powers from quoting such charges is to rid the public payroll of men who have been affiliated with communist-controlled organizations.

Rep. Voorhis, who discussed Grattan in the House today, has not always seen eye to eye with Dies on committee procedure. In fact, he complained earlier in the week that the charges in Dies letter to Wallace had been made without the knowledge of the committee, and without having given a hearing to the men accused.

Today, however, he said he had received information about Grattan which "makes a most serious picture."

"On yesterday," he said, "it was brought to my attention that Mr. C. Hartley Grattan in May of 1940, which was between the time of the signing of the pact between Russia and Germany and the time that Germany attacked Russia, wrote the foreword to the so-called 'German White Paper', which was an attempt to lay the blame for the invasion of Poland on certain American officials, and that this foreword consists all the way through of a vigorous denunciation of this country's foreign policy of support to England and France.

"The German White Paper was distributed in America through Manfred Zapp, the head of Transocean News Service, which was shown conclusively to be a Nazi propaganda agency.

"I understand that the vice-president has stated that thorough investigation will be made of all these charges in order that justice may be done to individuals and the government service protected as well. I believe that in connection with such an investigation this fact about the German White Paper, taken together with the other matters about Mr. Grattan presented in Mr. Dies' letter makes a most serious picture indeed so far as he is concerned."

DIES IS QUOTED BY AXIS RADIO

White House Takes Notice of Row With Wallace.

APR 3 1942

Washington, April 2 (A. P.).—The White House took note today of the controversy between Vice-President Wallace and Representative Martin Dies of Texas by citing a Federal Communications report that two Axis radio stations and one in Vichy had picked up Mr. Dies's charge that thirty-five employees of the Board of Economic Warfare were affiliated with Communist front organizations.

William D. Hassett, an assistant presidential secretary, read excerpts from a report from the FCC monitoring service. The report said that an official German broadcast to North America on Tuesday, another from Vichy on the same day and a third yesterday from station "Debunk," which purports to be in this country, had repeated Mr. Dies's charge.

Mr. Hassett said that the FCC report was being disclosed on his initiative and that he did not know if the President even had seen it. These reports, he said, come to the White House periodically and not necessarily on request.

'Conclusions Are Obvious.'

Mr. Hassett said that the White House was not drawing any conclusions, remarking that he thought that the "conclusions are quite obvious." The official German broadcast, as recorded by the FCC and relayed to the press by Mr. Hassett, carried the caption that "Dies revelation indicts President" and went on to say:

"An old truth has been proved again by developments in the Bureau for Economic Warfare in Washington. By way of Geneva, Switzerland, comes a report of communist domination in this New Deal organization in the American capital.

"The report states thirty-five officials in this bureau have been shown to be members of Stalin's worldwide anti-American Comintern organization. This accusation was made to Vice-President Wallace by Martin Dies, Chairman of the Committee to Combat Un-American Activity."

The report added, Mr. Hassett said, that the Berlin broadcast accused the President and Mrs. Roosevelt of primary responsibility for "this unsavory mess."

Dies Replies From Texas

ORANGE, Tex., April 2 (AP).—The best way to stop Axis powers from quoting material charging the presence of members of Communist-controlled organizations upon the public pay roll is to get these people off the public pay roll, Representative Martin Dies said today.

Speaking by telephone from his lodge in Jasper, Tex., he said in part in reply to the White House announcement:

"It may be true that the Axis powers have quoted from some of our material showing the presence of members of Communist-controlled organizations upon the Federal pay roll. The thirty-five people mentioned in my letter are working for a post-war planning agency. Their activities have nothing to do with winning the war. They are taking advantage of the war effort to lay plans to remake our country. The principal economist for them, Mr. Parmelee, is on record against our church and religion and our form of worship. Certainly the American people expect us to expose these people and get them off the pay roll.

"Are we going to permit government officials to take advantage of the war to defeat our aims and purposes? I shall ask every newspaper to publish in full my letter to Mr. Wallace. That letter contains excerpts from the writings of some of these people. The organization to which they belong, the American League for Peace and Democracy, adopted a resolution at a convention pledging its members to obtain jobs in government service and in defense industries to sabotage our war effort. Should members of this kind of organization hold key positions in our government? I insist that they should not, and I believe that 95 per cent of the American people support me in this position."

PREDICT FEWER SEDITION CASES THAN IN WAR I

Justice Department Officials Point to Change in Conditions

APR 3 194

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Justice Department officials predicted today that sedition charges filed during the present war would number only a small fraction of those brought during World War 1.

Old Law Off Books

For one thing, they pointed out, the old sedition law was taken off the books after three years. For another,

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Federal officials, keeping in mind the mistakes of 1917 and 1918, say they are moving more slowly and carefully today.

Since the outbreak of the war last Dec. 7, four persons have been accused of sedition by the Justice Department, but officials warned that others would follow.

There is not today, as there was 25 years ago, a sedition law by that name. Prosecution for that offense, which can be defined briefly as "excitement of discontent against the Government, or of resistance to lawful authority," can be under either the 1917 Espionage Act or the 1940 Alien Registration Act. Penalties run up to 20 years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, feelings flared all over the United States, but probably nowhere stronger than in California. Several persons were seized on sedition charges for speaking against the Government. Atty. Gen. Biddle ordered that he be given the facts in each case, and soon all of the charges were dropped.

Biddle has reiterated on numerous occasions that he was determined to "step carefully and to stamp with a heavy foot."

"By going slowly," he said today, "we expected to get better cases, and we did."

Two of those released early in the war were rearrested this week on the same type of charge originally brought—but on wholly different evidence.

Distinction Made

Biddle makes this distinction between the basis of charges in many first World War cases and the basis which he insists must be established today:

Formerly, private citizens, editors, writers and publishers were prosecuted merely for disagreeing with the Government or criticizing the war effort. Among the more than 2000 arrests under the old sedition law were such cases as a man seized for telling a Red Cross worker, "No soldier will ever see those socks you are knitting." A man was convicted for expressing distaste for the YMCA. A motion picture producer went to prison because he made a picture, "The Spirit of '76," held to have reflected unpleasantly upon our British Allies.

Must Be Willful

Today, the rule is that, to be deemed sedition, an act—that is, an utterance or writing—must be shown to have been willfully designed to cause harm to the United States Government. For that reason, the department expects to show in each case being brought that the utterance or writing was clearly directed to members of the military or naval forces or against persons eligible for those forces.

The law under which charges are being filed are clear on that point. The 1917 act covers "false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies."

Both the 1940 and the 1917 laws also forbid attempts to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in the military forces.

Those laws can be enforced fully without impairing free speech, Biddle says. He decries "witch hunts." Mere criticism of the government, no matter how bitter or irresponsible, doesn't constitute sedition unless it clearly gives rise to the danger of an overt act which harm national objectives.

Ebell Citizenship Revoked in Texas

Accused of Remaining Loyal to Nazi Government

EL PASO, Tex., April 2 (AP)—The United States citizenship of Dr. Wolfgang Ebell was revoked today by Federal Judge Charles Boynton after a trial on charges that the 50-years-old German-born physician retained allegiance to the Nazi government.

Ebell was held in jail under $20,000 bond as an enemy alien for action of the enemy alien board on charges of illegally corresponding with the German government.

The doctor was taken into custody some months ago. He was naturalized in 1939.

Witnesses related frequent remarks made by Ebell since he came here in 1937, among them "Hitler some day will rule the world" and "Bah, you Americans. Just you wait."

'Social Justice' Mail Ban Asked in Petition

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Joseph Goldstein, who said he was a former city magistrate in Brooklyn, N. Y., presented to the Post Office Department today a petition asking that the weekly magazine "Social Justice" be denied the use of the mails.

Goldstein said the petition was signed by approximately 5,000 persons, representing many faiths, including a large number of Catholics.

The petition also was signed by executive officers of the American Protestant Defense League, Goldstein said, adding that all of the signers lived in the New York area. He left the petition with Vincent Miles, solicitor of the department.

The department made no official comment on the petition. Goldstein said he would send copies of it to the Justice Department and to the White House.

The petition said "Social Justice," published at Royal Oak, Mich., entered the mails as second class matter.

APR 3 1942

FBI to Seize 1,000 For Draft Violations

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2. (AP)—The FBI, taking note of hundreds of cases of either careless disregard or wilful violations of the Selective Service Act, ordered the arrest today of 1,000 northern Californians.

Complaints filed by Nat J. L. Pieper, head of the San Francisco FBI field office, allege a variety of violations — failure to register, neglecting to provide draft boards with address changes, failure to answer questionnaires, submission of false and misleading information and refusing to report for physical examination or induction

Local police were making the arrests.

Conviction carries a penalty of up to 5 years in prison or a fine of $10,000, or both.

In previous action against draft law violators, steps were taken against only a few at a time.

ASK COMPLETE TRIAL BE GIVEN TO SEA OTTER II

Senators Charge Navy and Board Hostile to Experimental Ship

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP—A Senate naval affairs subcommittee urged today that a "full, complete and sympathetic" trial be given to the Sea Otter II, experimental cargo ship powered with automobile engines.

Filed by Gillette

The committee, in a report filed by Chairman Gillette (D-Iowa), said a series of secret hearings had convinced members that certain governmental agents in the Navy and Maritime Commission "had preconceived convictions against any value in this type of construction" and that "they have evinced and continue to evince a hostility to the proposal and its sponsors."

The idea of the Sea Otter is credited to Comdr. Hamilton V. Bryan of the Navy.

Of radical design, with propellor located amidships, the ship was hailed last summer after tests of a scale model as possibly the answer to submarine warfare. President Roosevelt at a press conference spoke enthusiastically of its possibilities.

A full-size ship of about 240 feet was then built at Orange, Tex., and was turned over to the Navy on Oct. 20. The craft was taken on a trial run under Bryan's direction to Charleston, S. C., and has been tied up at the Navy Yard there since.

Admitted Doubts

Saying that Bryan, the inventor, "was given to understand that he was not wanted on the gounds where the boat was being constructed," the committee said that Eads Johnson, in charge of construction, testified that he had "serious doubts as to the feasibility of the boat" but was willing to reserve judgment on it until after it had been given a trial.

The committee cited a report of the board of directors of Ships, Inc., government corporation formed to build Sea Otters. The directors included Secretary of the Navy Knox and Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission.

This report said that the size of the small vessel was against its satisfactory operation in the North Atlantic or in high seas, that it was subject to rolling and that its draft was much greater than had been anticipated because propellers were projected down from the hull.

Other disadvantages listed were that the crew required per ton of cargo was high in comparison with other ships and that the amount of steel required to construct it was high per ton of cargo.

Advantages Listed

Among advantages listed was the fact that the ship could get propulsion machinery from the automobile industry, avoiding conflict with Navy and Maritime Commission demands for heavier engines, that it could be built with steel from strip mills, and that it could be constructed with simpler hoisting equipment than other vessels.

Due to low visibility and short length, the report said, the ship would not be an easy target for submarines. Due to standardization, it could be constructed rapidly and relatively inexpensive propulsion machinery used, the report added.

The committee said its inquiry showed that boats could be built in from four to six weeks and that production could easily be stepped up to one a day. It said proponents had met objections as to the vessel's draft by submitting new designs under which the propellers would not extend substantially below the bottom.

Senators Hit Bottlenecks In Plane Program

Probers Claim Production Lags Because of Poor Planning.

APR 3 1942

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The Senate Defense Investigating Committee, blaming the situation on poor planning, reported today that warplane assembly lines in some of the bigger factories weer operating below top speed because vital parts were not ready on time.

In a formal report to the Senate, the committee said a sub-committee which recently visited the West Coast had found that the fault lay largely in the government's failure to bring about expansion of the facilities of upwards of 4,000 subcontractors who supply parts.

"A poor job of over-all planning, from aluminum ingots to finished aircraft, by the armed services and the old OPM (office of production management) must be blamed for the situation," the committee said. "The usual red tape and delays in making contracts also were partly responsible."

Commenting that it had been informed the War Production Board "still does not have a single top notch aircraft production man in its setup," the committee recommended that the production agency draft one immediately.

Furthermore, it urged that "instead of wasting its energies on a generalized plea for 'all out production' which has confused management, labor and the public, the WPB concentrate its efforts on breaking those bottlenecks which are, in the aircraft industry to the committee's certain knowledge and probably in other fields, really holding up peak production."

Employes in most West Coast plants, the committee reported, were working 48 hours a week and only one employer advocated modification of the 40-hour week law under which workers receive time and a half pay for all work in excess of that period.

Profiteering Attempt Charged

Discussing the production of aluminum and magnesium, the committee recommended that the defense plants corporation reject a proposal by the Basic Magnesium, Inc., at Las Vegas, N. M., that the government pay $1 a ton royalty, plus the costs of quarrying, for ores from the company's deposits. It said nearby quarries were being leased for 25 cents a ton royalty.

"This proposed lease appears to the subcommittee as on of the most flagrant attempts at war profiteering to come to its notice," the report said.

Summing up its inquiry into the construction of several magnesium and aluminum plants with government aid, the report continued:

"Evidence gathered by the subcommittee indicated there is still something seriously wrong in the light metals sections of the war production board, successor of the old OPM section, which failed so miserably to anticipate and prepare for the greatly increased demand for these metals."

The committee found that construction in West Coast ship yards was progressing satisfactorily on the whole and added that labor relations in the plants visited were "excellent."

Defense Labor Plan Offered By Hillman

APR 3 1942

Proposes Consolidation of All Federal Defense Training Agencies.

WASHINGTON, April 2—(AP)—A 14-point plan to mobilize men and women for work in war industries, including government power to transfer workers from one factory to another, was laid before the Senate Labor Committee today by Sidney Hillman, labor director of the War Production Board who said 8,000,000 more war workers would be needed this year.

Consolidation of all federal defense training agencies under a unified command also was part of the program, and some members of the committee promptly told Hillman that he should be the generalissimo in charge of recruiting, training and placing defense workers.

"You asked for it," said Senator McKellar (D-Tenn).

Hillman, on leave from the presidency of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO), made the plan public after he was questioned about it during a hearing on McKellar's bill to abolish the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, a proposal which Hillman opposed. It was not made clear whether Hillman was the author of the program, or what other officials may have endorsed. It is understood, however, that a proposal of this nature has been submitted to President Roosevelt.

Defends NYA

The NYA, Hillman contended, was serving a useful purpose by training defense workers. He is a member of the NYA's advisory committee.

"The manpower training program cannot afford the delay which will result if we slow down or stop one of our training agencies and transfer the important load it carries to another organization," he said.

President Roosevelt already has gone on record in opposition to McKellar's bill and today, in observance of the CCC's ninth anniversary, he declared "There is a real place for the CCC during this emergency and it will be called upon more and more to perform tasks which will strengthen our country."

The chief executive's statement was made in a letter read during an anniversary celebration at Fort Hunt, CCC camp in nearby Virginia, attended by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and J. J. McEntee, the CCC national director.

Hillman's Plan

Hillman's 14-point plan follows:

1. Directives should be sent to all war contractors that all skilled craftsmen must be employed at jobs utilizing their best skills. To insure compliance with this directive, the utilization of a staff of plant inspectors is required with the authority to review as frequently as deemed necessary detailed plant operations. Provision must be made for compulsory acceptance by the plant management of the recommendations of government plant inspectors relative to the utilization of skilled workers and of training programs necessary for training within the plant of supervisory personnel, professional and technical personnel, of semi-skilled workers being up-graded to take on skilled jobs, and of beginners.

2. Procurement officers and other persons placing contracts should be directed to keep informed of and give due consideration to the labor supply situation in communities in which they are planning the placement of contracts. Representatives of the labor division should be consulted in the initial stages of all contract negotiations.

3. The President should issue an executive order centralizing control of all federal agencies engaged in defense training.

4. The President should issue an executive order designating the U. S. Employment Service under the direction and supervision of the war production board as the single agency to control recruitment and placement of workers in critical

occupations essential to war production.

5. The War Production Board should set up the mechanism necessary to establish priorities of production by items of equipment and priorities of plants manufacturing such equipment in order that proper labor priorities may be determined.

6. Authority should be obtained for transferring workers among employers in accordance with the needs of war production program. Such authority should include provision for protection of seniority and other rights acquired by workers being transferred as well as transportation costs.

7. The War Production Board should direct all contracting departments and agencies to take the necessary action to insure the full utilization of the local labor supply, including women and minority groups.

Housing for War Workers

8. In-migrant war workers should have first call on all war housing. The bulk, if not all, of war housing should be rented to war workers without requirement compelling them to purchase such housing. In more critical areas, dormitories should be provided to accomodate workers whose families have been left in their former homes. In addition, authority should be obtained to requisition existing housing space for war workers.

9. To prevent delays in war production through the breakdown of local transportation systems, action should be taken: to stagger hours for departments of large industries, schools, office workers, and shoppers; and to obtain greater utilization of rail services, intercity and sight-seeing busses and other means of transportation used for services not esesntial to the war effort.

10. Legislation should be secured authorizing the War Production Board to mobilize a mobile labor crops of such size and in such skilled occupations as are deemed necessary for the prosecution of the war effort.

11. The War Production Board should curtail less essential production and services if and when necessary to meet the man-power problem of war production.

12. A national manpower board should be promptly established.

13. Man power boards should, among other things, promptly consider the realistic and practical determination of the military needs of the war and navy on one hand and industrial needs on the other. This consideration should include controls necessary to prevent wastage of skills through voluntary enlistment in the Army and Navy.

14. The necessary action should be taken to establish wage stabilization agreements wherever feasible.

Vicovari Safe, Badly Wounded

APR 3 1942

Ambulance Driver Writes From Nazi Prison Camp

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP) — Unheard from since last summer and believed lost on a sunken German raider, Francis J. Vicovari, a driver for the British-American Ambulance Corps, today was reported safe, but badly wounded, in a German prison camp.

In a letter to William V. C. Ruxton, president of the corps, Vicovari, who was a passenger aboard the shelled and mined Egyptian liner Zamzam when she was sunk April 17, 1941, wrote that he expected to be able to walk normally in about a year.

The letter said that about 3000 men were in the camp and that medical and food parcels were a godsend.

Vicovari failed to mention Edward Laughinghouse, Wilson (N. C.) tobacconist, who also has been missing since the Zamzam was sunk. Vicovari was a Manhattan resident.

President To Let Weddell Retire

Washington, April 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt, the White House disclosed today, has agreed to the retirement of Alexander W. Weddell as Ambassador to Spain.

Weddell, now in this country on leave, notified the President on March 28 that he was preparing to undergo an operation and his physician said a lengthly period of convalescence and observation would be necessary afterward.

The envoy asked permission to retire effective upon expiration of his leave. In a letter of reply dated yesterday, the President said he felt it necessary to accept the application.

MIAMI PAPERS AID CUBA

They Send Newsprint to Havana to Ease Shortage

MIAMI, Fla., April 2 (AP)—The "good-neighbor" policy received a practical demonstration here today by Miami's newspapers going to the aid of their Havana contemporaries.

The Miami Daily News and The Miami Herald are sending 250 tons of newsprint to newspapers in the Cuban capital to relieve a critical shortage.

Havana newspapers have agreed to combine in one consolidated edition during the emergency. The acute Cuban newsprint shortage is due to lack of shipping facilities.

The State Department handled the arrangements for shipment.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, told of the Havana shortage at his press conference today, and said that he was glad action had been taken which would assure newsprint for the papers after April 6.

Canadian Theatres Ban All Lew Ayres' Films

TORONTO, April 2 (AP)—All movies featuring Lew Ayres, a conscientious objector to bearing arms for the United States, are being recalled from the 150 Canadian theatres of the Famous Player corporation, it was announced today by Bernard Geldsaler, booking manager.

Ayres Starts Objector Duty

[By the Associated Press]

Wyeth, Ore., April 2—Work in the timbered Cascade Mountain country started today for Hollywood's Lew Ayres, who chose life in a conscientious objectors' camp rather than enter military service.

The slim, 33-year-old motion-picture star of "All Quiet on the Western Front" and the "Dr. Kildare" series turned in last night with some forty dormitory mates who came from farms, work benches and office jobs.

Work Routine Outlined

From now until the end of the war Ayres will arise at 6 A. M. and leave for the woods at 7.30 to hew trails, make clearings and—if need be—fight forest fires.

He has another assignment, that of first aid, which he shares with another enrollee.

His work day will end at 5 P. M. and his light must be out by 10 P M. Three times a week he will be permitted to leave camp for walks in the woods.

Stepping from the train at Cascade Locks yesterday, he came the half-dozen miles to the camp in the car of the Rev. Mark Shock, Church of the Brethren minister and camp superintendent. He carried his suitcase to the office and registered as enrollee No. 171.

In the War Zone

APR 3 1942

Some Hope Seen That India May Accept Dominion Offer

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Some hope that India might still be persuaded to accept the offer of Dominion status was injected into the crisis today by British Envoy Sir Stafford Cripps, who announced in New Delhi that "with good will we may be able to solve the difficulties."

Thus the world has an eleventh-hour reprieve from a possible tragedy, which would be as much military as political. In view of the danger of failure to reach agreement many readers are asking what is likely to happen if that unhappy position is reached. Well, the answer to that is rather a tall order to fill, especially when we are talking about a country so inflammable as India, but there are some things which stand out starkly. For instance:

Since the Indian Nationalists have made co-operation with Britain in the war effort dependent on solution of their claim for independence, they presumably would return to passive resistance. This would create a grave weakness in one of the most important Allied bases.

Non-co-operation would cut down the number of native troops available to Britain to stand off invasion. Moreover, it might affect the war industries—and India is one of the great and strategically situated arsenals of the United Nations.

All this naturally would encourage the Japanese to try invasion of India, and they need mighty little encouragement. Should they be successful it would create the possibility of a junction between them and Hitler in the Middle East—a nasty situation for the Allies.

Would Be Blow to Allies.

In short, it would represent a set-back of unpredictable proportions to the Allies, and a corresponding victory for the Axis.

Several readers of this column are asking whether there is danger of a revolution in India. I should say that the chances are against any widespread revolt so long as Gandhi retains his grip on his vast following. He is against the use of force in any form.

Of course, in a country as vast as India, with a population of 390,000,000, there is always possibility of trouble in one place or another. In this connection one recalls that on March 10 Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, announced that if Britain's proposals were detrimental to Moslem interests, there would be a Moslem "revolt." His statement was widely regarded in London as being made in deadly earnest.

My observation is that the most troublesome spot is in Bengal Province, of which the great metropolis of Calcutta is the capital. Here lies most of the sedition which is to be found in India. It is unfortunate that Bengal is just across the bay from Burma, where the Japs are continuing their successes, since it is likely that Bengal would be the place they would try to land if they should attempt invasion. They naturally would hope that they would encounter slight resistance from the natives, and might even get help.

Danger in Northwest.

Another danger, as I have mentioned before, would be along the northwest frontier, up by the Khyber Pass, from the wild tribesmen. The Nazis have been working on these barbaric warriors, who are all set to take advantage of any trouble in India for an attack on the frontier settlements.

A brighter side is presented by the native princes, whose peoples constitute close to a quarter of India's population, as they might be expected to stand solidly with Britain. As a matter of fact, these vastly rich potentates undoubtedly would be happy to escape the establishment of dominion status in British India.

Many of them are virtually absolute rulers, so far as concerns their internal affairs, and have the power of life and death over their subjects. Democracy wouldn't please a lot of them, although some of the great princes are very liberal and progressive.

One also would expect the Sikhs, the great warrior race, to stand by the British. They total 4,335,000.

In any event, as already stated, with peace-minded leaders like Gandhi in the saddle, there is no present reason to anticipate any widespread trouble.

England's No. 1 Churchman Proposes 'Withering Capital' As Keystone In Christian Program For A Post-War World

(When the liberal Dr. William Temple became the 89th Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England last February his No. 1 task was to plan the church program after the war. His predecessor had stepped aside so that a younger man could undertake this tremendous job. Here in an article condensed from "Christianity and Social Order," a new issue in the British Penguin book series, Dr. Temple outlines governmental objectives to which he feels Christians are entitled.)

APR 3 1942

BY DR. WILLIAM TEMPLE
Archbishop of Canterbury

Cable to Wide World Features

LONDON—Christians are entitled to call upon their government to set before itself the following objectives and conditions, pursuing them as steadily and rapidly as opportunity permits.

1. Every child should find itself a member of a family housed with decency and dignity so that it may grow up unspoiled by underfeeding or overcrowding by dirty and drab surroundings, or monotony of environment.

2. Every child should have the opportunity of education until his years of muturity, so planned as to allow for his peculiar aptitudes. This education should throughout be inspired by faith in God and find its focus in worship.

3. Every citizen should be sesure in possession of such income as will enable him to maintain a home and bring up children.

4. Every citizen should have a voice in the conduct of the business or industry carried on by means of his labor, and the satisfaction of knowing that his labor is directed to the well-being of the community.

5. Every citizen should have sufficient daily leisure, with two days of rest in seven; and if an employe, an annual holiday with pay to enable him to enjoy a full personal life.

6. Every citizen should have assured liberty in forms of freedom of worship, of speech and of assembly.

The aim of a Christian social order is the fullest possible development of individual personality in the widest and deepest possible fellowship.

Possible means of advancing our sixfold objective:

1. We need more provision of decent flats or houses near places where men work, and at rent

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within their compass. There should be a regional commissioner of housing, with power to say that land shall be used for this purpose. If well established vested interests are disturbed, there should be compensation.

Family allowances — perhaps in form of food and clothes coupons having the value of money — should be paid by the state to the mother for every child after the first two; wages should be maintained at a level sufficient for a family of four.

2. Our principle should be that enunciated by the Education act of 1918: "Every citizen until the age of eighteen should be regarded primarily as a subject of education, not primarily a factor in industry."

3. It is most uneconomical to maintain men in idleness, and the fact of being useless and unwanted is morally the most destructive element in unemployment. The state should maintain works beneficial to the community, which it would expand or contract according to demand for labor.

4. We urge a specially created Planning Authority. This should regulate articles of association of limited liability companies and should be instructed to secure that labor is effectively represented on their directorates. There should also be provesion for one or more directors to represent public interest.

5. In some industries it would be necessary to "stagger" the days. But in most, the whole business could close down for Saturday and Sunday. Incidentally, there would be a better chance of restoring to Sunday its character as a day of worship and rest if there is full opportunity on Saturday for exercise, fresh air and amusement.

We come now to the question of how we should set about securing these various objectives.

It is not desirable to eliminate the profit motive altogether. Room must be made for reasonable satisfaction of self interests. But above all we should seek to end the right to bequeath from generation to generation a poyer to levy private taxes on industry in the form of dividends, thus maintaining a shareholding class. I suggest for consideration the following:

(A) Wherever limitation of liability is granted a minimum rate of dividends should be fixed. To secure this, articles of association should provide for allocation of surplus profits for such purposes as (1) a wage equalization fund for the maintenance of wages in bad times; (2) a dividend equalization fund; (3) a fund for extension, as distinct from renewal, of fixed capital.

(B) Though it is true that the state already checks unlimited inheritance by death duties, this does not go to the root of the matter. I prefer the principle of "withering capital," in accordance with which, as soon as interest paid on any investment is equal to the sum invested, the principal should be reduced by a specified amount each year until the claim of the investor to interest or divident was extinguished.

Those who accept the existing system naturally ask what compensation on the side of losses will be given to set off restrictions on the side of gains. But our whole contention is that the existing system is unjust and heavily weighted in favor of capital.

(C) It must be recognized that economic problems of the nation are bound up with problems of internation trade. It is quite unreasonable to make political and economic frontiers identical. We must learn to treat questions of commercial-policy as matters to be decided not by national governments but by international authority.

(D) Money is primarily an intermediary. This strongly suggests it would not be possible to make a living, let alone a fortune, out of its manipulation. When money or an effective substitute is created and lent by a book entry, as may be the case in the issue of credit, it seems that no more charge is ethically defensible than what will cover the cost of administration, perhaps one-half or two-thirds per cent. But no private person or group would find here any incentive to embark on it.

(E) Land legislation of the Old Testament rests on the principle that land in a special sense belong to God. There is good reason to insist more strongly on this principle. In the case of urban sites it will lead toward public ownership. There is no reason why we should pay certain citizens large sums of money for merely owning land on which our cities are built.

In the case of rural land, certainly the existing rights of landlords are excessive if the social function is taken as the justifying correlative of rights of ownership.

I have offered the suggestions in answer to the frequent challenge, What would you do?

Let no one quote this as my conception of a political program which Christians ought to support. There neither is nor can be any such program.

I offer it as a Christian program.

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MELBOURNE--- FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN X X X FOUR WEEKS.

APR 3 1942 (NOT USED)

IN THE MILITARY REORGANIZATION LIEUT. GEN. S. F. ROWELL, FORMER DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF AN IMPORTANT CORPS AND MADE SECOND IN RANK TO LIEUT. GEN. SIR JOHN LAVARACK OF THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN ARMY.

ARMY MINISTER FRANCIS FORDE SAID THAT LIEUT. GEN. V.A.H. STURDEE WOULD RETAIN THE TITLE OF CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF AND WOULD BE SECOND RANKING OFFICER AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AS CHIEF OF STAFF FOR GEN. BLAMEY.

FORDE ADDED THAT THE FUNCTIONS OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE DEFUNCT MILITARY BOARD WOULD REMAIN UNALTERED. OFFICERS STATIONED AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, HE SAID, WOULD BE THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, MAJ. GEN. J.H. CANNAN, AND THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, MAJ. GEN. V.P. H. STANTKE.

APR 3 1942

ONE OF THE YOUNGEST SENIOR PROMOTIONS WAS GIVEN TO BRIG. GEN. C.E.M. LLOYD, 43, WHO WILL BE SIR IVEN MACKAY'S CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE SECOND ARMY.

APR 3 1942

MAJ. GEN. J.M.A. DURRANT, ROYAL ARMY COMMANDER OF THE RECENTLY ABOLISHED NORTHERN COMMAND, WAS APPOINTED BASE COMMANDANT OF THE FIELD ARMY DISTRICT.

MAJ. GEN. E.J. MILFORD, FORMER MASTER-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE AND MEMBER OF THE MILITARY BOARD, WILL COMMAND A DIVISION.

CHUNGKING--S[redacted] ADD JAP LANDING X X X OF AKYAB.)

THE SPOKESMAN, CITING CHINESE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS, SAID A JAPANESE FLOTILLA CONSISTING OF TWO HEAVY AND THREE LIGHT CRUISERS AND FIVE DESTROYERS ESCORTING FOUR TRANSPORTS AND TWO SUPPLY SHIPS WA[illegible] SPOTTED AT AKYAB ON MARCH 27.

APR 3 1942

THE CHINESE FORCES WHICH EVACUATED THEIR POSITIONS IN TOUNGOO TWO DAYS AGO NOW ARE MAKING A FIRM STAND ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY, HE DECLARED, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE OUTNUMBERED BY 4 TO 1, WITH ONE CHINESE DIVISION OF 10,000 MEN STANDING OFF TWO JAPANESE DIVISIONS TOTALLING 40,000.

THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED EMPHATICALLY THAT, CONTRARY TO WIDESPREAD REPORTS, OF CHINESE TROOPS INVADING THAILAND, NOT A SINGLE CHINESE SOLDIER HAS BEEN ON THAI SOIL SO FAR. HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN MINOR SKIRMISHES NEAR THE THAI-BURMESE BORDER, WHERE THE CHINESE BEAT OFF THREE ATTACKS BY COMBINED JAPANESE-THAI DETACHMENTS.

CORREGIDOR---S[redacted] ADD ANTI-AIRCRAFT (BY SCHEDLER)

X X X FEW ROUNDS.

APR 3 1942

A CHINESE, K.C.TING, WENT ALL OUT IN HIS PRAISE. IN A LETTER TO ADJUTANT JOHN O'TOOLE OF THE 16TH, THE ELDERLY CHINESE, WHO HAD SEEN HIS COUNTRY TORN BY LONG YEARS OF WARFARE, WROTE HE SAW THE "TOPSIDE SAMPANS" FALL OUT OF THE SKY, ALTHOUGH IT SEEMED THEY NEVER WOULD. THE ADJUTANT ADDED HIS BIT TO TING'S LETTER, SAYING "YOU SHOOT THEM DOWN---WE'LL BRING BACK THE PIECES."

TING'S LETTER WAS FILLED WITH EMOTION. HE SENT IT IN NATIVE SCRIPT, WHICH TRANSLATED READ:

"DEAR COMRADES: NOW IS THE TIME THAT WE ALL ARE DECLARING WAR AGAINST THE JAPS. ESPECIALLY YESTERDAY, I WITH NAKED VISION SAW SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES WHEN THEY CAME TO BOMB US. NOW YOU KNOW COMRADES THAT THRILLING ACT THAT WE ALL WISH TO SEE ALL THE TIME HEARTILY AND AT THE SAME TIME ALL WANT TO CELEBRATE YOUR COMRADES FINE ACT. I AM SENDING A CARTON OF CIGARETTES AS A GIFT TO SHOW CONGRATULATIONS. HOUR RESPECTFUL COMRADE."

APR 3 1942

I ALSO VISITED WITH CAPT.W.A.SCRIVENER, OF TAFT,TEX., COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER, WHO WAS MAKING AN INSPECTION OF THE COMMUNICATIONS LINES.

THE COMMUNICATIONS GNAG IS A REAL "HELLBENT TRIO," GOING THE ROUNDS TO CHECK UP ON THE LINES TO THE BATTERIES AND ENABLING THE BATTERIES TO PERFORM TO THEIR UTMOST EFFICIENCY.

FRANCIS M.SEWELL, LAS VEGAS,NEV.; SGT.JOHN P.GREGORY, 655 LINDWOOD, BROOKLYN, AND E.J.O'TOLLE, 1117 FULTON, BROOKLYN, N.Y., ARE ON THE COMMUNICATION GANG.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, APRIL 2-(AP)-A BAPTISM OF FIRE ON CLARK FIELD AT MANILA LAST DECEMBER WHICH WON A CAPTAINCY AND THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR FIRST LIEUT. FRED CRIMMINS OF FORT WORTH, TEX., FAILED TO DAUNT HIS COURAGE OR KEEP HIM OUT OF ACTION FOR LONG.

APR 3 1942

HE CARRIED OUT TWO ASSIGNMENTS FROM A JAVA BASE AND HAS HOPES OF GETTING INTO THE BATTLE FOR AUSTRALIA SOON.

CRIMMINS IS ONE OF 12 MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMY'S PHILIPPINES AND DUTCH EAST INDIES BOMBER COMMAND WHO WERE LISTED AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS THIS WEEK AS RECIPIENTS OF THE DSC "FOR EXTRAORDINARY

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HEROISM AND GALLANTRY IN ACTION ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY."

COL. EUGENE L. EUBANK, COMMANDER OF THE LADS WHO MANNED THE ARMY'S B-17'S IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF WAR, TOLD REPORTERS THAT CRIMMINS DID AN EXCEPTIONAL JOB IN TAKING PLANES FROM BURNING HANGARS AT CLARK FIELD.

APR 3 1942

GETTING CRIMMINS TO DISCUSS HIS ACTIONS WAS SOMETHING ELSE AGAIN. A PERSONABLE, LOW-VOICED TEXAN WHO CONSIDERS THE PAST AS PAST AND PREFERS TO TALK ABOUT WHAT'S IN STORE FOR THE JAPANESE, HE DID--BRIEFLY AND UNEASILY--DISCUSS MANILA.

HE RECALLED THAT WORD SCARCELY HAD REACHED MANILA OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR WHEN A CLOSE-FLYING FORMATION OF 54 PLANES APPEARED OVER CLARK FIELD.

"AT FIRST EVERYBODY SAID THEY MUST BE U.S. NAVY PLANES," SAID CRIMMINS, "BUT IN A FEW SECONDS THE BOMBS BEGAN TO FALL. THE JAPS EVIDENTLY HAD PLANNED THE RAID FOR THE NOON HOUR, BUT WERE LATE EITHER BECAUSE THEY FORGOT ABOUT DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME OR BECAUSE THEY HOPED TO CATCH OUR MEN LOUNGING AROUND AFTER LUNCH.

"THERE WAS NO MISTAKING THE FACT THEY WERE AIMING FOR THE MESS HALLS AND LIVING QUARTERS.

"I HAPPENED TO BE ON THE FIELD AND, WHEN I SAW A HANGAR BURNING, I RAN TO GET MY PLANE OUT. EXPLOSIVES WERE GOING OFF AT THE REAR OF THE HANGAR, BUT I GOT INTO THE PLANE AND, IN SPITE OF SOME DAMAGE, GOT A COUPLE OF THE ENGINES STARTED AND TAXIED HER OUT.

"THEN I HEARD STRANGE NOISES. I OPENED THE WINDOW AND STUCK OUT MY HEAD--AND HERE CAME A PLANE DIVING STRAIGHT AT ME, ITS NOSE SPOUTING A FIERY STREAM OF BULLETS.

"I TRIED TO TURN MY PLANE'S TAIL TOWARD THE ONCOMING ENEMY SO I COULD MAKE THE MOST OF ITS ARMOR PROTECTION. BUT JUST AS I GOT PARTLY TURNED, THERE CAME A PLANE FROM ANOTHER DIRECTION.

"I TAXIED TOWARD AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN, HOPING TO GET SOME PROTECTION THERE. BUT THE JAPANESE CENTERED THEIR FIRE ON THE GUN AND STRAFED THE GUN CREW AND ME. WHEN AN INCENDIARY BOMB PARTICLE STRUCK MY CONTROL BOARD, I LEFT THE PLANE AND SCRAMBLED INTO A DITCH NEAR THE GUN EMPLACEMENT.

APR 3 1942

"EACH TIME A PLANE HAD PASSED OVER FAR ENOUGH SO THAT IT COULDN'T HIT ME I JUMPED OUT OF THE DITCH SO I COULD SEE WHAT DIRECTION THE OTHERS WERE COMING FROM AND WARN THE GUN CREW.

"THEY GOT ME IN THE HEAD, CHEST, ARM, HAND AND FOOT, AND SOME SHRAPNEL HIT MY LEG. I'VE FLOWN TWICE IN JAVA SINCE THEN, BUT MY LEFT HAND STILL ISN'T MUCH GOOD AND I HAVE TO CONTINUE TREATMENTS FOR IT. I'M STILL LOOKING FOR A CHANCE TO GET EVEN WITH THOSE JAPS."

CRIMMINS AND SEVERAL OTHERS RECEIVED THEIR MEDALS IN JAVA IN A CEREMONY WHICH TOOK PLACE JUST AFTER AN ENEMY AIR RAID.

TWO RECIPIENTS OF THE ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART WERE PRIVATE ROBERT CHOPPING OF GREELEY, COLO., AND SERGEANT W. L. GLFORD (NO ADDRESS GIVEN).

APR 3 1942

BLACK-HAIRED LIEUT. VICTOR PINCH, A WEST TEXAN WHO WAS CO-PILOT OF THE PLANE ON WHICH THEY WERE GUNNERS, SAID:

"I WAS TOO BUSY TO SEE WHAT THEY WERE DOING. BUT AFTERWARD I WAS TOLD THAT CHOPPING GOT HIT IN THE ARM AND WAS KNOCKED OUT OF THE GUN TURRET BY A FUSILLADE THAT ALSO DAMAGED ONE OF THE GUNS. CHOPPING REENTERED THE TURRET AND, WITH ONLY ONE ARM, MANNED THE

REMAINING GUN UNTIL HE DROPPED UNCONSCIOUS.

APR 3 1942

"OLFORD, THE REAR GUNNER, WAS SHOT THROUGH THE CHEST, CLOSE TO THE LUNG, AND IN THE ARM. HE DRAGGED HIMSELF FORWARD IN THE PLANE TO GET ANOTHER MAN TO TAKE HIS PLACE.

"THIS ACTION WAS OVER CELEBES LATE IN JANUARY. OUR THREE PLANES FINALLY GOT AWAY FROM THE NINE ATTACKING JAPANESE PLANES. PRETTY BADLY BULLET-RIDDLED, WE MADE A CRASH LANDING ON CELEBES.

"THE DUTCH HELPED US TAKE THE WOUNDED TO A HOSPITAL. WHEN THEY DRAGGED CHOPPING AND OLFORD OUT OF THE PLANE THEY LOOKED CUT TO PIECES. BUT BOTH RECOVERED AND, WHAT'S MORE, CHOPPING ALREADY IS IN COMBAT AGAIN." #

APR 3 1942

BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 2-(AP)-REPORTING THAT 70 PER CENT OF ALL HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN NORWAY ARE IN JAIL, A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH TO THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG OF BASEL SAID YESTERDAY THAT IT MIGHT PROVE IMPOSSIBLE TO OPEN THE SCHOOLS FOR THE SPRING TERM.

"THE SITUATION IS GETTING WORSE," THE DISPATCH SAID, REPORTING THT 290 TEACHERS HAD BEEN JAILED IN OSLO ALONE. ONE HUNDRED OTHERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN TRONDHEIM, AND 40 IN BERGEN. D

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO APRIL 2-(AP)-PUERTO RICO WOULD RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY ALL INTERNAL REVENUES AS A WAR CONTRIBUTION UNDER A BILL NOW PENDING IN THE LEGISLATURE.

LAST YEAR'S RECEIPTS WOULD BE REFUNDED AND APR 3 1942 PAYMENTS CONTINUED UNTIL THE PRESIDENT DECLARES THE STATE OF EMERGENCY PASSED.

LAST YEAR'S U.S. INTERNAL REVENUES, DIVERTED TO THE INSULAR TREASURY BY LAW, EXCEEDED $5,500,000. #

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Navy Lost 700 on 3 Ships in Pacific Month Ago, Aircraft Tender Langley, Destroyer, Tanker Sunk; U.S. Flyers Bomb Invasion Fleet in Indian Ocean

Victims Of Jap Raiders

Aircraft Tender Langley, Destroyer Peary, Naval Tanker Sunk In South Pacific.

HEROIC BATTLE BY PEARY CREW

Tanker Pecos Destroyed While Carrying Several Hundred Langley Survivors

APR 4 1942

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(AP)—Destruction of three United States naval vessels by Japanese aerial bombardment with an estimated loss of more than 700 officers and men was disclosed by the Navy tonight in a tragic account of bitter battling against overwhelming enemy air superiority.

The ships were:

The historic, 11,050-ton aircraft tender Langley, once converted from a collier to become this country's pioneer aircraft carrier, and recently converted into a tender to serve sea as well as air planes; sunk off Java in late February.

The 1,190-ton destroyer Peary, oft-bombed unit of the Asiatic fleet which was attacked in harbor at Darwin, Australia, about Feb. 19, and fought by her men until her old-fashioned flush deck was awash. Loss of life was understood to be light.

The 5,400-ton tanker Pecos, which was heavily bombed and finally sunk early in March, a few days after the loss of the Langley, survivors of which she was carrying to port.

What made the loss of the Pecos doubly bitter was the fact that she was loaded with several hundred survivors of the Langley. The one-time aircraft carrier, converted to a tender so that she could fuel and service seaplanes, had gone down with the loss of only 14 men.

Transferred to Tanker

Destroyers picked up the hundreds of others, and, presumably having combat duties ahead, later transferred them to the Pecos and that vessel, normally employed in fueling fleet units in the southwestern Pacific, then was attacked and sunk. Personnel losses when the tanker went down were reported at two thirds of the total personnel of the Langley and Pecos.

Both the Peary and Langley were veterans of earlier engagements in the Pacific war. In fact, by mid-January, the Japanese had thrice boasted that they had sunk the Langley, but naval officials said that up to that time not a bomb had touched her.

The Peary had been bombed in Manila bay in the Philippines soon after war broke out, and had been repaired and given convoy duty and been bombed again. But not until the violent attack at Port Darwin did she finally go down and then, the Navy said, gun crews fought her "until they were forced by rising water to leave their stations."

The loss of these three ships raised to a total of 25 the number of naval losses during the war.

Two Commanders Rescued

Two of the commanders of the three ships were rescued. They were Commander Robert P. McConnell of the Langley, San Diego, Calif., and Commander Elmer P. Abernethy of the Pecos, Los Angeles, Calif. Lieut. Comdr. John Michael Bermingham of New York City, commander of the Peary, was killed.

The communique reporting the loss of the vessels was accompanied by a statement by Capt. Felix B. Stump who praised especially the heroic action of the Peary's crew and said that "no man abandoned ship until the ship sank completely from under them." A day or so ago Stump had told reporters how one man from the ship, not then identified, had fired his gun until the water lapped at his knees, then swam ashore through flaming oil and suffered such severe burns he died.

Text of Communique

The communique, No. 65:

"Southwest Pacific:

"1. The United States aircraft tender Langley, the naval tanker Pecos and the destroyer Peary were sunk by the enemy in the vicinity of northern Australia and waters south of Java in late February and early March.

"2. A number of survivors from these ships were rescued and reached port safely. The next of kin of all personnel lost in the Pecos have been notified. The next of kin of those lost in the Langley and Peary either already have been notified or will be notified as soon as information is available.

"3. Official reports from Tokyo claimed the sinking of the Langley at least three times during the first month of the war, during which period the Langley was not damaged. She was sunk after a prolonged attack by the enemy south of Java in late February. Except for about a dozen men, all Langley personnel survived the attack and were transferred to the Pecos which was itself sunk a few days later.

"4. The Pecos, a small tanker, employed in supplying fuel to units of our fleet in the Far East, was sunk in early March.

Peary Damaged Earlier

"5. The Peary, a World war destroyer which received minor damage in the Japanese bombing attacks on Cavite immediately after the outbreak of the war, was sunk in the harbor at Darwin about Feb. 19. The Peary had participated in many of the offensive actions of our destroyers in the Far East. Observers who witnessed the last engagement of the Peary described the conduct of her crew as beyond all praise. Gun crews remained at their battle stations continuing their fire until they were forced by rising water to leave their stations. No officer or man left the ship until it sank under him. A number of survivors were later rescued.

"6. War conditions in the southwest Pacific have greatly complicated and delayed reports of casualties, and the public is urged to refrain from initiating individual inquiries regarding casualties. The next of kin of all casualties are always notified by telegram as soon as possible.

"7. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Served as Collier

The Langley, displacing 11,050 tons, was formerly the fleet collier Jupiter. Launched in 1912, she served as a collier until March, 1920, when she was taken out of commission to be converted into an aircraft carrier. In 1937 she was further modified and reclassed as an aircraft tender.

The Pecos, a 5,400-ton craft, was launched in 1921. She was 475 feet overall, 56 feet in the beam, and was armed with four 5-inch and two 3-inch guns. She could carry 7,850 tons of oil, exclusive of her own fuel.

The destroyer Peary, with a standard displacement of 1,190 tons, was 314 feet four inches long, 30 feet 8-inches in the beam, and her main armament was four four-inch guns.

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Converted in 1922

In 1922, when the Langley was converted to an aircraft carrier she was renamed the Langley in honor of Professor Samuel P. Langley, aviation pioneer. Five years later the already historic vessel became a seaplane tender and in that capacity she carried a normal complement of 64 officers and 648 enlisted men.

The tanker Pecos carried a normal complement of 15 officers and 302 enlisted men. The flush deck, four stacker Peary, named in honor of the Arctic explorer Robert E. Peary, normally carried nine officers and 118 enlisted men.

The normal complements of the ships did not mean that there were necessarily that number of men on board the vessels at the time of the sinkings but the numbers reflected approximately the actual personnel at those times.

In his graphic personal account of the losses of the vessels, Capt. Stump, who has just returned from the southwest Pacific area where he was attached to the Allied headquarters staff in Java, recalled that the Peary was bombed in Manila bay, the Philippines, soon after the war broke out.

"A number of her officers and enlisted personnel wounded then were transferred to the naval hospital and later evacuated to the south on a hospital ship that went in to take out badly wounded," Stump said.

"She later arrived in Darwin after being bombed several times en route. She was repaired and was again bombed while on convoy trip. She was finally sunk in a heavy bombing at Port Darwin.

Crew's Heroism Praised

"Three doctors who witnessed the bombing of the Peary at Darwin from a hospital ship anchored nearby have reported the heroic conduct of the Peary's crew during this terrific attack. They particularly commented on the heroism of the gun crew who remained at their stations firing their anti-aircraft guns until the water came up around them, and then swam away as the ship went down. No men abandoned ship until the ship sank completely from under them."

Taking up the cases of the Langley and Pecos, Capt. Stump said that "the Langley was reported from Tokyo as having been sunk three times prior to the middle of January. During this time the Langley was not hit by a single bomb."

"The Langley," Stump continued "was sunk by bombs south of Java with the loss of only 14 men after a prolonged attack.

"The survivors were picked up by two destroyers which later transferred them to the Pecos after which the Pecos was sunk in a heavy air bombing.

"After floating around in the water for four hours and a half the survivors were rescued by a destroyer and taken to an Australian port.

"Approximately two thirds of the combined crews of the two ships were lost."

Langley, Pecos Were Lost In 52-Hour Running Battle

Officers of Two Ships Describe Jap Dive-Bomber Attacks.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The United States aircraft tender Langley and the fleet tanker Pecos went down while fighting a 52-hour running battle with enemy bombing planes in the Indian ocean south of Java between Feb. 27 and March 1, their commanding officers said today.

"The Langley was literally smothered with bombs," said Comdr. R. P. McConnell, who told the story upon his arrival in the United States.

The Pecos, which was sunk while carrying the survivors of the Langley to safety, was attacked by three formations of dive-bombers, her skipper, Comdr. E. P. Abernethy, reported. Abernethy arrived in San Francisco with McConnell.

Six Hours in Water

Having had two ships shot out from under them in a little more than two days, the survivors of the 16,500-ton Langley spent between four and six hours in the water. A few had lifeboats.

"We were carrying supplies in the combat zone," said tall, blond commander McConnell, "when we were sighted by a hostile observation plane on the morning of Feb. 27.

"About noon a formation of horizontal bombers were reported and we prepared for battle. They made a series of approaches, dropping bombs twice from formations of nine planes each and from about 15,000 feet altitude.

Smothered By Bombs

"The second run of bombs was very efefctive. The Langley, was practically smothered. We were in the midst of the salvo and the damage forced us to leave the ship.

"Our escort destroyers performed very commendably in the battle as well as in rescuing the Langley survivors. After the men had been picked up the destroyers hastened the sinking of the tender so that material would not fall into enemy hands."

The Langley before becoming a tender was an aircraft carrier, and originally was built to be a collier. She still carried sections of her flying deck but it was not usable as such. No planes were launched from her during the battle.

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Had Plane Support

"We didn't get any of the enemy planes," McConnell said. He added that he had no aircraft support during the encounter.

The battle lasted a little more than two hours.

The next morning the destroyers attempted to transfer the Langley survivors to the 7,500-ton Pecos, which was about 30 miles distant at the beginning of the fight. But both ships still were subject to bombing attack and apparently were not far from an enemy submarine. The transfer was not carried out.

They kept moving and the transfer was carried out the next morning.

Taking up the story there, Commander Aberthethy said he was ordered to a small island south of Java to meet the destroyers carrying the Langley survivors but a formation of enemy bombers appeared and the destroyers moved away from the rendezvous.

Survivors Transferred

The next day, March 1, the Pecos lowered a motor launch and made eleven trips to the destroyers, picking up all the survivors without loss of men or materiel. The transfer started during the early morning and was completed about 8 a. m.

The tanker headed toward Australia. Soon enemy planes were sighted.

"I felt," said Abernethy, "that we were in for serious trouble.

"About noon, a formation of six dive bombers launched a round of bombs at us and our ship was hit. One explosion knocked the crew from a gun but another crew was able to take up action.

"These same six bombers then loosed another round at us. Then a second flight of six planes came over and cut loose but we remained afloat and kept shooting.

"On their third flight there were nine dive-bombers and some other planes. The damage to the Pecos was progressive and she finally sank by the bow a little over four hours after the start of battle.

50 Men Killed

"We estimated that about 50 men were killed and about 100 wounded by the dive bombers but the exact number never will be known.

"The last bomber strafed our men who were in the water and on the after-deck. Lieut. L. J. McPeake, my executive officer, manned the aft machine gun to the last and drove it off.

"During the battle one enemy plane was seen to be smoking and I believe several others were hit.

"Several of our lifeboats were damaged in the battle and were not usable but all our men had life belts.

"As we floated about, bombing planes were seen in the distance and later we heard bomb explosions indicating a ship was being attacked not far away.

Destroyer Appears

"A destroyer hove to, and it was a welcome sight. It picked us up. Soon thereafter a submarine was detected in the vicinity. The destroyer dropped depth charges and then proceeded to Australia."

Many acts of bravery besides that of Lieutenant McPeake were cited by the two skippers. Among them was Boatswain's Mate Robert J. Baunker of St. Louis, who had charge of the motor launch which transferred the Langley survivors to the Pecos.

"He did as fine a job of handling the launch as I have seen in many a day. Both he and Lieutenant McPeake are among the missing," said Abernethy.

Chief Storekeeper Saxton, gunnery control talker on the Pecos, refused to leave the bridge even when wounded in the arm by a bomb fragment. When the abandon ship order was given, Saxton insisted on getting the pay records of the crew, and dove over the side with them.

"He told me later," said Abernethy, "that while being hoisted aboard a destroyer the records were too heavy and he had to drop them."

Langley's Career Was Among Most Unusual in U. S. Navy

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Possibly no other ship in the Navy had such an extraordinary history as that of the 29-year-old Langley, reported by the Navy tonight to have fallen victim to Japanese bombs.

Commissioned in 1913 the 11,050-ton vessel originally was built as a coal carrier, the Jupiter. She was equipped with electric drive, the Navy's first, and the intallation was so successful that its principles were later employed in standard propulsion machinery for capital ships.

The Jupiter was the first ship to pass through the Panama Canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic following the opening of the canal Aug. 15, 1914.

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In 1919, when the question of carrying airplanes to sea as a fighting arm of the Navy was under discussion, the Langley was converted into the Nation's first aircraft carrier, and at that time given her last name in honor of the aviation pioneer, Prof. Samuel P. Langley.

She was used for carrier experiments, especially in working out the design of the later carriers, the Lexington and Saratoga. She was also in actual service as a carrier with the fleet, but never proved too practical in that respect.

In 1937 the Langley was converted to a seaplane tender, the only one of her kind. A portion of her flight deck was cut away and the remainder was used chiefly, if not entirely, for carrying land planes from point to point overseas but not for actual take-off and landing operations.

The Langley's seaplane tender function was to refuel and service hydroplanes landing on the water beside her. Thus she carried a sizeable service crew for making light repairs.

Ordinarily a seaplane tender is a comparative small vessel, capable of only fueling and servicing. An aircraft carrier, on the other hand, is any ship capable of operating with the fleet, landing and taking off land-type planes on its flight deck.

Comdr. McConnell Started as Seaman

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP) — Comdr. Robert P. McConnell, the rescued commanding officer of the seaplane tender Langley, entered the Navy as an enlisted man in World War I.

A native of Oakland, Cal., he is now 46 years old.

In 1917, he enrolled in the Naval Reserve force as a seaman, second class, and was assigned to training in aviation.

He was commissioned an ensign in the Naval Reserve force in October, 1918, and was ordered to San Diego for flying duty. He then had air duty with the Pacific Fleet from October, 1919, to June, 1922.

Service with the observation squadron of the battleship Arizona and as pilot and senior aviator on the battleship Omaha followed. In 1927, he began two years' duty in the office of chief of naval operations in Washington in the division of fleet training.

From July, 1932, until June, 1934, he was general inspector of naval aircraft, central district, and liaison officer with the Army Air Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, O.

After commanding the Naval Reserve aviation base at Miami, Fla., from 1937, he reported for duty on the Langley in July, 1940.

Peary's Commander Had Varied Career

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP) — Lt. Comdr. John Michael Bermingham, 36-years-old commanding officer who was lost with the destroyer Peary, had seen varied service with the Navy.

A native of New York City, he was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1929. He then served on the battleship Wyoming and received training at the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla.

Service on various destroyers followed and a tour of duty on the target ship Utah—since sunk at Pearl Harbor.

After post-graduate study at the Naval Academy in 1936, he reported for duty with the U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. He served as executive officer of the U.S.S. Stewart prior to assignment to command of the Peary in 1941.

His home was 2058 Watson Avenue, New York.

Public Is Asked Not to Make Inquiries on Navy Casualties

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—In connection with announcement of the sinking of the aircraft tender Langley, the destroyer Peary and the tanker Pecos, the Navy asked tonight that the public "refrain from initiating individual inquiries regarding casualties."

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The Navy's communique regarding the loss of those ships and the naval tanker Pecos said that the next of kin of all persons lost in the Pecos have been notified and "the next of kin of those lost in the Langley and Peary either already have been notified or will be notified as soon as information is available."

The communique contained this paragraph on the subject of casualties:

"War conditions in the Southwest Pacific have greatly complicated and delayed reports of casualties, and the public is urged to refrain from initiating individual inquiries regarding casualties. The next of kin of all casualties are always notified by telegram as soon as possible."

U. S. Destroyers Entered Convoy To Find Targets at Macassar

WASHINGTON, April 3—(AP) Commander Paul Talbot, who took part in the battle of Maccassar strait, told today how four American destroyers made three forays in pitch dark into the midst of a convoy of nearly 40 Japanese ships and fired torpedoes at 500 yards point-blank range.

Using only torpedoes to avoid revealing their position by gun flashes in the darkness, the American vessels went so close to the Jap ships, Talbot said, that his crew members told him they could hear Japanese soldiers crying from the water.

The action took place on the night of January 23-24, when Commander Talbot was leading destroyer division 59 of the Asiatic fleet. Telling of it at a press conference, Talbot related that on the morning of January 23 the four destroyers were cruising in the Flores sea when orders were received from Admiral Hart to be at Cape Mandar by 8 p. m. that night stripped for action.

"We started north at 25 knots in a heavy monsoon that drenched many of our men," he continued. "We entered Maccassar strait at 3 p. m. and stripped for action. Enemy air patrols were active and we expected an attack so to deceive them we headed into Mandar bay until darkness and then proceeded to Cape Mandar where we arrived at 8 p. m., on a dark night.

"At 8 p. m. we proceeded to launch an attack and headed into Balikpapan at 27 knots planning to escape an enemy escort of 12 destroyers convoying Jap ships.

"Bright flares on the horizon dead ahead worried us because we thought they were Jap searchlights or star shells but it developed that they were explosions aboard a burning Jap ship which the Dutch had bombed. It was drifting and sending out a lot of smoke.

"At 1 a. m. we sighted two more flares ahead which were coming from fires at Balikpapan where the Dutch were burning their oil.

"At 2:45 a.m. when we were nearing Balikpapan a division of four Japanese destroyers loomed up dead ahead of us only 1,000 yards away. We altered our courses to pass astern of the Jap destroyers, which, for some reason, failed to open fire on us although we were sure that they had seen us.

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Penetrated Jap Convoy

"We were making 27 knots and they passed us quickly, but a few moments after passing them we found ourselves in the midst of a Jap convoy of transports, supply ships, and destroyers, numbering 30 or 40, which were all around us.

"We had the advantage because of low visibility due to smoke, darkness, and the fact that the Japs did not know whether we were friend or enemy. We were sailing in a straight line, following the leader. All four of us had orders to obey the flag ship.

"We were afraid of running aground or hitting Dutch mines but soon we were convinced that we were in the midst of the Jap convoy so we began firing torpedoes. Gun flashes would have given away our position in the darkness.

"As soon as we opened fire [illegible] of our torpedoes sailed into a [illegible] ship which broke in half and evaporated. We could see the silhouettes clearly before our eyes.

Made 3 Round Trips

"We made three round trips of approximately five miles each at 27 knots an hour firing torpedoes at the enemy ships as we passed. After about an hour some of our torpedoes were exhausted. Up to this time the Japs apparently had not identified us and did not know, it seemed, whether their ships were striking mines or being fired upon from vessels outside the convoy.

"During this time I saw two of their ships go down and one listing sharply to port.

"When our torpedoes ran low I directed that we open fire with our guns. As soon as we did so the Japs became aware of us and returned the fire for the first time, letting go at us from a range between 300 and 500 yards.

20 Salvos at Close Range

"We fired 15 or 20 salvos at broadside but we didn't stop to see how many Jap ships went down. At that close range it was impossible to miss.

"By this time it was 4 a.m. and the eastern sky was turning gray so we started south at full speed and if any Japs pursued us they never caught up with us. We expected their planes but they did not come. One of our ships was hit and four men wounded but none of us was killed. The engagement lasted an hour and fifteen minutes."

The Japanese are believed to have lost 30 to 40 ships of various

30.24— 15765

30.24— 15765

categories, including an aircraft carrier, in the week-long air and sea battle of Macassar strait.

Talbot said he could not say positively how many were sunk by his destroyer division. "We were not waiting to check up," he commented dryly.

Talbot, who was 45 years old today, is a native of Willoughby, Ohio, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1918. At present he is on leave. The Navy did not disclose what assignment he would receive when his leave ends.

Japs Claim Bombings In China Kill Allied Air Offensive Plan

Tokio Paper Declares Construction of Bases Started Last June

By the Associated Press.

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BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 3.—A Tokio dispatch quoted the Japanese press today as asserting that the recent bombing of airfields at Lishui (Chuchow) and elsewhere in China had frustrated "another hope of Anglo-American enemies and Chungking" to bomb Japan from Chinese bases.

(Lishui, Chekiang Province, is about 235 miles from Formosa, Japanese colony island off the East China coast which is known to be a principal concentration point for Japan's invasion forces.)

The Tokio newspaper Asahi was quoted as saying plans had been drafted as far back as February, 1941, for construction of airports in the provinces of Chekiang, Fukien and Huan "which were to serve as bases for American bombers, including the so-called Flying Fortresses."

"The work of construction on the airports attacked by the Japanese started in June of last year. Meanwhile, they were fitted with hangars, petrol and ammunition depots," the German radio continued in its rendition of the Tokio dispatch.

"Moreover, information obtained with the help of Japanese reconnaissance pilots established that there was lively activity at these airports and on roads to the Chinese hinterland, but also that the enemy was preparing from there to attack Japan by air."

While there has been considerable speculation, with some official backing, on the prospect of an aerial offensive against the Japanese homeland via China, there has been nothing specific to bear out the report of facilities for attack in Chekiang and Fukien, on China's eastern seaboard, and inland Hunan.

The original Tokio report of the raids, given out by Japanese headquarters at Nanking Wednesday, said that besides the attack in Chekiang at Lishui, an air field at Hengyang, Central Hunan Province, also was raided. Fukien was not mentioned.

The communique said that, as a result, "Chungking's plans to reestablish air bases were smashed," but mentioned no collaboration at such bases by the United States and Britain.

The Japanese "completely destroyed the (Lishui) air field, as well as blasting and setting fire to carefully camouflaged and grounded airplanes, hangers, ammunition dumps, storehouses and fuel tanks," it was said.

Besides its strategic position north northwest of Formosa, Lishui is less than 600 miles from the nearest points of the Japanese home islands and the southernmost tip of Korea. The city lies 65 miles up river from Wenchow Bay on the East China Sea.

Japanese Cruiser Set Afire

Troopship Also in Flames After Bay of Bengal Raid By Flying Fortresses.

2 OTHER SHIPS BELIEVED HIT

British Give Up Prome and Move Into New Line to Defend Burma Oil Fields.

LONDON, Saturday, April 4. (AP)—Huge United States fortress bombers have spread their wings over the Burma front for the first time and, taking off from bases in India under the personal command of Major General Lewis H. Brereton, have set fire to one Japanese cruiser and a troopship and probably damaged two other ships in the Bay of Bengal.

The action—the first by this new outpost of American arms—took place at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, recently occupied by the Japanese as a base from which to prey on the supply route to India and China.

No American Losses

The first communique issued by the New Delhi headquarters of Gen. Brereton, who is commander of the U. S. Air Forces in India, said one enemy fighter was encountered by the squadron of United States bombers and that enemy anti-aircraft fire was intense. But all the American ships returned safely and without damage, according to the communique as published today in the daily sketch here.

This first activity of American heavy bombers in this theatre came as the Japanese were pressing the British hard in Burma to the north.

Text of Communique

The text of the communique:

American flying fortresses of the United States Air Forces made their first attack from India today.

Led by Major General Lewis Brereton, commanding the United States Air Forces in India, a squadron of heavy bombers attacked the enemy's shipping at Port Blair (Andaman Islands) setting fire to one Japanese cruiser and one troopship and probably damaging two other ships.

An enemy fighter was encountered and intense anti-aircraft fire, but no damage was sustained. All our aircraft returned safely.

JAPS SEIZE MORE ISLANDS

Are said to have Completed Invasion Ring about Australia

London, April 3—(AP)—The Vichy radio, quoting Tokyo despatches, declared today that Japanese troops had made further landings on small islands surrounding the half-Dutch, half-Portuguese island of Timor.

The landings are of great strategic importance, the radio said, because they "complete the island front in Japanese hands facing Australia."

Listed among the islands said to have been occupied were Rotti Island, southwest of Timor, and Leti and Babar to the northeast.

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Jap Pressure Forces British Withdrawal

NEW DELHI, India, April 3. (AP)—Extreme Japanese pressure in a night-long battle in the jungle country along the Irrawaddy river forced the British to withdraw northward today from Prome, heretofore the western strong point of the Burma defense lines.

British headquarters said the British Imperial "covering force in Prome" had pulled back northward to "the main defense" Thursday. This suggested that the rail and river city never had been counted upon as the place to make a decisive stand for the defense of the oil fields, 40 to 80 miles to the north.

Prome at the moment apparently was unoccupied, a military spokesman saying that the Japanese had advanced only to the outskirts, although holding the heights south of town.

The present British line was not identified, but probably was between Prome and the Maton river, 20 miles north.

Akyab Landing Denied

A spokesman denied reports from Chungking that the Japanese had landed at Akyab, a west Burma port scarcely 100 miles from India.

"General headquarters have been in direct contact with Akyab this morning," he said. "We were informed by authorities at Akyab that there was no sign of Japanese anywhere."

(A Chinese army spokesman at Chungking said that his report yesterday of a Japanese landing at Akyab March 27 was based on intelligence reports from American sources, but that the New Delhi announcement now showed this report was incorrect.)

The British also announced that on the Sittang front, on the east side of the Burma defenses, Japanese vanguards at Toungoo were advancing west of the railway and had reached a point southwest of Yedashe, town 15 miles north of Toungoo.

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(A Chinese communique said the Chinese on April 1 attacked the Japanese south of Kyungon, which is 10 miles north of Toungoo, and captured a great deal of booty. Kyungon was recaptured by the Chinese on March 29.

The Chinese hold that section of the line and were declared to retain command of the railway from Yedashe to just north of Toungoo.

(With the Chinese out of Toungoo and the British having abandoned Prome, military quarters in London forecast the next Japanese steps in this fashion:

("The Japanese will continue to infiltrate around our flanks and establish road blocks at the rear. If they succeed, our troops and the Chinese will have to fight back through the blocks. Each of these blocks forces a further withdrawal because of our numerical inferiority."

(London sources were not particularly concerned over the tentative nature of British-Chinese contact, noting that both defense forces now held positions 2,000 feet high in heavily wooded hills through which a Japanese advance sould be more difficult than in the past.)

British Retreat North of Key Burma Town

Fresh Covering Positions Taken; Akyab Still Held

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, April 3.—The British announced today that they had been forced to fall back to "fresh covering positions" north of Prome, hitherto western anchor of the Allied defense lines in Burma, but officially denied reports of a Japanese landing at the West Burma port of Akyab, barely 100 miles from the Bengal frontier, which would have been an even greater setback.

(In Chungking the Chinese Army spokesman said the official British denial showed his announcement yesterday that Japanese forces had landed at Akyab was incorrect. He said his statement was based on military intelligence reports from American sources.)

Although the wording of the communique seemed to indicate abandonment of Prome, a military spokesman said that so far the Japanese had moved up only to the outskirts of the town, 130 miles northwest of Rangoon and less than 100 miles south of the Yenangyaung oil fields.

The communique said the withdrawal was made under heavy Japanese attack in which the invaders penetrated to stragetic heights just south of Prome.

New Contract With Akyab.

The next main line of British resistance was not identified, but presumably is between Prome and the Maton tributary of the Irrawaddy some 20 miles north.

Denying Chungking reports of yesterday that Japanese forces covered by cruisers and destroyers had landed at Akyab, a military spokesman said British headquarters "had been in contact with Akyab this morning" and that there was no threat to the port at least up to midday.

British headquarters said there had been no landings in that area where a Japanese foothold would be a double-edged threat—a potential invasion menace to India and a peril on the flank of the British-held line in the Prome sector.

Hold Covering Position

Without giving the specific new position of its forces, the British command reported them holding "covering positions north of the town early yesterday morning" and "concentrated in new areas" after strong enemy forces had won hights south of it.

"On Wednesday evening," the communique said, "our covering force in Prome was attacked by the enemy in considerable strength.

"They penetrated the defense through jungle country east of the main road and secured high ground south of Prome.

"Fighting continued throughout the night and our forces moved back to fresh covering positions north of the town early yesterday morning. The rest of our forces are concentrated in new areas."

(A Vichy radio broadcast, heard by Reuters in London, quoted Japanese reports as saying the British had evacuated Prome.

It also was the source of a report that Chinese forces were retiring northward in the Sittang area, at the eastern end of the Burma line, pursued by Japanese advance guards which, it said, had pushed almost 45 miles north of Toungoo on the road to Mandalay.)

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The British communique said Japanese spearheads were thrusting west of the railroad on the Sittang front and had reached a point southwest of Yedashe, which is 15 miles north of Toungoo.

It declared, however, that "Chinese forces are still in control of the railway between Yedashe and the point immediately north of Toungoo."

The communique reported two air raids aimed against British airfields Tuesday, one in Northern Burma and the other in Central Burma, but said no damage or casualties were inflicted on the R. A. F. in either one.

Chinese Suicide Squads.

San Francisco, April 3 (A. P.).—Chinese suicide squads are battling Jap tank units in Burma, the Chungking radio said today.

The Chinese-language broadcast, heard here by CBS, related that the suicide squads operated by moving swiftly upon enemy tanks and tossing hand grenades into their vitals. The Japanese losses from such attacks became so great, the announcer stated, that Jap sharpshooters, armed with light machine guns, were stationed atop the advancing tanks, in hope they could pick off the grenade throwers. Other Japanese were assigned to tree tops from which to protect their tanks from Chinese raiders.

But, the broadcast continued, the Chinese began to employ sharpshooters to pick off the tree-top gunmen, and the result was that "after one day the Japanese did not have soldiers in the trees any more."

3

Gen. Alexander Promoted

LONDON, April 3—(AP)—Lieut. Gen. H. R. L. G. Alexander, commander of the British forces in Burma, has been promoted to a full generalship, the official Gazette announced tonight.

3 Waves of Jap Planes Bomb Kiangsi Town

CHUNGKING, April 3 (AP).—The Chinese Central Daily News said today that 28 Japanese bombers, striking yesterday in three waves, bombed Yushan, in Northeastern Kiangsi Province, little more than 200 miles inland from the East China Sea coast.

The attack apparently was one of a series of raids which the Japanese have said was directed against air bases and potential bases from which Allied bombers might carry the war to the skies over Japan.

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Chinese Cut North China Railway in 20 Places

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, April 3.—Chinese forces have destroyed sections of the North China railway in 20 places in Shansi Province in a series of raids designed to prevent the Japanese from sending reinforcements to the Yellow River battle area, a Chungking communique received here said today.

CHIANG PROLONGS INDIA CONFERENCE WITH SPECIAL PLEA

Asks Leaders to Reconsider Britain's Proposals for War Cooperation.

NEW DELHI, India, April 3. — (AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, leader of free China, was understood today to have appealed to India's leaders to reconsider the formula by which Britain is seeking that sub-continent's full cooperation against the Axis in return for Indian independence after the war.

The precise nature of generalissimo's intervention was not known; specifically it was not disclosed whether he had urged India's acceptance of the most controversial point—Britain's insistance that she retain control of Indian defense for the emergency period.

Sends Note to Nehru

At all events, however, he was said to have sent a special messenger to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the All-India Congress and perhaps the most powerful figure on the Indian side of the table, and this alone threw the immense weight of his influence behind the hopes of the uncounted millions among the United Nations that the conference not be torpedoed.

Chiang acted at a critical moment, for the All-India Congress and certain lesser bodies already had rejected the British plan, although leaving the way open for further negotiations, and the British commander in chief for India, General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, also had entered the discussions.

Wavell, Cripps Confer

Gen. Wavell conferred with Sir Stafford Cripps, the British emissary, and arranged to talk also with Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, the president of the All-India Congress, and Nehru. This second projected conference raised intense interest, for in it the British commander would have opportunity both to outline the realities of the Indian defense problem and to determine whether some compromise toward giving the Indians partial responsibility could safely be made.

As to the Moslem minority, their leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, met with the Moslem league's working committee to draft its reply to Sir Stafford's proposals.

Jinnah stated that the position of his people would be explained in a speech tomorrow.

It was Chiang K. Shek who in a recent visit to Ind... prepared the way for Sir Stafford's mission, and at that time he publicly expressed the hope that "the people of China and their brethren people of India x x x give their united support to the principles embodied in the Atlantic charter and in the joint declaration of the 26 United Nations and ally themselves with the anti-aggression front."

Moslem Leader Rejects Plan

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem minority, declared today his followers would never accept any proposals that would prevent their achievement of an autonomous Moslem state.

Chiang Rushes Plea to India

Chinese Leader Reported Urging Nehru to Reach Accord With British.

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New Delhi, India, April 3 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, advocate of war collaboration between 400,000,000 Chinese and 390,000,000 Indians, was reported today to have intervened in British-Indian negotiations, urging acceptance of Britain's proposal of post-war Dominion status for India.

The Generalissimo was said to have conveyed his views through a special messenger to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a former president of the All-India Congress party and a key leader in the Indian politics.

The contents of the message were not disclosed. Whether Chiang had committed himself on the specific point at special issue—Britain's proposal that she retain responsibility for Indian defense—was not known.

The Generalissimo on his February visit with Indian leaders expressed his hope to see "the people of China and their brethren people of India . . . give their united support to the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter and in the joint declaration of the twenty-six United Nations and ally themselves with the anti-aggression front."

He voiced hope and belief then that Britain, "without waiting for any demand on the part of the Indian people, will as speedily as possible give them real political power . . . (a policy) which will redound to the credit of the British empire."

U. S. Minister Arrives.

Meanwhile Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War who holds the rank of Minister as Presient Roosevelt's personal representative in India, arrived here today.

He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Paul Griffiths and Arthur Harrington, a member of the American technical mission.

The Congress party's working committee, which replied to the British proposals yesterday with detailed objections, met for an hour and a half today and adjourned until tomorrow. The party president, Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, said no release time had been fixed for the resolution of reply already handed to the special British envoy, Sir Stafford Cripps.

In some quarters it was suggested that publication would be delayed until Azad has conferred with the British Commander for India, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, and until Sir Stafford has had time to communicate the answer to the London War Cabinet and receive a reply. Gen. Wavell and Sir Stafford conferred at noon today. Sir Stafford, who was to have departed Monday, leaving the plan on a take-or-leave-it basis, has postponed his going, leaving the way open for further negotiations with the Congress and the chief minority political organization, the all-India Moselem League.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moselem League, and other members of the league's working committee, met at Allahabad today to draft their reply to Sir Stafford's plan.

"There is a great deal of harm being done by opening the floodgates in certain sections o newspapers and in statements issued by some leaders to the press," Jinnah said. "In view of these happenings I shall be compelled to explain the position to my people in my speech tomorrow."

India's 'Untouchables' Add Opposition to Offer

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LONDON, April 3 (AP).—Leaders of India's 43,000,000 "untouchables" added their votes today to the chorus of opposition to British proposals for settlement of the Indian independence issue.

Dispatches from New Delhi quoted Dr. Bhimrao Ambdedkar and M. C. Raja, spokesmen for the "untouchables," as saying the proposals "are calculated to do great harm to the depressed classes and are sure to place them under an unmitigated system of Hindu rule."

"Such a catastrophe," they added, "will be resisted by all means at our command."

At the same time the standing committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference adopted a resolution characterizing the British plan as "utterly harmful and injurious to the cause of freedom, both in the States and in India as a while," and pledging resistance to the utmost.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the powerful Congress Party, which already has rejected the plan, presided over the committee meeting.

Hopes Are Dimmed.

In London these developments dimmed hope for a satisfactory solution which had been raised when Sir Stafford Cripps, British government envoy, postponed his scheduled departure from New Delhi next Monday in order to talk further with Indian leaders.

An announcement, meanwhile, that Cripps had conferred at noon today with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in chief in India, lent color to reports that Gen. Wavell might take a hand in future discussions with Congress Party leaders.

It was understood that one of the Congress Party's objections to the British proposals was that direction of India's defense would remain entirely in British hands.

Gen. Wavell's opinion as to whether he could properly di... the defense of India if Indian o... cials were given a share in the re... sponsibility undoubtedly would have a strong influence on the British war cabinet's disposition to modify this stipulation.

The Moslem League, second largest of India's political groups, was expected to frame its final reply to the British proposals this afternoon when its working committee will meet at Allahabad. It was deemed unlikely, however, that a statement would be forthcoming today.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, was quoted as saying at Aliahabad:

"We have not yet come to any conclusion, but we hope that before the session is over we will, and by the time I return to New Delhi I may be in a position to give our reply to Sir Stafford."

Congress Group Meets.

The Congress Party Working Committee met for an hour and a half in New Delhi this morning and then adjourned until tomorrow, dispatches from India said.

Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, president of the party, said no statement would be made today on behalf of the congress, and British sources speculated that any further announcement would be delayed pending a meeting between Azad and Gen. Wavell.

Azad said neither the time nor place for such a meeting had been arranged yet, but declared that Cripps and Ne... sit in on any t... certainly would he might have with Gen. Wavel...

JOHNSON IN NEW DELHI

New Delhi, India, April 3—(AP)—Louis Johnson, former assistant secretary of war who holds the rank of minister as President Roosevelt's personal representative in India, arrived here today.

He was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Paul griffiths and Arthur Harrington, a member of the American Technical mission.

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INDIA, CHINA IN AIR PACT

British Accord at Chungking on Calcutta Route Is Indicated

CHUNGKING, China, April 3 (AP)—Britain and China were reported semi-officially today to have signed an agreement permitting the China National Aviation Corporation to open an air line between Chungking and Calcutta.

The agreement, it was said, probably would lead to large expansion of the present limited air service between China and India, perhaps including freight transport by big American-built planes.

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Bataan Troops Repel More Attacks by Japs

'Considerable' Losses Reported Inflicted on Invader—Manila Bay Forts Bombed for Eleventh Consecutive Day.

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WASHINGTON, April 3. (AP)—The defenders of Bataan Peninsula, after thwarting yesterday's major assaults by the Japanese, followed up their success by repelling subsequent light attacks with "considerable" loss to the foe, the War Department reported today.

Jap Artillery Active

A relative lull in the siege of Bataan and the Manila Bay forts followed the bloody repulse of yesterday's twin attacks, one of which temporarily breached the American-Filipino lines.

Several light attacks were launched last night by the invaders at various points along the front lines held by Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright's forces, but all were repelled, the communique said.

Bombing of front lines continued meanwhile and Corregidor and outlying island forts were subjected to air raids for the eleventh consecutive day and to shelling from enemy batteries on the south short of the bay. The air raids were described as light, and the forts' guns returned the Japanese artillery fire.

The lull was viewed by official observers as a familiar phase of the campaign of attrition waged for nearly two weeks by the invaders under their new commander, Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita, and likely to be followed shortly by another assault.

4 Major Attacks Repulsed

Four successive major attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses beginning with an onslaught March 28 which was checked completely by a counter-attack.

Good Friday, the War Department said, was marked by reports of a Japanese air attack on a church in the village of Miral, near Digos. The latter town is on the Gulf of Davao more than 50 miles south of Bataan on the southernmost island of Mindanao.

In this area, a springboard for the Japanese invasion of the Netherlands Indies, isolated American-Filipino detachments have been harassing the invaders to good effect recently, having turned 22 military warehouses at Digos two days ago.

Text of Communique

The text of the communique, No. 174, based on reports received here until 4 p. m., E.W.T.:

1. Philippine theatre:

During the night of April 2, there were several light attacks by the enemy at various points along our front line. All of these assaults were repelled by our troops with considerable enemy losses. Bombing of our front lines by the Japanese continued today.

There were several light air attacks on our harbor defenses today. These were accompanied by shelling from enemy batteries on the Cavite shore. Our forts returned the fire.

Good Friday was marked by a report of a Japanese air attack on a church at Miral, near Digos, on the island of Mindanao.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

losses."

For the eleventh consecutive day the Manila Bay forts were attacked by enemy bombers, but the raids were described as light. An artillery duel took place meanwhile between the forts and Japanese batteries on the south shore of the bay.

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Attack Upon Church.

The communique said that a Japanese air attack was reported to have been made on Good Friday on a church at the village of Miral, near Digos, on the southern island of Mindanao. Digos was the scene of a raid two days ago in which twenty-two Japanese military warehouses were destroyed.

The text of the communique based on reports received here up to 4 P. M. follows:

"1. Philippine theater:

"During the night of April 2, there were several light attacks by the enemy at various points along our front line. All of these assaults were repelled by our troops with considerable enemy losses. Bombing of our front lines by the Japanese continued today.

"There were several light air attacks on our harbor defenses today. These were accompanied by shelling from enemy batteries on the Cavite shore. Our forts returned the fire.

"Good Friday was marked by a report of a Japanese air attack on a church at Miral, near Digos on the island of Mindanao.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Japs Again Halted on Bataan With Considerable Casualties

Several Night Attacks by Foe Repulsed—Manila Bay Forts Sustain Light Raids by Enemy Bombers.

Washington, April 3 (A. P.).—The defenders of the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines repulsed several light Japanese attacks last night, the War Department said in a communique today, and inflicted "considerable enemy

United States forces were reported officially to be mopping up Japanese units which broke through the main defense line in two heavy attacks yesterday only to be pocketed by an American counter drive.

The War Department said that a considerable number of Japanese units were in the pocket indicating that whole platoons armed with grenade-throwers and machine guns, faced the encircling American troops.

Each Japanese infantry platoon of forty-two men has three rifle sections and a grenade thrower section. The rifle sections each have seven riflemen and a light machine gun. The grenade thrower (or tekidanto) sections have three grenade dischargers capable of throwing 50 mm. projectiles from sixty-five to 250 yards.

In addition, the Japanese riflemen themselves carry both hand grenades and stick grenades. The stick grenades, a favorite with Germans and Italians as well as with the Japanese, are iron pots of explosive on five-inch wooden handles. These grenades have the heft of claw hammers.

The Japanese lob them for considerable distances. The stick grenades depend mainly on heavy charges of lyddite for their effect, rather than on the fragmentation as in American and British types. Each grenade has two ounces of lyddite, giving it about half the explosive power of a stick of dynamite.

Officers familiar with Japanese tactics said that the encircled troops doubtless would dig in during the night in individual fox holes. These holes have space for only one man and in Japanese are called "Go."

Individuals may be able to hold on in their "gos" for several days. In a sack on his back each man carries one day's emergency rations and five days' supply of rice.

It was considered unlikely that the Japanese would try to aid their encircled units on Bataan by landing parachute troops.

Major T. K. McNair of Red Bank, N. J., says that Corregidor Island has undergone more than 120 air raids since December 29. The longest raid lasted more than six hours and came last week.

Navy Keeps Open Corregidor Lines

Men Work Under Fire to Repair Damage, AP Correspondent Says

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By DEAN SCHEDLER

Corregidor, P. I., March 31 — (Delayed)—(AP)—A hard working organization which helps the Filipino-Americans to maintain their precious foothold in the Philippines is the navy communications.

Prior to the outbreak of war, the navy towers of the Cavite naval station wireless long had stood pointing skyward to mark a nerve center for communications in the Pacific area.

The Japanese air attack unleashed its fury at Cavite, and bounced the boys about a bit.

I have just visited with these same boys who now are working under different conditions but still carrying on night and day.

Some of the boys have served on battleships. Now they are fighting the battle of the air waves, without the rocking decks beneath them. Upon them depends the news from the outside.

Since there has been a slight disruption of shipping out this way, the communications men are keeping up their equipment with precious care.

Communications men who work outside sometimes have to carry on their work during air raids and shellings to repair transmitter and control lines, retape a line here and there to keep it going, and now and then jump to the shelter of a fox hole.

Gen. Bennett Completes Malayan Battle Report

MELBOURNE, April 3 (AP)—An official report by Lieut. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett on the disastrous Malayan campaign, which is expected to provide valuable information for mapping Australia's defense, will be submitted to the cabinet and Advisory War Council this weekend.

War Minister Francis M. Forde, said tonight a copy of this report by the only senior Allied officer to escape from Singapore already has been forwarded to the War Office in London.

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As a major-general, Bennett commanded Australian forces in the Malayan campaign and upon his return to Australia was promoted to lieutenant general and put in command of a newly formed corps. Forde said tonight his headquarters would be in western Australia, the area nearest potential Japanese invasion bases in the Dutch East Indies.

Two armies and three corps, including Bennett's, have been formed under Australia's army reorganization program and all these additional units have been placed under officers who saw active service overseas recently.

It will be the task of these generals to take advantage in the current lull to transform the commonwealth's land forces—now organized for the most part on a training basis—into fighting units prepared for frontline operations.

Allied forces in Australia have been bolstered, Air Minister A. S. Drakeford announced today, by arrival of practically all Australian, British and Dutch air force personnel evacuated from Malaya.

MACARTHUR TALKS WITH AUSTRALIAN

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Gen. Bennett's War Diary From Malaya Helps.

U. S. Army Headquarters in Australia, April 3 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United Nations' commander in Australia, and Lieut.-Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, Australian Army corps commander, hastened their campaign plans today with the aid of Gen. Bennett's diary containing details of the Japanese offensive against Malaya. Gen. Bennett's diary, with its day-by-day account of Malayan fighting, first was believed to have been lost, but it has been returned to him.

Military sources said that it would prove even more valuable than his official report on the fall of Singapore, prepared for the Australian War Office. Gen. Bennett's official report on the United Nations' defeat in Malaya and the fall of Singapore was handed today to Francis M. Forde, Australian Army Minister, for submission to the War Cabinet.

Darwin Raided 11th Time

Melbourne, April 3. (AP)—Premier John Curtin said today that Japanese planes which subjected Darwin to its 11th raid yesterday dropped 35 bombs but caused only slight damage and one minor casualty.

65 Japanese Planes Credited to One U. S. Squadron in Java

Diary Discloses Daring Feats of 'Hell-Benters'; Commander Lost in Fight

By CLARK LEE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 3.—A single United States Army pursuit squadron, christened "The Hell-Benters," destroyed 39 Japanese planes for certain and 26 other "probables" in fighting over Java, it was disclosed today in the squadron's official diary.

The Hell-Benters, now in Australia, destroyed 20 Japanese Navy "Zero" fighters, 14 heavy bombers, four "97" dive bombers and one fighter of the German Messerschmitt type.

Fight Over The Sea

The other twenty-six, raising their bag to a total of sixty-five, were listed as probably destroyed only because positive confirmation had not been obtained—since much of the fighting was over the sea. In addition, many other Japanese planes — exact numbers unde-

termined—were listed as de... on the ground.

The squadron commander, Major Charles A. Sprague, was killed in one dog fight, but American losses were described as comparatively light.

"Another Doll Down"

The official historian employed terse, colorful phrase, rather than the restrained language of official reports.

"An... doll down," he wrote as a Japanese fighter was destroyed, and in another place, "we loosed a lot of 'ead poison at Charlie."

Declines To Take Credit

Lieut. Col. Lloyd Lehrbas, in reading extracts from the diary, remarked, "These men sure love to fight."

One ace of the squadron is Lieut. William J. Hennon, of Minnesota. In one engagement over Bali he shot down three Japanese and declined to take credit for destroying several others seen to fall.

In another action he helped to shoot down four or six enemy planes.

Others of the squadron credited with two or more kills each are Lieuts. J. E. Kesler, Joseph J. Kruzel, Nathaniel H. Blanton, G. Mahoney, Ben S. Irvine and James Moorehead.

On one flight Moorehead dived through a formation of seven Japanese and shot down two, including the leader.

Some Bail Out

Several Americans had been forced to bail out of bullet-torn planes but all landed safely and rejoined their unit.

The diary recorded that Lieut. Frank Adkins parachuted to a Java beach only 200 yards from where several hundred Japanese soldiers were landing from barges.

As the Japanese opened fire, Adkins sprinted across the beach and overtook a Javanese native on a bicycle. With bullets zinging about his ears, he hitch-hiked a ride on the handlebars, but the native couldn't pedal fast enough, so they changed places.

Loses The Native

Pumping breathlessly, Adkins reached safety only to note that the native was gone.

"I must have lost him somewhere on the way," the flyer explained.

The squadron's biggest action was in combating a massed air and sea invasion force heading for Soerabaja.

In this action sixty Japanese transports were listed as heavily damaged and another convoy of thirty ships and barges off Rembang was broken up.

Women-Flyer Story Scouted

It was after this that the American group was nick-named the Hell-Benters.

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Several pilots said they had heard reports from natives that the Japanese were using women flyers but said they had found no such evidence in wrecked Japanese planes.

By Clark Lee

Associated Press Correspondent

United States Army Headquarters, Australia, April 3.—

A young Tennesseean, who has been shot down three times said air combats are not so bad, but that a plane on fire while in flight was his worst experience.

Lt. Gabriel Frumpkin of Memphis, co-pilot of one of the Army's big B-17 bombers, described a series of narrow escapes which he shared with Lt. P. B. Swanson of New York, his pilot.

Their first crackup was on a mission to Balikpapan, when 15 Japanese Zero fighters attacked three American planes off the southern tip of Borneo.

"The gunners in our plane shot down five fighters," Frumpkin said. "Our ship was hit by two explosive shells but managed to stay up. A hundred miles farther on our left engine caught fire from a broken oil line.

"We thought at first we might have to bail out into the ocean, but then we sighted a small island ahead. Under orders the five enlisted men in the crew jumped. Then Swanson and I made a crash landing on the beach and put out the fire.

"The natives spoke just enough English to ask 'You American, no Jap?' They helped us. We caught fish and stayed a week before a plane picked us up and returned us to Java.

"We were unable to fly our damaged plane off so we destroyed it to prevent the Japs from getting it."

Another time, while bombing shipping in Macassar Strait, the squadron saw a Japanese cruiser.

Attacked by Five Zeros.

"Returning from our mission, we became separated from our squadron," Frumpkin related. "Five Zeros attacked us and damaged our plane so that we had to land on an island off the north coast of Java.

"We landed safely, and none was hurt. We were there a week and repaired the plane. The natives helped us build a runway, and we flew back to our field.

On the third occasion, Japanese fighters shot Frumpkin's plane and forced him to land on an auxiliary field, where he got stuck in the mud.

He dug the plane out, but the Japanese made a surprise attack on the field. Frumpkin was wounded by shrapnel in the foot. He was taken to a Java hospital, from which he and his flying comrades were removed just before the Japanese arrived.

He flew to Australia, where he has recovered.

Frumpkin said he believed his squadron sank a Japanese aircraft carrier off Celebes during a night attack. He was trained at Maxwell and Turner Fields, while Swanson underwent his training at Kelly Field, San Antonio.

THREE HEROES ARE DECORATED

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Captain and Two Master Sergeants Honored.

Melbourne, April 3 (A. P.).—Three newly decorated heroes of the war in the southwestern Pacific belittled their achievements today and said that they hoped to do better next time. Capt. Clarence McPherson of McCall, Idaho, received the Distinguished Flying Cross for removing his plane safely from an airport where he had just landed without knowing that the Japanese had occupied it.

"I dragged the field once," Capt. McPherson said, "and things did not look right, so I dragged it again. This time they let go at me.

"They wounded the gunner and shot us up badly, but I managed to get off. I still didn't think the Japanese could be there and I cussed those Dutchmen all the 150 miles back to Malang, where I learned it was a Japanese job instead of a Dutch error."

Among twelve recipients of the Distinguished Service Cross were two veterans from California, Master Sergt. Louis Silva of Rio Vista and Anton G. Holub of Coronado. Sergt. Silva distinguished himself in an air battle 150 miles from Singapore.

Colonel Hails Sergeant.

His commanding officer, Col. Eugene Eubank, said that Sergt. Silva volunteered in a call for gunners the day after his arrival in the battle zone.

"We claimed we shot down seven Japanese planes," Sergt. Silva said. "The Japs later admitted losing nine. In our particular fight it was our job to protect another of our planes which had been damaged. Those Japs like to pick on a cripple.

"Chasing after the damaged plane, the Japs kept coming into close range and so we got some good shots in. I was handling the side gun and was too busy to have time to tell the other gunners what to do. They were doing all right anyway.

"The Japs got my tail gunner. Finally, we fought them off and landed on a small field to refuel. Three Zero fighters attacked us there.

"The damaged plane couldn't take off and they strafed it. We got off and had a real battle close to the ground. We shot down two and drove the third away."

Hero of Manila Raid.

Sergt. Holub's award was the result of action in the Clark Field raid north of Manila on December 8.

"When the Japs bombed the plane I flew out from the States in, with some of my pals in it, I forgot everything else but getting even," Sergt. Holub said. "I ran out to another plane, jumped into the radio compartment and started firing the double guns there.

"When I ran out of ammunition, I ran and got some more and started shooting again. It must have done some good, because that plane was the only one on the field they didn't get."

Sergt. Holub said that he and an anti-aircraft gunner hit one plane simultaneously and saw it soar across a golf course, trailing smoke. Another pilot turned up sharply when he saw Sergt. Holub's tracer bullets "and I got him from underneath."

Most Airmen Now Safe.

Melbourne, April 3 (A. P.).—Most Australian and Dutch airmen who participated in the Malayan campaign have arrived in Australia, Air Minister A. S. Drakeford announced today. He said that the Netherlands airmen, who include both army and navy flyers, probably would reform their own units soon.

HURLEY ASSUMES OFFICE

U. S. Minister to New Zealand Meets War Cabinet

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 3 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley formally assumed office as United States Minister to New Zealand today and, as one of his first acts, conferred with the Dominion War Cabinet.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser, expressing the government's pleasure over the appointment, declared that few persons were better qualified to judge the importance of New Zealand in the general United Nations strategy in the Pacific.

Curtin, Fadden Named Privy Council Members

LONDON, Saturday, April 4—(AP)—The appointment of Prime Minister John Curtin and former Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden of Australia as members of the privy council was announced today from No. 10 Downing street.

The appointments were regarded as another gesture of solidarity with Australia. It is not unusual, however, for dominion statesmen to have places on the privy council, which advises the king. Membership is considered mainly an honorary position.

Masquerading Boy Gives Self Away

Australian Poses as Pilot for Gen. MacArthur

MELBOURNE, Australia, Saturday, April 4 (AP)—Australian police today ended a 16-years-old youngster's masquerade as the pilot of the plane which brought Gen. Douglas MacArthur out of the Philippines.

The youth, posing as a lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Corps, toured Melbourne's residential district seeking accommodations for American troops. The lad was dressed in civilian clothes, but had an airman's wings sewn on his blue shirt and wore an Australian Navy League cap to which he had added an American Eagle badge.

In his leather shoulder-strap holster police found a toy water pistol.

The boy produced an excellently-printed American identification card which, police said, he had made himself. He finally gave himself away by his "American accent," which faltered and changed to his native Australian when he was being questioned.

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Prisoners From Guam, Wake Treated Well, Says Red Cross

WASHINGTON, April 3.—(AP) The 366 United States prisoners of war, who were captured on Gilbert, Wake and Guam islands by the Japanese and interned at Zentsuji, island of Skikoku, are being well treated, the International Red Cross reported in a cablegram made public today by Rep. White (D-Idaho).

However, the men want more entertainment, fancier food and mail from folks back home.

Detailed Account

This was the most detailed account received through neutral sources to date on the welfare of men who fell into enemy hands.

Rep. White was chosen to release the report, presumably because many of the soldiers and civilians captured in the American outposts were residents of Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Civilians from these and other Western States were engaged in military construction work on the captured islands.

The cablegram from an agent of the International Red Cross was transmitted to the Navy department here and then turned over to White. He made it public as follows:

"Have visited camp for prisoners of war at Zentsuji March 12, accompanied by aid from the Information bureau and the Japanese Red Cross. Camp on large island of Skikoku in the north near inland sea on fertile plain between hills covered with pines; good climate; no endemical diseases.

"Market town of Zentsuji with 25,000 inhabitants nearby. Camp covers six acres surrounded by barbed wire and a wooden fence. Two army barracks, two stories high, well ventilated, 12,000 cubic meters in all. Capacity 500; present number 344, one Englishman from Shanghai, two Dutchmen, five Australians and rest Americans of whom eight are from Gilbert island, twenty from Wake and the rest from Guam. Forty-five officers, 10 doctors, two druggists, one dentist.

Heated By Stoves

"Barracks recently divided into rooms of from one to 14 camp beds, each having five blankets, a pillow and mattress for officers. Heating by modern stoves.

"Daily rations 300 grams of bread, 300 rice, 100 wheat plus potatoes, sweet potatoes, green vegetables, fish, eggs, etc. Total 3,200 calories. Meat, sugared food and in this season, fruits, are rather rare. Young and active prisoners are losing weight; old and idle prisoners gain weight.

"Cooks chosen from prisoners work in separate kitchens which are large and clean.

"Tobacco ration is 10 cigarettes per one to three days according to rank.

"Clothing sufficient for the moment but 120 pairs of shoes requested as soon as possible. Daily laundering; good hygiene; large hot Japanese bath daily for workers and weekly for others. Latrines clean and isolated.

"Infantry in barracks; military hospital nearby. Visits from Japanese doctors three times a week. Monthly inspection. Fifteen wounded in infirmary of whom seven wounded by bombs and one had leg amputated above the knee. All getting along well. No dead. American dentist wants to practice. We will procure instruments for him.

"Prisoners wish books, equipment for sports and games, piano, typewriters. Protecting power will take charge of that.

"Religious services conducted by a minister who is also a prisoner.

"Two hundred prisoners work voluntarily to clear nearby hill for potatoes, sweet potatoes, wheat. Satisfied with their work. Paid 60 to 90 yen a day according to rank. Necessity work in camp paid 15 to 35 yen a day. Preparing to organize paid work in the town. Officers receive same pay as that of corresponding rank in the Japanese army.

"Principal need is that of corresponding with families. Letters not sent in view of lack of communications. At beginning of March offi-

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cers authorized to send personal messages to their families in America by radio but remain without any answer.

"Prisoners wish to receive financial assistance by cable from their families through the intermediary of the U. S. Navy department or the Red Cross. Have already asked by radio for packages of preserves, meat, fruits, sweets, American tobacco.

"No complaint on subject of treatment; discipline and cooperation are excellent. Commanding officer and officers competent and friendly. Prisoners sensible. General impression very good."

Queen Says Indies Dutch Will Fight in New Armies

Radio Speech to People Tells Plans for Escaped Troops

LONDON, April 3 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina told the people of the Nazi-occupied Netherlands over Radio Orange tonight that Dutch East Indies forces which escaped from Java and Sumatra would be rearmed and formed into units "to take part again in the fight at the earliest opportunity."

She called for the abandonment of party politics, and announced the formation of an extraordinary advisory council to advise the Dutch government "as long as it has to exercise its powers outside the Netherlands."

The council will include Dutchmen compelled to flee their homeland and the colonies.

VATICAN CONSIDERS LINK WITH CHINA

Roosevelt Hears Emissary Exchange Is Planned.

Washington, April 3 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt told a press conference today he understood that the Vatican was discussing exchanging emissaries b[illegible]th Tokio and Chungking. He said he could not say whether the United States might establish a permanent representative at the Holy See, adding that there was quite a transportation problem involved.

The possibility that Japan might be accorded a representative at the Vatican has occasioned some concern among the United Nations lest it be taken as a friendly action by the Catholic Church toward an enemy Power.

The President was told that the British Radio had reported that Britain had expressed to the Vatican her concern and anxiety over the question. To an inquiry as to whether this country had made similar representations, the President replied in the negative.

Japanese Evacuees To Make Goods For U. S. Army

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Four-Point Program Outlined for 100,000 In West Coast Zones

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Japanese evacues from the military zones along the Pacific Coast were given their first peep into the future—they will farm and make Army goods for the country which gave them substance for many years before the war.

The War Relocation Authority, handling the vast problem of resettling more than 100,000 Japanese, announced it was considering there four different types of work opportunities for the evacues:

1—Public work contributing to the war effort, such as development of land for irrigation.

2—Production of needed agricultural commodities for subsistence of evacues and for sale.

3—Manufacturing of articles such as camouflage nets, cartridge belts, wood products, etc., that are required by the military establishment.

4—Private employment, when and where possible.

Supervised Projects.

M. S. Eisenhower, director of the authority, emphasized that the immediate relocation and work opportunities would be on large supervised public projects.

The evacues will not take part in private pursuits for several months, at least not until after the evacuation from military areas has been completed and definite policies and procedures made regarding opportunities for and the conditions of private employment.

The whole evacuation problem will be discussed with State and Federal officials from 10 Western States at Salt Lake City, April 7.

Japanese farmers swamped Pacific Coast offices of the United States Employment Service with urgent requests that operators be found to take over their farm lands.

6,000 Farms Listed.

Field agents of the Farm Security Administration have listed about 6,000 farms, comprising 200,000 acres, for which new operators must be found. The agents said the administration had supervised the transfer of about 1,000 farms of some 50,000 acres to new operators in Washington, Oregon and California.

Several hundred Japanese, first evacues of the war, already have been settled in the Manzanar reception center in California's Owens Valley. They went from Los Angeles. More than 2,000 others, from San Francisco's water front and from San Diego, must be on their way there by next Tuesday.

These are the first segments of a continuing movement—the largest such wartime evacuation ever undertaken in the Nation.

300 Japs Lose State Jobs

Los Angeles, April 3. (AP)—Nearly 300 Japanese have been ousted from their state jobs.

State Department heads said many of those discharged had access to confidential information of military value.

Hawaiian War Projects Put on 48-Hour Week

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, April 3.—A 48-hour work week for all war projects, consisting of six days of eight hours each, was decreed yesterday by the military governor of the Hawaiian Islands.

Time and a half will be paid for overtime in excess of 44 hours weekly or eight hours daily. Work in excess of 56 hours a week was forbidden, except in emergencies.

It was explained the order does not apply to Federal, territorial or civil service employes.

SCIENCE DEVELOPS CAMPHOR SUPPLY

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Synthetic Product Made from Turpentine, Says duPont Research Expert.

ATLANTA, April 3.—(AP) When Japan dried up this country's supply of versatile compound, camphor, American science promptly developed synthetic camphor from southern turpentine.

This story of research triumph was related tonight by Dr. J. W. Stillman of the duPont central test center, Wilmington, Del., to a joint session of the Southern Association of Science and Industry and the Georgia Academy of Science.

The aromatic compound which comes from a tree of the Laurel family, abundant on the Japanese war base of Formosa, is widely used in plastics and photographic film. The cinema industry consumes 600,000 pounds annually.

When the Japanese clamped down control on both price and supply, American scientists began their successful tests to bridge the gap. Months before Pearl Harbor, they had produced a camphor chemically identical with that from the tree. A plant is in operation now, using southern turpentine, turning out 80 per cent of the nation's needs, Stillman said.

RED GUERRILLAS HARASS GERMANS

Destroy 36 Bridges, Seize Army Supplies, Kill Troops Behind Lines.

LONDON, April 3—(AP) Russian guerrillas striking in the Smolensk sector 230 miles west of Moscow were declared officially tonight to have inflicted heavy losses on German troops, and to have destroyed 36 bridges and vital equipment stores needed for Adolf Hitler's spring push.

Soviet announcements in Moscow indicated that the sharpest fighting along the front still was in the northwest. A communique said one Red army detachment killed more than 450 Nazis in a single day's fighting in that area, presumably near Lake Ilmen.

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Several Towns Regained

The Germans also were reported thrown out of several populated places along the front, but these were not identified by the Russians who early today reported a 13-day toll of more than 25,000 German dead.

Official announcements in Moscow and Berlin indicated only sharp patrol forays elsewhere along the vast front where both sides are gathering huge reserves for the supreme 1942 test.

The Russians said their guerrillas in the Smolensk sector killed 500 Nazis, captured 22, and destroyed three German tanks and 300 carts loaded with ammunition and other supplies.

"Exerting their control on a number of roads," the announcement said, "the guerrillas have compelled the Germans to move along these roads only in big detachments."

One case was cited where one of these organized bands delivered 250 tons of foodstuffs as "a present from collective farmers" working in supposedly German-conquered territory.

After days of reporting virtually unc easing Russian attacks, the German High Command said that although "heavy local thrusts" were necountered for, "on the whole a lessening enemy activity in the east is noticeable.'" The Germans said "a fairly large number of villages was taken."

A late German radio report indicated the heaviest fighting of the day was going on northeast of Lake Ilmen, where violent Russian attacks under artillery cover were said to have been repulsed, and on the central front, where German dive bombers attacked Red Army communications in waves, purportedly destroying six supply trains and damaging 18.

Front line Unchanged, Say Reds

The Russian communique spoke of attacks by "infantry freshly arrived from Germany" and said there was "no essential change" in front-line positions.

Although it seemed from this that the thousands of fresh units drained from every corner of Germany and her satellites had begun scattered attacks, observers in London regarded these as only preliminary activity to consolidate jumping off places for the big assault.

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The Russians appeared to be centering their efforts on harassing these preparations as much as possible by raids to blow up ammunition dumps and knock out artillery batteries.

M[illegible] of this work, as well as d[illegible] communications and raiding supply lines, is the job of guerrillas who have operated for months deep in territory which the Germans otherwise could regard as conquered land.

A supplement to the Soviet communique, telling of the activities of one such band, said that it had killed 540 Nazi officers and men in a single month and had broken direct contact between the German headquarters and front line forces several times during March.

Putting a finger on what the Russians regard as a weakness of the German offensive plan, the communique supplement said the Nazi veterans who have suffered the tortures of Russian winter in the open and under unceasing combat conditions await the big Spring test with "dread and alarm."

It said that this, added to the fact that many non-German units have taken the place of picked troops who spearheaded the initial drive into Russia, may develop into a major obstacle to grandiose German plans for Spring and summer conquest.

Reds Report Slaying 25,000 Nazis in 13 Days on 2 Fronts

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Large-Scale Fighting Declared Growing In Intensity

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, April 3.—More than 25,000 German troops have been slain and huge war supply stores captured by Red Army men on the neighboring Leningrad and Kalinin fronts in 13 days of large-scale fighting which is still growing in intensity, the Russians said today.

(Old military casualty ratio tables have been upset by quirks of 1939-1942 style warfare, but a death toll of 25,000 probably indicates a total of from 75,000 to 125,000 killed, wounded and captured. Russian concentration on northern offensives would be likely to drain Nazi reserves from the south, where observers expect Adolf Hitler to try to center his spring operations.)

Sharp fighting also was reported on the southern front, where the Soviet Information Bureau said the Germans had hurled fresh infantry reinforcements into unsuccessful counterattacks which cost them more than 200 killed. The Russians claimed local successes in various other sectors.

Special communiques announced that 10,000 German dead were counted between March 21 and April 1 on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, the scene of encirclement operations against the 16th German Army aboutStaraya Russa, and 12,000 in the Leningrad area between March 23 and 31.

This toll was reported following issuance of a regular communique at noon yesterday which stated 3,000 had been killed on the Leningrad front in the preceding 48 hours.

The combat tempo is rising "with every hour that passes" and a fortified settlement which served as a center for several villages occupied by the Germans has been captured, the Leningrad radio said. Tank-supported counterattacks were noted.

"The Germans," the announcer said, "managed to drive a wedge into our defense positions, but were unable to widen the gap."

Much Equipment Seized.

Kalinin-Leningrad front forces were officially credited with a tremendous levy on Nazi war stores since March 21, including 16 tanks captured and 39 destroyed; 62 field guns captured and 77 destroyed, and 165 trucks captured and 642 destroyed.

(The position of Leningrad was regarded by Swedish observers, however, as still difficult and they said the Germans might be able

to take it this summer if they were willing to pay a heavy price in dead and wounded.)

The Soviet Information Bureau announced reoccupation of several communities yesterday, but did not identify them. Another U-boat was sunk by Red Navy units in the Barents Sea, it said.

A Russian cavalry outfit was declared to have killed more than 650 Germans in beating off an attack by numerically superior forces which were equipped with tanks.

Lessening of Activity Reported by Germans

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 3 (AP).—The German high command, which for days has reported the Soviet Army on the attack, said today that "despite heavy local enemy thrusts, on the whole a lessening of enemy activity in the East is noticeable."

German forces, in offensive operations of their own, were said to have taken "a fairly large number of villages."

The war bulletin said German bombers set fire to a large Russian tanker off the Caucasus coast of the Black Sea and said a medium-sized merchant ship was damaged by bombs off Kerch Peninsula o the Crimea.

Guerrillas Rout Nazis

MOSCOW, Saturday, April 4—(AP)—Russian guerrillas wiped out 300 Germans at a small railway station outside Bryansk, and penetrated into Bryansk itself where they destroyed all Nazi-operated locomotives there, it was reported today.

Croatian Troops Active

BERLIN (From German broadcasts) Saturday, April 4—(AP)—Axis-sponsored Croation troops killed 77 "communist partisans" operating in the mountains of eastern Slavonia, wounded 60 others and captured 32, an official announcement in Zagreb said last night.

Soviets Sink 12 Subs

MOSCOW, Saturday, April 4 (AP)—Soviet torpedo boats and motor launches operating in the Baltic since the beginning of the war have sunk at least 12 enemy submarines, it was announced today.

Berlin (From German broadcasts) Saturday, April 4—(AP)—the 257th Brandenburg infantry and the 97th upper Bavarian light infantry divisions have killed more than 15,700 Russians, captured 2,250, and destroyed or captured 60 tanks in repulsing 472 Soviet attacks during the past XXXXX few weeks, the Berlin radio said today.

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Standley Flies Supply Route

New Envoy to Russia Is Surveying Flow of Arms on Way to Post

TEHERAN, Iran, April 3 (AP).—Admiral William H. Standley, flying over part of the American supply line to Russia, is surveying the flow of equipment for the Red Army while en route to his new post as Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The admiral said today he would proceed soon to Kuybyshev, the supplementary Russian capital, and to Moscow.

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One object of his mission, it is understood, is to expedite supplies to the Soviet fighting front.

Admiral Standley, however, declined to comment.

JAP ENVOYS TO TALK

Emissaries to Germany and Turkey to Confer.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) April 3 (A. P.).—Japan's Ambassadors in Germany and Turkey, Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima and Sho Kurihara, are to meet soon in Sofia, Bulgaria, for a conference, according to a German dispatch from Ankara quoting Japanese circles.

Such a conference might deal with Axis plans for spring operations in the eastern Mediterranean and Indian Ocean areas.

17 R. A. F. Planes Over Narvik

LONDON, April 3 (AP).—Reuters (a British news agency) relayed a Stockholm report today that seventeen British planes, possibly based on an aircraft carrier, flew over Narvik, Nazi-occupied port in northern Norway, yesterday. The report, published by the Swedish newspaper "Helgens Nyheter," said there was no word of bombs having been dropped.

London Believes Some Of Ships Eluded Nazis

London, April 3 (AP)—Some of the 11 Norwegian ships which made a break for freedom from Swedish ports two days ago may have eluded the German warship patrol, the Ministry of Information said today.

The ministry issued this statement:

"Following the attempt of certain Norwegian ships which had been detained in Swedish ports as the result of a legal dispute as to their ownership to sail to this country, many conflicting reports have been received from foreign sources.

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"It now has been learned in London that these should be taken with reserve. Details are not yet available, but it is believed the attempt had been partially successful."

Overnight battle and bombardment in the light of an April moon brought the fiercest exchange of blows in months as the RAF delivered its third assault on the Matford truck plant in the Poissy suburb of Paris and the German air force gave a south coast British center one of its worst raids of the war.

A southeast English town also was hit. The English targets were identified by the Germans as Portland (south coast naval base adjacent to Weymouth), and Dover, southeast England's "Hell Corner" on the narrow strait across from France.

Portland is one of the bases from which the recent British Commando raids on St. Nazaire and Bruneval may have been launched, and a German attack there could mean the Germans are trying to stave off other such invasion stabs into France.

So closely locked were the opposing air forces that German bombers returning from England were engaged and damaged by British fighters hovering over airdromes in German-occupied territory. One RAF squadron leader reported hits on two Nazi planes which approached their base with landing lights ablaze.

RAF Loses But 2 Planes

Although they ranged from Belgium to Brittany, the RAF lost but two planes compared to Wednesday night's 15. Pilots reported heavy new damage to the Matford plant, which is producing trucks for the Germans. Vichy reports said one child was killed and six persons wounded at Poissy and that bombs also fell at Andresy and Marly in the Paris area.

Heavy Casualties in Britain

Casualties were heavy and civilian property considerably damaged in the British south coast town, authorized reports said. RAF night fighters prevented heavier casualties.

The raiders came in low under the balloon barrage protecting the English coast and dropped their bombs "hit or miss," residents said.

Rescue parties spent the early part of Good Friday digging for victims in the wreckage of buildings and houses. A family of five was killed in a public house demolished by a direct hit; a newspaper office was almost destroyed; two hospitals were damaged. One crowded public shelter was hit, with considerable casualties.

This afternoon the RAF shuttled across the channel, apparently blasting at Boulogne and Calais across from Dover and at other areas farther north.

Official announcement placed German losses since Thursday at four: One plane shot down over the south coast last night and two bombers and a German seaplane destroyed Thursday afternoon by Coastal Command Beaufighters.

British Guard Coast.

Britain will restore strict limitations on civilian movements along the so-called invasion coast of eastern and southeastern England on April 15. Restrictions were lifted during the winter on public travel between the Wash and the Thames and between Hastings and Littlehampton.

The German High Command identified the Nazi objectives as Dover and the naval base of Portland, the latter a logical take-off point for the recent Commando raids on the St. Nazaire U-boat base and the Bruneval aircraft detector station. Observers interpreted this claim as proof the Germans fear that further sorties against the French coast are being prepared at Portland and other southern coastal cities.

The Air Ministry said that bomber pilots returning from the Matford raid reported an effective bombardment of this key French industrial plant, part of the Air Ministry's plan to demolish Nazi and Nazi-controlled war industries.

Two British planes were lost, the Ministry said.

The Air Ministry reported that a number of Nazi bombers were damaged on their return from the attacks on England by British planes hovering over German airdromes. One squadron leader alone reported hits on two Nai planes which approached their base with their landing lights on.

The fury of the moonlit German assault, sudden and brief but of extraordinary intensity, suggested to some Britons that the tables may have been turned, and that the Nais fear invasion by the British. They speculated that the Nazis, afraid of a repetition of recent British hit-and-run landings in occupied France, might have been trying to break up any new preparations on this side.

The attack on the Matford works at Poissy, on the Seine River eight miles from Paris, was the third by the R. A. F. in a month's time and the second on successive nights.

Nazis Scatter Bombs.

Although the German planes were in unusual force, their bombs fell over a relatively broad area, and a communique indicated that damages and casualties were slight except for one place on the south coast and another one on the southeast coast where damage was caused and there were a number of casualties, some of which were fatal.

"It seemed like a spite raid," said one seasoned obeserver who has spent the whole war at a post on that hot shore. "The Nazis buzzed in like a swarm of

British Bombers Blast Nazi Bases on Channel After Germans Severely Batter South England

British, Nazi Raids Fiercest in Months

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Leave Flame and Ruin From Seine to Portland And Dover—300 Casualties Reported In Paris Suburb.

LONDON, April 3. (AP)—The reawakened fury of the western air war left flame and ruin tonight from the Seine to England's staunchly guarded southern coast.

Nazis Over Britain Again

The Germans were over the southeast coast, one of last night's targets, again tonight but in considerably less force, violent anti-aircraft fire kept them high and there were no immediate reports of bombings.

A dispatch from German-controlled Paris to Switzerland, however, claimed that there were 300 casualties in the Matford raid.

Docks at Le Havre again were raided and RAF fighters swept a number of Nazi airdromes.

In the fiercest exchange of air blows in many months, R. A. F. planes inflicted severe damage on the Matford truck plant outside Paris, raided docks at Le Havre, and sent fighters on sweeps over German air fields last night, while the Germans countered with terrific attacks on English south coast towns.

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London, April 3 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force in a daylight continuation of the most extensive two-sided aerial operations in many months, sent squadrons of fighters and bombers roaring across the English Channel late today in blasting attacks on Nazi bases at Boulogne and Calais and other enemy-occupied areas farther north.

Reverberations from their assault rocketed back across Dover Strait for some time and the entire area shook from the distant impact of the British bombs.

30.24 — 15771

30.24-15771

angry bees, dropped their bomb cargoes in hit or miss fashion, then beat it back quickly for the French coast. They came in unusually low with a roar heard for miles.

"At first we thought it was our own machines returning from French raids. Then the bombs started whistling down all around the town and the countryside. Many fell on open ground and caused no damage. The Germans made no attempt to concentrate on any objective."

Many homes were destroyed in one town which was a target of the Nazi raiders and a bomb which scored a direct hit on a crowded public shelter caused a considerable number of casualties. Nine bodies were removed from the shelter by dawn and rescue work was continuing.

Among those able to crawl from the wreckage were Mrs. Anna Dives and her son Peter, home for the Easter holidays. It was the third bombing for the mother, who was slightly injured. She lost an eye and her home in her first bombing experience. Her husband and a son were killed in a later bombing.

"But I've no intention of moving away from town," Mrs. Dives said today.

One family of five was killed outright.

Windows of one hospital were blown in and otherwise damaged when a nearby shelter was hit, and patients had to be removed.

Reporting considerable damage, the press association said that scores of families were trapped beneath their shattered homes, but that many had been saved by crawling into steel cage shelters kept under dining-room tables. Survivors were being dug out every hour.

Again to Restrict Civilian Movements

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LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Britain will restore strict limitations on civilian movements along the entire "invasion coast" area of Eastern and Southeastern England on April 15.

Restrictions were lifted during the winter on public travel between the Wash and the Thames and between Hastings and Littlehampton.

One Killed, Six Wounded At Poissy, French Report

VICHY, April 3 (AP).—One child was killed and six persons were wounded in last night's R. A. F. raid on Poissy, site of the Matford motor truck plant 8 miles west of Paris, while two British planes were brought down, it was announced today, one at Conflans-Sainte Honorine, north of Poissy, and another in St. Germain Forest to the south.

Bombs also were said to have fallen at Andresy and Marly, where several houses were destroyed and a number of persons were injured.

The Paris region was held under an air alert from 10:45 p.m. last night until 12:30 a.m. today, advices from Paris said.

LUEBECK DAMAGE GERMANY'S WORST FIRST FILMS SHOW

Hundreds of Buildings Demolished, 200 Persons Killed in R.A.F. Raid.

BERN, April 3.—(AP) The first published photographs of the damage inflicted on Lusbeck by the R.A.F. last Saturday night show "without exaggeration that the effects were catastrophic," the Berlin correspondent of the Tribune de Geneve reported today.

"Some hundreds of properties were demolished like castles of cardboard and some streets were entirely blasted by explosions," the correspondent wrote. "One sees everywhere men and women looking over the remains of their furniture among the ruins."

The photographs confirmed earlier reports from Berlin that the raid was "the heaviest British air attack on German territory since the beginning of the war."

Over two hundred bodies have been recovered from the ruins, the correspondent said.

"One fact must be noted," the correspondent of the Tribune de Geneve said, "Only the city proper was affected, while the outer districts did not receive a single bomb."

"By moonlight the admirable Patrician homes of the Hanseatic city were easy objectives for the British pilots who, moreover, had to contend with a very feeble anti-aircraft defense," the dispatch said.

The Tribune said that the total losses were not yet known, but that women and children must be evacuated from Luebeck.

A Paris dispatch to the Tribune said last night's R.A.F. bombing of Poissy, Paris suburb where the Matford motor truck plant is located, caused 300 casualties including wounded. Heavy damage was caused, the dispatch said.

Berlin (from German broadcasts), April 3-(AP) Dover and Portland were the main targets of Nazi bombers which heavily attacked the British southeast coast last night, the German high command announced today.

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AXIS RAIDS ON MALTA KILL 230 IN MONTH

VALLETTA, Malta, April 3. —(AP) Axis bombs killed 230 persons on the island of Malta during March, a British communique said tonight. It was the greatest number of casualties recorded here in any month of the war, but the raids were also the heaviest.

Three German bombers were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire today and four more damaged. The R. A. F. damaged four more planes and "probably" shot down a fifth without loss of its own planes.

MALTA DEFENDERS ATTRACT PRAISES OF ALL IN R. A. F.

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Battle Over Mediterranean Isle Fiercer Than Any at Britain.

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN

AT A BRITISH AIRDROME SOMEWHERE IN THE DESERT, April 3—(AP) A squad of R.A.F. airmen who saw British fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries take the heaviest toll of the enemy so far levied over Malta arrived today singing the praises of the bomb-battered island's defenses.

The men, including an American serving with the R.A.F., agreed the Germans must have been "definitely shaken" when 25 per cent of their bombers failed to return to their Sicilian bases from Wednesday's raids.

16 Nazis Destroyed

(In Cairo the R.A.F. announced today that 16 Axis raiders certainly were destroyed. A dispatch from Malta on Thursday said the defenders had to their credit 13 others probably destroyed or damaged heavily.)

The American gave voice to the general opinion when he said he had "never seen anything like the nerve of those fighter pilots." They're so persistent, he added, that they "dive right through their own defense barrage to get at the Axis raiders."

As for Malta's anti-aircraft guns —those he simply called "the world's best."

Fiercest of All Air Battles

The battle of Malta now is fiercer, in proportion, than the battle of Britain at its peak, in the opinion of the American, who saw them both. Because of Malta's size—the island base covers only 120 square miles—it is a much more concentrated target.

But the Maltese, like the English, are taking the pounding with unflinching morale, he said.

Malta's shelters in the solid rock are helping the people stand up to the ordeal. He called them "the world's best shelters." This correspondent, who visited Malta recently, agrees with him.

The American is a 39-year-old sergeant serving as a wireless operator and gunner. A mining engineer, he left his home in Butte, Mont., in 1936 to go to Spain to fight with the International Brigade. He says he gets no thrill out of flying and prefers to drive a fast car.

Unlike most Americans with the R.A.F., he is content to stay in the British force rather than shift to the American air force now that the United States is in the war.

Like the other returning airmen, he hailed Malta's pilots—all of them volunteers — as "wizard chaps" fighting against great odds. They are making Malta channel, between the tiny island and Sicily, as much a grave for Nazi fliers as the English channel has become.

BOMB SHELTERS HOUSE U-BOATS

London, April 3 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported today that U-boats for Atlantic operations were housed like cars in a garage in new drydocks built along the west coast of Europe by Todt engineering units.

The broadcast, quoting a Berlin newspaper, said that the drydocks were roofed with concrete to make them safe against air attacks.

Nazis Claim Sinking Of 36 Warships in Two-Month Period

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One Cruiser, 8 Destroyers, 3 Corvettes Included in Navy's Reported Toll

(The following dispatch was sent by an enemy country, whose motive in releasing news is likely to be propaganda. Axis claims should be credited only when confirmed by American or Allied sources.)

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts).—The high command said today that during February and March the German Navy, operating against the fleets of the United States and Britain, sank 36 warcraft, including 1 cruiser, 8 destroyers, 3 corvettes, 4 torpedo boats, 12 motor torpedo boats and motor gunboats, 5 escort vessels and 3 submarine chasers.

In addition during the same period, a communique said, the German air force sank two motor gunboats and three escort vessels.

"Another 37 warships, including 10 cruisers, 11 destroyers and five submarines were damaged in offensive operations by German naval forces and in air attacks by the Luftwaffe," it added.

The high command said the cruiser listed among the ships sunk was British—a ship of the Leander class. The Germans had said recently that a ship of this class had been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean.

None of the other ships was named in the communique.

London Acknowledges Loss Of Destroyer Heythrop

London, April 3 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the destroyer Heythrop had been sunk.

The Heythroy was one of the "Hunt" class, which were laid down in 1939 and completed in 1940. These ships displace 904 tons, and carry four 4-inch anti-aircraft and eight smaller guns.

British Sub, Destroyer Damaged, Italians Say

ROME (from Italian broadcasts), April 3 (AP).—Large squadrons of German and Italian planes again attacked Malta yesterday, raining bombs on factories and supply depots and damaging a British submarine and a destroyer in the harbor, the Italian high command declared today.

Nazi fighters escorting the bombers were said to have shot down four British planes, and two others were reported destroyed on the ground.

The daily war bulletin also said Axis planes had been active over Libya, attacking British troop concentrations and knocking out numerous motorized units.

Ground operations on the North African front, however, were limited to light patrol and artillery activity, the communique said.

Berlin Reports Victories

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 3 (AP).—German bombers scored bomb hits on two "enemy merchant ships" near the British-held Libyan port of Tobruk, the high command said today.

It reported that ten British planes were shot down in Mediterranean and North African air battles.

and said day and night air attacks on Malta continued.

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Axis Column Turned Back In Desert, British Say

Cairo, Egypt, April 3 (AP) — A British military column forced an Axis column which included tanks and medium artillery to retreat yesterday in the Libyan area east of el Mechili yesterday, British headquarters announced today.

"On being engaged, the enemy withdrew," it said.

"During the night of April 1-2 one of our fighting patrols attacked with hand grenades an enemy outpost south of Tmimi and inflicted casualties. Our losses were all"

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PETAIN BLOCKS LAVAL RETURN

Berne Says Marshal Barred Cabinet Post to Him.

Berne, April 3 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain has declined to take Pierre Laval back into his Cabinet after talking to his former Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier in Vichy, reports reaching foreign diplomatic quarters here said today. Thus it appeared that Petain had avoided for the time being another step in the direction of collaboration with Germany—a policy championed by Laval.

The suggestion that Laval might be returned to the Vichy Cabinet was advanced first by Axis sources last week when it was disclosed that he had been in conference with Petain at Randan, near Vichy.

The secrecy surrounding a series of recent conferences be-

tween Petain and Laval was dispelled partially today by an official announcement at Vichy, indicating they had been reviewing the question of collaboration with Germany.

It was written by Laval and issued last night with the approval of the Vichy information secretariat. It said:

"As initiator of the Montoire policy (when Marshal Petain met Adolf Hitler for his first collaboration talk), and considering that the external situation of France is growing worse daily, I thought it my duty to have an interview with Marshal Petain.

"Conversations have taken place between the Chief of State and myself. They ended today with the last interview at Pavillon Sevigne."

Vichy Cabinet Fails to Act On Position for Laval

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 3.—The French cabinet heard a first-hand report from Air Minister Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret on his inspection of African air bases today, but failed to take action on Axis-sponsored proposals that Pierre Laval, former vice premier, return to an official position.

Laval ended his negotiations with Marshal Petain and Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan last night in a communique announcing they had been prompted by his belief that the "external situation of France is growing worse daily."

German sources in Vichy were reported only "normally interested" in Laval's failure. Meanwhile, Laval was lunching with German Consul General Krug von Nidda and Spanish Ambassador Jose Lequerica at Clermont-Ferrand, near Vichy.

Nazis and French Mark Birth of Charlemagne

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VICHY, April 3 (AP).—Simultaneous celebrations were held yesterday in Germany and occupied France commemorating the 1,200th anniversary of the birth of Charlemagne, the last monarch under whom France and Germany were one country. (Charlemagne was born on April 2, 742.)

The German festival was held at Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) and the French celebration at St. Denis, northern Paris suburb, where Charlemagne was crowned.

REALISM HAS PART IN ARMY TRAINING

British Troops Go Through Ireland Maneuvers with Live Ammunition.

By RICE YAHNER

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, April 3.—(AP) British troops, trained to a new peak even though many are veterans of the Norwegian campaign early in 1940, have given the U. S. troops in Northern Ireland combat practice records to shoot at by staging a mountain battle that could have been no more realistic without actually having men killed.

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While U. S. staff officers watched, thousands of soldiers of famous British regiments carried out a full day's battle problem. They assaulted a simulated enemy position on a bleak mountain range with all their armament, firing live ammunition over the heads of advancing troops.

With complete confidence in their gunners and their equipment, the drivers of Bren gun carriers raced up the mountain roads with high explosive bursting on both sides and in front of them. Smoke shells threw fragments behind them, but every soldier plugged right on.

To simulate enemy fire special men within each section dropped time charges of dynamite and giant firecrackers which made the following troops alert to take cover.

It was a dawn to dark demonstration of the training peak the British soldier must reach before he is regarded as full fit for action. That is the objective which has been set for United States troops, whether they are in Northern Ireland or in U. S. camps.

With artillery shells whistling overhead and mines exploding so close that at times pieces of turf fell almost at their feet, observers watched the battle throughout the day. Heading them was Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, the U. S. Commander in Northern Ireland, and special staff officers.

The goal of the American training program is at least equal in thoroughness. However, every man stationed in the six Ulster Counties has received a definite assignment in th British-American war strategy. Guards and lookouts are on post twenty-four hours a day.

Alerts designed to test facility and promptness in assembling a full fighting force are frequent, and neither soldiers nor commanders know when such a call will be a real one to repel a real enemy.

Gen. Hartle, in unannounced inspection trips almost daily throughout his command, stressed that his force must be able to move at any minute.

"You can't have one excess piece of baggage or one pound of rations of equipment that you won't need when you go on the battle field," is his standing order. "You've got to be mobile and stay mobile."

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First Canadian Overseas Army

LONDON, April 3 (AP).—Formation of the first Canadian army overseas probably will be announced within the next few days, informed quarters said tonight. Complete plans for this army were believed brought by Lieutenant General A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, upon his recent return from home.

Britons Spend Easter Preparing for Future

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Wonder What's Ahead—Financial Dealings Dull as Prices Drift Lower—Dockers To Run Ports on Own.

By EDWARD ROBINSON

LONDON, April 3. (Wide World)—Britain associated Easter time with warnings of still more "fortress" economies to follow a hectic year during which statisticians figure the nation spent $605 a second paying for World War II.

War Savings 265 Millions

The majority of the people, which has half its 40-odd millions mobilized in national service, used their holiday time at home preparing and planting vegetable plots.

Vague shadows of the situation in India, the uncertainty of the Pacific and Burma outlook and forecasts of spring offensives here or there kept financial dealings the dullest in a long time. Prices on the whole drifted downward without especially substantial losses.

Astronomical figures in the reports of the financial year just ended meant little to the man-in-the street but he listened when told the average man, woman or child "spent" $406 on war during the year by paying $176 in taxes and lending $232 more to the state.

War savings for the week were reported as $265,000,000 pushing the war's aggregate to $8,122,800,000.

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The first national agreement for 40,000 of England's barbers starts June 1. Assistants in men's and women's shops will start at $3.20 a week at the age of 15, receive $10 when they're 21 and $13 at age 24 —plus tips if any.

Also in the field of labor: after Easter, dockers in northwest England are going to run the ports on their own for a week, handling everything including discipline. Port authorities and employers will step aside to watch the industrial experiment. Being absent or unpunctual in essential work may cost the offender a $400 fine or three months sentence. One girl who refused to take up work of national importance was given the alternatives of $100 fine or a month's sentence. She was told by the magistrate she was putting "dignity before country." A London magistrate went to bat for a group of boys who complained a railroad company wouldn't let a boy take another job. The jurist commented: "They should pay boys more money if they want to keep them."

The new drive against food thefts has been so successful none was reported during the past week. One reason was the appeal to the people to "dial 999"—the police alarm—as soon as they suspected an illicit deal or spotted possible "black market" dumps.

Another food development was a report the food ministry would cut down food allocations to hotels and restaurants in an attempt to end luxury prices. Meals in such places are difficult subjects for price control.

Convicts who already have turned out around $2,000,000 worth of war goods in prison shops may get a chance to hike that total if a scheme now underfoot goes through. It would turn all prison training shops to war production.

The coal-labor picture: Durham coal miners ended a 16-day dispute over a difference of 20 cents a week in the weighing system and 8,000 north Wales miners gave 14 days notice of intent to strike if owners of a certain colliery failed to talk over trade union conditions.

A strike cheered by some was in full swing in north London, where 70 boys employed as delivery truck helpers walked out because, they said, their weekly wage of $4.80 was less than half what was paid women for doing practically the same work.

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From here and there: Tobacco consumption in 1941 was estimated at 222,000,000 pounds against 192,000,000 in 1940 and 31 per cent of it was Empire-grown. The war department has been swamped by 140,000 claims against army drivers during the last 10 months. The newsprint industry has been reduced to a basic rate of about 17 1-2 per cent of prewar production at prices of $112 a ton against a prewar $44.50. Directors of the Channel Tunnel Co. have been trying to earn their yearly $160 fee by getting together enough shareholders to form a quorum and hear the usual report: "No change in our affairs." A tunnel under the channel to France is a paper project, for the company can't do anything without the British government's consent, which has been refused for the past 40 years.

British Clocks 2 Hours Ahead

LONDON, Saturday, April 4 (AP) —Great Britain will go on double Summertime, two hours ahead of Greenwich Meantime, at 2 A. M. tomorrow until Aug. 9, four weeks longer than last year. British clocks have been one hour ahead of Greenwich time since the war began.

Britain on double summer time will be six hours ahead of New York, on Eastern war time. The normal time difference between London and New York is five hours.

FIRST WEDDING IN A. E. F. NEAR

Belfast, Northern Ireland, April 3 (A. P.).—Private Herbert W. Cooke, 20 years old, of the United States forces in Northern Ireland, said today that he hopes to be the first American trooper married here. His fiancee is Thelma Smith, 18, a Belfast waitress.

"My father, who lives at Dercum Road, Cleveland, Ohio, has cabled his consent and we're going right ahead," Cooke said.

"My commanding officer has told me he has no power to prevent me taking this step. I'd be a very disappointed young man if anything happened to spoil things. We're both very much in love."

Canal Zone Aliens En Route to U. S. For Internment

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Most of Group of 700 Have Been Held by Panama Government

By CHANDLER DIEHL,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

A CANAL ZONE PORT, April 3. Approximately 700 Axis aliens, their families and suspected aliens from Axis-occupied countries are en route from this important Atlantic-Pacific lifeline to the United States for internment.

The aliens, most of whom have been held in custody by the Panamanian government since the first week of the war to insure fullest protection of the vital Panama Canal Zone, include more than 100 from Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Most arresting among the group who embarked from this port yesterday aboard a United States-bound liner was a section composed of 184 Japanese men, all of military age and fitness and with a strikingly large number wearing Japanese military field caps.

United States officials said the Panamanian police reported the caps were found among the men's belongings when they were taken into custody and added that internment camp routine disclosed many indications that the Japanese had completed military classes in their native land.

Before the war these Japanese in Panama listed their professions principally as barbers, fishermen and peddlers.

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The group contributed by Panama alone to the shipload for the United States included, besides the 184 Japanese, 98 Germans, 14 Italians, 27 from Axis-occupied countries, 196 dependents and two United States citizens.

One of the Americans was taken into custody in Panama when a soldier reported an offer of a bribe for disclosure of military information; the other was held for investigation in the Canal Zone after it had been reported that he participated in the civilian aviation program in Germany.

Soldiers with bayonets supervised the loading of the group aboard a train which later moved from a barricaded camp to the dockside. Train windows were blacked out so that the passengers were unable to see any of the Canal's newest defenses.

While strictly guarded, the travelers were given the best attention. Toys and musical instruments were among permitted articles in their heavy baggage.

Women and children were placed in staterooms and the men in troop space. The Red Cross donated winter clothes.

30.24— 15773

30.24-15773

MILITARY LIFE IN MEXICO IS BEGUN EARLY

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Close Order Drill Held in First Grade; Million Boys Being Trained

By [illegible]

MEXICO CITY, April 3 (Wide World) — Mexican school children are practically in the army now, with close order drill in the first grade and hand grenade practice starting in the fourth.

Advanced Training

High school, which comes after the sixth grade here, will bring machine gun and antigas training.

There's even a provision for coast defense gunnery instruction in school.

It all started last year when the country made provision for adult compulsory military training. This plan, however, was quietly sidetracked after Pearl Harbor. President Avila Camacho said Mexico was all for the United States but could do her more good for the present "in the fields and factories."

Unofficially, officials figured compulsory adult training would take too many men out of productive work, which is Mexico's big need now.

Instead, the plan to put military training in the schools was brought out. It is part of a plan to give training to as many people as possible without dislocating the economic life of the country. The Federal Labor Department has issued instructions for voluntary military training for workers and promised rifles — .22 caliber, to the disgust of many workmen—for practice.

For Nearly Million

School training won't produce as many soldiers as fast, but it will provide basic military training for approximately a million boys.

Furthermore, school authorities figure that physical training will be good for the pupils and a larger percentage of the million will be able to serve in the field.

The general staff drafted the plans for military training in schools and assigned a number of officers as instructors.

Military education starts in kindergarten but little Jose won't be expected to do any drilling here. He'll play with models and figures and games "related to the army, navy and air force." Also he'll learn respect for the flag and "habits of order and discipline."

From the first to the third grades he'll be busy in school and out. In school he'll learn the insignia of the various branches and ranks of the army as well as the appearance of the weapons used by each one—how to tell a 37 mm. antitank gun from a 37 mm. antiaircraft gun, for instance.

Drill Without Guns

After school he'll follow the regular infantry drill regulations, learning close order drill without guns.

Starting in the fourth grade he'll get guns, made entirely of wood in case he wants to advance to the firing stage too soon. This drill also will follow infantry regulations.

In school he'll be taught the parts of the hand grenade (Mexico seems to set great store by hand grenades) and after school he'll be taught how to throw it. Also what precautions to take with it.

In high school he'll get regular infantry guns (Mexican-made Mausers, the standard infantry arm here) and tactical instruction. Here he also will be introduced to the Mendoza machine gun, individual and collective protection against gas and antiaircraft defense.

In high school also he will go on regular campaigns, to get accustomed to marching with the regulation infantry pack and to learn how to take care of himself while sleeping out in the fields overnight.

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First Target Practice

Marching practice also will continue into college, where the first target practice will come. On college marches Jose, practically a grown man by now, will learn how to protect himself en route against aerial and land attacks and how to protect his encampment.

He'll learn to look at the countryside with a military eye in case he has to fight over it. He'll learn to hide himself from enemy fire, to build field fortifications, to cross rivers ("by wading, swimming, on rafts or in general with the means at hand"). Also, he'll be taught the general principles of embarking and disembarking.

From there he can go on as he pleases—the general staff instructions are to let him begin to specialize then. He can choose between artillery, fortifications, communications, military engineering, chemical warfare and aviation.

Chile Puts Off Break With Axis

Santiago, Chile, April 3—(AP)—The possibility of an immediate Chilean break with the Axis powers faded today in the wake of an inaugural address by President Juan Antonio Rios indicating he planned no radical change in foreign policy.

Rios, who was sworn in for a six-year term at colorful ceremonies last evening, promised that Chile would "carry out faithfully the duties of continental solidarity," but declared also his government would "cultivate the cordial relations being maintained with all other countries."

Chile and Argentina are the only South American nations maintaining relations with the Axis powers.

ARGENTINA GETS SHIP

Transfer of a U. S. Tanker Made Under Pledges.

Washington, April 3 (A. P.).—The War Shipping Board disclosed today that it had approved transfer of the tanker Ulysses, converted from a whaling ship, to the Petroleum Syndicate, an Argentine Government dominated concern, to be used in the transportation of oil products between the Americas.

Officials said the Argentine Government officially gave assurances that there would be no future change in the ship's registry, that Argentina would not transfer any other tankers under its flag, and that the Ulysses would be used only in the transportation of petroleum products between the Americas.

The ship formerly was owned by the Western Operating Company, 26 Broadway, New York city, officials said.

GERMAN RADIO SOUGHT ON CUBA'S NORTH COAST

HAVANA, April 3.—(AP) Cuban authorities began a search of the north coast today for a secret radio station believed to have been giving information to German submarines which have been preying on ships carrying sugar and minerals to the U. S.

The government also ordered seizure of all radio transmission devices not in official use.

NAVY DISCLOSES MORE SHIPS LOST

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Washington, April 3 (AP)—Torpedoing of two United States merchant vessel in the Caribbean Sea and the shelling and sinking of a small tug off the Atlantic Coast were announced today by the Navy.

The Navy said that the merchant vessels were of medium size and the torpedo attacks on them occurred several weeks ago.

"In addition," the Navy added, "a small U. S. tug was shelled and sunk recently off the Atlantic Coast."

16 MEN MISSING AS U-BOAT SHELLS TUG, THREE BARGES

Raider So Close Crew Could Hear Officer Commanding Deck Gun.

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NORFOLK, Va., April 3.—(AP) Sixteen members were missing today from the crew of a tugboat which—with its three-barge tow—was attacked Tuesday morning by an Axis submarine off the Atlantic coast.

In announcing the sinking today the Fifth Naval district reported that survivors, including the tug's master and chief engineer and nine crewmen aboard the barges, said they believed it was possible some of the 16 persons had been able to board a raft which had been thrown overboard.

While newsmen were not permitted to interview the survivors, barge men told Ensign James Geddes of the Fifth Naval district public relations office, a vivid story of what occurred during the attack, which resulted in the sinking of the tug and two of the barges.

The barge men told Geddes that the submersible was within hearing distance and that they heard orders given for the loading and firing of the raider's deck gun. The survivors related that the Axis vessel hurled a large number of shells at them at a rapid fire rate.

Survivors declared the tug was headed north when the sub appeared off the port side of the craft. After the raider had fired at the tug and drifted past the barges, circled the end of the string and fired from the starboard side, the tug crew cut the tow line and made a desperate effort to escape.

The vessel was sunk about five miles from the scene of the initial attack. Later, the submarine returned for an attack on the barges, later drifting away in the darkness. The third barge remained afloat.

Leslie Haynie and H. R. Bateman, of Norfolk, the tug's master and chief engineer, respectively, were rescued by a northbound merchant ship and landed at the Coast Guard station at Lewes, Del. Coast Guardsmen rescued the nine bargemen and let them off at Norfolk.

Radioman Credited

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(By the Associated Press)

New York, April 3—Survivors of an American ship torpedoed in West Indies waters last February 22 told today how the radio operator remained aboard the sinking vessel to send the ship's position and then leaped into the water holding a baby African bush monkey in his mouth.

The radio operator was Ignace Shoinacki, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He said, "My job was to stay until I had sent SOS reports."

Shoinacki said he sent six calls which were heard in a British port. A plane was sent out, spotted the two lifeboats and sent another ship to rescue the entire crew of thirty-five fourteen hours after two torpedoes struck the ship.

Forced To Give Up Pet

The radioman said that he was pulled into one of the boats only because he kept a flashlight with him to signal. Some of the men were reluctant to row toward him, thinking the light was from a submarine.

Shoinacki said he held his pet monkey in his mouth but had to let it go because "I kept taking mouthfuls of water."

"I was about fifty feet away in the water when the second torpedo hit. The concussion made my body vibrate like a bowl of jelly," he said.

33 Survivors Reach Port

(By the Associated Press)

New York, April 3—Thirty-three survivors of a crew of a "good-sized" American freighter reached New York after three torpedoes fired by a submarine sank the ship in fifteen minutes in the Atlantic March 3, the Third Naval District announced today.

One man was killed. Others, after six days in two open boats, were rescued by another vessel.

The captain, whose name the navy withheld, said in an interview that the ship was struck, without warning, by three torpedoes. The crew clambered into the lifeboats and the U-boat surfaced within ten feet of the boats.

Four crew members of the sub looked on from the conning tower and one asked the captain for the ship's name, cargo and destination.

The captain said that the submarine trailed his lifeboat until a rescue ship picked up the survivors, dropping them off at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

ports." His six calls for help were heard in a British port and the entire crew of 35 was rescued 14 hours after two torpedoes struck their ship.

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The attack came at night and Shoinacki was pulled aboard one of the boats only because he took with him a flashlight to signal his companions from the water. The monkey died shortly before.

6 Days in Open Boats

Survivors of the second freighter said in New York interviews that they spent six days in open boats and sailed 545 miles in shark-infested waters before they were rescued. One man was missing from the crew of 34.

They said that a U-boat, her

3 More Sinkings Reported By Navy

17 Men Missing as Result of U-boat Attacks —Havana Reports American Freighter Torpedoed and Sunk Off Cuba.

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By The Associated Press

Three new ship sinkings in the Axis submarine campaign against American shipping were announced today by the Navy. Seventeen men were missing from their crew.

Tug Attacked

Maritime sources in Havana said a fourth United States ship, a freighter, had been torpedoed and sunk somewhere north of Cuba.

The lost ships announced by the Navy included two medium-sized merchant vessels sunk several weeks ago in the Caribbean and a small tug, towing three barges, sunk with two of its train off the Atlantic coast.

Survivors of one of the freighters told in New York how the radio operator, Ignace Shoinacki, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y., remained alone aboard his sinking vessel to send the ship's position. Then he leaped into the water holding his pet baby African bush monkey in his mouth.

Shoinacki said he knew the two lifeboats had left the ship with the crew and officers but "my job was to stay until I had sent SOS re-

name in black letters on the bow, surfaced within 10 feet of their boats and four crew members climbed out of the conning tower to question them. They said the submarine trailed lifeboats until shortly before they were picked up by a rescue vessel.

Sixteen men were missing from the attack upon the tug, but at Norfolk, Va., it was announced that the tug's master and engineer and nine members of the barge crews were rescued.

Navy officials said the barge men reported the submarine was so near they could hear orders given for loading and firing the raider's deck gun.

Cuba Mail Line Curtails Service

HAVANA, April 3 (AP).—C. H. C. Pearsall, vice-president of the Atlantic Gulf West Indies Lines, announced today that the subsidiary Cuba Mail Line has taken all ships out of its Cuba trade and is closing its offices here and in Mexico. Discontinuance of service to Mexico was announced recently.

Shipping Insurance Rates Boosted

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London, April 3 (A. P.).—London underwriters announced today sharp increases in war risk insurance rates for shipping in line with the recent intensification of the war at sea.

The following new rates were listed:

Ten per cent (former rate 6 per cent—to and from ports in North, Central and South America, Australia south of 25 degrees latitude, and New Zealand (excluding Pacific ports via Pacific Ocean routes); 7 per cent (formerly 6 per cent)—Pacific ports via the Pacific; 15 per cent (formerly 1½)—Australia north of 25 degrees latitude, the Pacific islands, India and the Persian Gulf.

United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 3—The Navy Department issued the following communiqué tonight:

Southwest Pacific:

1. The United States aircraft tender Langley, the naval tanker Pecos and the destroyer Peary were sunk by the enemy in the vicinity of Northern Australia and in waters south of Java in late February and early March.

2. A number of survivors from these ships were rescued and reached port safely. The next of kin of all personnel lost in the Pecos have been notified. The next of kin of those lost in the Langley and Peary either already have been notified or will be notified as soon as information is available.

3. Official reports from Tokyo claimed the sinking of the Langley at least three times during the first month of the war, during which period the Langley was not damaged. She was sunk after a prolonged attack by the enemy south of Java in late February. Except for about a dozen men, all Langley personnel survived the attack and were transferred to the Pecos, which was itself sunk a few days later.

4. The Pecos, a small tanker employed in supplying fuel to units of our fleet in the Far East, was sunk in early March.

5. The Peary, a World War destroyer which received minor damage in the Japanese bombing attacks on Cavite immediately after the outbreak of the war, was sunk in the harbor at Darwin about Feb. 19. The Peary had participated in many of the offensive actions of our destroyers in the Far East. Observers who witnessed the last engagement of the Peary described the conduct of her crew as beyond all praise. Gun crews remained at their battle stations continuing the fire until they were forced by rising water to leave their stations. No officer or man left the ship until it sank under him. A number of survivors were later rescued.

6. War conditions in the Southwest Pacific have greatly complicated and delayed reports of casualties, and the public is urged to refrain from initiating individual inquiries regarding casualties. The next of kin of all casualties are always notified by telegram as soon as possible.

7. There is nothing to report from other areas.

A War Department communiqué, based on reports received up to 4 P. M., said:

1. Philippine Theatre—During the night of April 2 there were several light attacks by the enemy at various points along our front line. All of these assaults were repelled by our troops with considerable enemy losses. Bombing of our front lines by the Japanese continued today.

There were several light air attacks on our harbor defenses today. These were accompanied by shelling from enemy batteries on the Cavite shore. Our forts returned the fire.

Good Friday was marked by a report of a Japanese air attack on a church at Miral, near Digos, on the island of Mindanao.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—An American communiqué issued in New Delhi, India, tonight follows:

American Flying Fortresses of the United States Air Forces made their first attack from India today.

Led by Major Gen. Lewis Brereton, commanding the United States Air Forces in India, a squadron of heavy bombers attacked the enemy's shipping at at Port Blair [Andaman Islands], setting fire to one Japanese cruiser and one troopship and probably damaging two other ships.

An enemy fighter was encountered and intense arti-aircraft fire, but no damage was sustained. All our aircraft returned safely.

British

NEW DELHI, India, April 3 (AP)—A British General Headquarters communiqué on the Burma fighting said today:

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Owing to pressure on the Prome front our forces have withdrawn from their advanced positions around Prome back to the main defense.

On Wednesday evening our covering force in Prome was attacked by the enemy in considerable strength. They penetrated the defense through jungle country east of the main road and secured the high ground south of Prome. Fighting continued throughout the night and our forces moved back to fresh covering positions north of the town early yesterday morning. The rest of our forces are concentrated in new areas.

On the Sittang front, Japanese vanguards at Toungoo are reported to be advancing west of the railway. They have reached a point southwest of Yedashe, which is fifteen miles north of Toungoo. Chinese forces are still in command of the railway between Yedashe and a point immediately north of Toungoo.

Air operations—A town in Northern Burma was bombed on Tuesday afternoon in two waves. The first wave dropped bombs near the railway station, causing some damage to coolie barracks and a few civilian casualties. The second was aimed at the airdrome. All bombs fell outside, causing no R. A. F. damage or casualties.

A landing ground in Central Burma was bombed on the same day, first by bombers and later by fighters, but no material damage was done to R. A. F. buildings and no casualties were reported in either raid.

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—The Air Ministry issued this communiqué today:

Yesterday afternoon Beaufighters of the Coastal Command on patrol over the North Sea destroyed two enemy bombers and a seaplane, without loss to themselves.

Another Air Ministry communiqué said:

Our bombers again attacked the Matford Works at Poissy near Paris last night. Preliminary reports indicate this important objective has been heavily damaged.

The docks at Havre also were bombed. Fighter Command aircraft attacked enemy airfields and targets in occupied territory.

From all these operations two of our aircraft are missing.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this joint communiqué:

There was some activity by enemy aircraft last night, mainly over the coastal districts of South and Southeast England. At one place on the South coast and another on the Southeast coast damage was caused and there were a number of casualties, some of which were fatal. Elsewhere little damage was done and no one was seriously injured. One enemy aircraft was destroyed during the night.

An Admiralty communiqué said:

The Board of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the destroyer H. M. S. Heythrop [Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Stafford, R. N.] has been sunk. Next of kin of casualties have been informed.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 3 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued this communiqué today:

One of our columns of all arms April 2 met an enemy column including tanks and medium artillery, in the area east of Mersa Matruh. On being engaged, the enemy withdrew.

During the night of April 1-2 one of our fighting patrols attacked with hand grenades an enemy outpost south of Tmimi and inflicted casualties. Our losses were nil.

An R. A. F. Headquarters communiqué said:

Throughout April 2 our fighter aircraft were in action in the forward area of Cyrenaica. A mixed formation of German and Italian aircraft was intercepted in the Tobruk region. One Junkers-88 and two enemy fighters were shot down. Other enemy fighters and bombers were damaged.

Targets at Benghazi and objectives in the Martuba, Derna and Tmimi areas were attacked during the night of April 1-2.

It now is known that in the course of air raids on Malta during April 1 the enemy sustained further casualties in addition to those announced in yesterday's communiqué. In all, sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed. Our fighters shot down three Messerschmitt 109's, two Junkers-88's and two Junkers 87's, while anti-aircraft guns accounted for six Junkers-87's, one Junkers-88 and two Messerschmitt-109's. Many other enemy aircraft were damaged severely.

Raids were continued during the night of April 1-2, when anti-aircraft fire destroyed one Junkers-88.

From all operations eight of our aircraft are missing. One pilot is known to be safe.

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Russian

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP)—The Soviet Information Bureau broadcast this communiqué today:

During the night of April 2-3 no essential changes took place at the front.

The Nazis counter-attacked on one southwest front sector with infantry freshly arrived from Germany, losing more than 200 killed.

On the Western Front a Soviet unit killed 350 Germans in a sudden attack, and in another sector of the same front beat off a Nazi attack, capturing six guns, three mortars and seven machine guns.

The Soviet Information Bureau tonight issued the following:

On April 3 in several sectors of the front our troops waged offensive battles against the German Fascist troops and occupied several populated places.

On April 2, twenty-three German planes were destroyed. Our losses were six planes.

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German

BERLIN, April 3 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command communiqué said today:

Despite heavy local enemy thrusts, on the whole a lessening of enemy activity in the East is noticeable. During our own offensive operations a fairly large number of villages was taken. German bombers set fire to a large Soviet tanker off the Caucasian coast. A medium-sized merchant ship was damaged by bomb hits in the waters of Kerch.

In North Africa German bombers scored bomb hits on two enemy merchant ships near Tobruk. Six British planes were shot down in air battles.

Air attacks on military installations at Valletta and airdromes on the island [Malta] continued day and night. German fighters shot down four British planes in air battles.

German bombers last night attacked important war objectives and port installations at Dover and Portland. Fierce fires and explosions were observed.

In the months of February and March the German Navy, besides conducting their fight against enemy supply shipping, also carried out successful operations against the naval forces of Great Britain and the United States.

During these two months the German Navy sank one cruiser of the Leander class, eight destroyers, three corvettes, four torpedo boats, twelve motor torpedo boats and motor gunboats, five escort vessels and three submarine chasers.

In addition, the Luftwaffe sank two motor gunboats and three escort vessels.

Further, thirty-seven enemy warships, including ten cruisers, eleven destroyers and five submarines, were damaged in offensive operations by German naval forces and in air attacks by the Luftwaffe.

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Italian

ROME, April 3 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command issued this communiqué today:

In Cyrenaica there has been limited patrol and artillery activity. Our air formations effectively machine-gunned enemy concentrations. Several motorized units were set on fire and many others were rendered useless.

Strong detachments of the Italian-German air forces carried out very vigorous attacks against naval and air bases at Malta. Bombs of every size were dropped. Factories and depots were hit. An enemy submarine and an enemy destroyer were damaged at Valletta.

Two enemy planes were hit on the ground, and extensive destruction and many fires were observed. German fighters destroyed three Spitfires and one Curtiss plane.

Standard Rejected Plea To Stop Oil Sales to Axis

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WASHINGTON, April 3. (AP)—Government officials testified today that a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) provided the necessary gasoline for maintaining the principal channel of Axis propaganda to the Western Hemisphere in 1941 and rejected a State Department request that the sales cease.

Finally Compelled to Stop

Not until the Department took steps to blacklist the Brazilian subsidiary of the company last October, a witness said, did the company agree to stop selling petroleum to "Lati", a German-sponsored Italian-operated airline running from Rome to South America, and the German-controlled Condor Line, operating in Brazil.

(It was made plain later that the Brazilian subsidiary never actually was placed on the blacklist, officials stating that since the October incident Standard Oil had cooperated 100 per cent with the State Department.)

The testimony was given to the Senate Defense Investigating Committee by A. A. Berle, Jr., assistant secretary of State, and William La Varre, chief of the American Republic Office for the Department of Commerce.

Over Lati and through the British blockade, La Varre told the committee, there travelled between 1939 and 1941 a steady stream of Axis propaganda and propagandists, bound for South American countries and the United States, as well as valuable war materials for Germany on the line's eastward trips.

La Varre supplied the committee with a list showing what he termed "the most notorious record of enemies that ever travelled on any line."

Westward from Europe, he said, usually free of charge, went books, films, propagandists, Gestapo agents, spies, loot from occupied countries, and even German medals for Brazilian sympathizers.

Eastward, he testified, the line carried diamonds, platinum, mica and other South American valuables.

Berle said the State Department requested Standard Oil to stop supplying fuel to the Axis lines before taking steps to blacklist the subsidiary, but the company pleaded that it would be liable to a damage suit if it breached a contract with the airlines.

Plea Termed Subterfuge

La Varre, however, asserted that there was no contract for supplying the fuel and termed this plea a "subterfuge."

W. S. Farish, Standard president, had testified earlier that "no delivery was made except in conformity with the policy of the (State) Department" and that deliveries to the airlines were discussed with the State Department and with the American embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

30.24— 15775

30.24- 15775

Farish issued a statement tonight which said:

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"While I have not seen Mr. Berle's statement made to the Senate committee this morning, if I am correctly advised concerning its contents, I have no quarrel with what he said. I have been informed that this afternoon he denied that our Brazilian company had been put on the black list. We wished to be under some actual compulsion by the State Department before breaching the Condor contract. This compulsion was provided by the black list threat in October, 1941, mentioned by Mr. Berle. In fact, limited deliveries to Condor continued under the instructions of Ambassador Caffery in Rio until stopped by his direction some time later."

Berle told the committee, "In fairness to Standard Oil," that the company had cooperated wholeheartedly with the State Department since last October.

The assistant secretary testified that on April 14 the State Department had a conference with Standard Oil officials.

"The upshot of it," he related, "was that they would supply Lati and Condor, if at all, only through their Brazilian subsidiary, but the subsidiary would make no deliveries unless and until they had been approved by the American ambassador at Rio."

Berle said that so far as the State Department knew the arrangement was kept until October, 1941, when "Mr. Michler of the Standard Oil Company" notified the department that the company was under contract and feared a lawsuit if it did not deliver gasoline and oil.

"You mean they were placing contracts above the interests of the United States?" inquired Senator Burton (R-O).

"Yes," Berle replied.

On Oct. 21, Berle continued, a Standard attorney named Palmer notified him that the board of directors could not accede to the department's request that no further deliveries be made.

"I became a little irritated," the witness related, "and told him that this was a waste of time, that the department would have to take steps."

Torrent Effective

The next day, Berle said, he initiated steps to have the company's Brazilian subsidiary placed on the black list.

Observing that "the news of this traveled fast," he testified that on Oct. 23 Palmer notified him by telephone that Farish had authorized him to say the company would "cooperate in every respect wholeheartedly" and asked that Palmer's previous position be "disregarded."

Immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Berle said, Condor was forced to suspend operations for lack of fuel and the Brazilian government took over Lati.

Berle expressed the opinion that Standard's position grew out of the fact that the company faced possibility of a large financial loss and may have wished to be in the position of being forced to terminate its sales.

La Varre testified that gasoline reached the airlines' South American bases in "tremendous quantities," taken there by tankers flying the German flag and manned by German crews but owned by Standard Oil.

"The Commerce Department couldn't do anything about it," he said. "We just had to sit by and watch it go on."

Asked by Burton if Standard took the position that it could make contracts that were against the interest of the United States, Berle replied that they took the position that they had to fulfill contracts already made, "irrespective of the interests of the United States."

Winding up a week of testimony on Standard's relationships with I. G. Farben of Germany prior to Pearl Harbor, the committee heard Edward H. Foley, Jr., Treasury general counsel, tell why the treasury blocked a proposal for the sale of Standard's Hungarian oil properties to Farben in 1941 for $24,000,000 in gold, delivered at Portugal.

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To have approved the sale, he said, would have involved this government in a breach of the British blockade, would have given Germany the power to make concessions to one American company and not others, would have involved government purchase of gold stolen by the Nazis "and would not merely have facilitated Germany's program of economic domination of Europe but would have been tantamount to an approval of German's economic new order in Europe."

HAYES NOMINATED AS ENVOY TO SPAIN

Columbia Professor Picked by Roosevelt.

Washington, April 3 (A. P.).—Carlton J. H. Hayes, a professor at Columbia University, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Ambassador to Spain.

He would succeed Alexander Weddell, whose application for retirement was accepted by the President yesterday.

Prof. Hayes, 59 years old, is well known as the author of many works of historical and political context. He served in the last world war as a captain of infantry assigned to the Intelligence Service.

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Dr. Carlton Joseph Huntley Hayes is an historian of outstanding reputation and a prominent Catholic layman. He has been an uncompromising foe of totalitarianism. In 1936 his latest "Nationalismus" was barred from Germany.

In 1930 another book, "Modern History," which Dr. Hayes wrote with Dr. Parker T. Moon, was taken from the list of textbooks for New York schools, where it had been used for seven years after protests had been made that it was non-American and pro-Catholic. These charges were vigorously denied by Dr. Hayes and Dr. Moon.

He received his higher education at Columbia University and also earned a variety of scholastic degrees at other universities and colleges. He has taught since 1907 at Columbia, Johns Hopkins, the University of Chicago and the University of California. In the first world war he served as captain in the military intelligence division of the general staff. At Columbia he is Seth Low professor of history.

He is a member of the American Catholic Historical Association, a trustee of the New York State Historical Society, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Political Sciences and the board of the National Catholic Service School, the College of New Rochelle and the Canterbury School.

Dr. Hayes is the author of many books, pamphlets and magazine articles on history. His home is at 427 West 117th street and he has a country place at Afton, N. Y., where he was born in 1882.

President May Group Information Agencies

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he was considering the question of consolidating governmental information agencies but that it presented an awfully difficult technical problem an dthat he had reached no decisions.

He said he had not decided whether a single individual would head a consolidated information service.

Roosevelt Seeking Name for the War

Isn't Satisfied to Call It Second World Conflict

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked for a little help today in picking a name for the war.

He said that several governmental agencies wanted a name selected for use in official correspondence but that he preferred that the choice come from below rather than from the top.

We have been calling it the second world war, Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference, but he thought that some term should be concocted which would be more descriptive of the war as one for the preservation of democracies and the smaller peoples of the world. But, he asked, how could you put that into one adjective?

GRATTAN RESIGNS AS WAR ECONOMIST

Accuses Rep. Voorhis of Libel in Statements Made to Congress.

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WASHINGTON, April 3. — (AP) C. Hartley Grattan, saying that "libelous statements" made about him on the floor of the House by Rep. Voorhis (D-Calif) had ended his usefulness to the government, resigned today from his position as an economic analyst for the Board of Economic warfare.

The implication left by Voorhis, Grattan said, "is that I am a Nazi sympathizer." Denying this flatly, he added:

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"I challenge Mr. Voorhis to come out from behind his congressional immunity and repeat the charges made in The Congressional Record. I shall then take suitable legal action so that the issue may be settled in the courts of law. My record as an opponent to Fascism is crystal clear and I shall vindicate that record."

Grattan said Voorhis' speech "contained a flagrant untruth with regard to the contents of my foreword to a book published in 1940 by Howell, Soskin and company of New York."

"The untruth is found in Mr. Voorhis' charge that 'this foreword consists all the way through of a vigorous denunciation of this country's foreign policy of support of England and France.'"

Voorhis charged that Grattan had written the foreword to a 1940 German "white paper" which document attempted "to lay the blame for the invasion of Poland on certain American officials." The representative noted that Grattan was one of the men mentioned by Rep. Dies (D-Tex.) in charging that 35 officials or employes of the Board of Economic Warfare had been linked with Communist-front organizations.

Today's Axis Lie

WASHINGTON, April 3. (AP)—Under the heading "Today's Axis Lie," the Office of Facts and Figures released without comment this item from the Berlin shortwave radio:

"Further reports from Lisbon state that four to five million old cars in the United States will be turned into scrap iron. The total number of cars taken out of traffic on account of tire and gasoline shortages is estimated at twelve million."

Axis Diplomats Shifted To Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 3—(AP)—Two special trains of 11 cars each brought Axis diplomats and their retinues here from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., today and they were interned at Grove Park Inn, swank resort hotel, here for the duration of the war or until an exchange can be arranged.

The party of 242 included Italian, Bulgarian and Rumanian officials and their families and servants.

They were met at the station by buses which took them immediately to the hotel. Baggage followed in trucks. Only a handful of spectators was on hand when the trains arrived.

The U. S. marshal's office here and railway police aided federal officials who brought the foreigners here in getting them transferred and established in their quarters. No interviews were allowed newsmen.

FORMER CZECH PREMIER RESTS AT HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 3—(AP) Attaches at St. Joseph's infirmary here disclosed today that Dr. Milan Hodza, former premier of Czechoslovakia, was a patient there for treatment of a respiratory ailment. His attending physician said Hodza had shown much improvement.

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Oscar Stern, former Prague banker who knew Hodza before the Nazis forced his retirement as premier, was permitted to visit him today. Stern declared that it was through Hodza the Czechs were able to "get the fortifications that were erected."

Hodza, premier under Presidents T. G. Maseryk and Edward Benes, fled to France with the fall of the Benes government, went later to England and thence to this country.

Magnesium Plant Official Still Held

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Hansgirg's Future Will Be Decided Soon

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (AP) — Dr. Fritz Hansgirg, Austrian-born scientist whose technical skill is important to the Permanente Magnesium Plant, must remain at the Sharp Park enemy alien camp until the Justice Department decides his future.

Dr. Hansgirg until recently had been permitted to visit the nearby Permanente works to help direct the magnesium producing process he invented.

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The Civilian Exclusion Board said the scientist's confinement was routine, pending decision from Washington whether he should be freed or interned.

Lindbergh Wears Badge, Begins Ford-Plant Work

Inspects Bomber Factory and Has Talk With Ford

DETROIT, April 3 (AP).—Wearing on his coat lapel a badge bearing his picture, like all other war-plant workers in the Detroit area, Charles A. Lindbergh went to work at the Ford bomber plant at Willow Run today.

"I want to contribute as effectively as I can to the war effort," he said. "Now that we are in the war it is everybody's duty to do what he can to help."

The flyer, a long-time friend of Henry Ford, will devote his time at the bomber plant to aeronautical and engineering research, working in close co-operation with Charles E. Sorensen, general manager of the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Lindbergh was taken through the bomber plant today by Harry H. Bennett, personnel director of the Ford Company, and later conferred with Mr. Ford.

People Are Asked To Be Detectives

Treasury Seeks Violators of Axis Fund Orders

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WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Treasury issued today an official invitation to the people to appoint themselves detectives and search out any violations of Treasury orders freezing the funds of Axis interests.

The department urged banks, businessmen and others to report any suspected violations to the nearest Federal Reserve Bank or Treasury foreign funds investigators.

The invitation also included a request for tips on American citizens whose funds might be tied up if they should prove to be Axis agents.

Wants Her Sons To Fight for U. S.

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Woman Seeks Their Release From Free French Navy

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Saying, "I want them to fight for America when their time comes to fight, but they are too young now to be in a war," a mother today turned to police for help in getting her two sons back from the Free French Navy.

American-born Mrs. Mary Lacloche said she believed a desire to emulate their father, a French war hero, led her sons, Jean, 17, and Francois, 15, to flee from Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to enlist.

The United States State Department had declined to intervene, she said, and Admiral Muselier, former commander of the Free French naval forces, had refused to compel her boys to return home.

"Come home at once," she cabled them, when she got a letter in February from the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Back came the reply: "We are determined to fight to free France."

So today the routine alarm went out from the missing persons bureau at police headquarters: "Missing: two boys, Jean and Francois Lacloche. . . ."

U. S. TO DEVELOP WEATHER SYSTEM TO HELP WIN WAR

Long-Range Forecasts Will Match Secret Methods, Say Experts.

WASHINGTON, April 3. — (AP) The United States is developing a long range weather forecast system for its fighting forces that is expected to match the efficiency of Hitler's secret system, a weather bureau staff expert said today.

Addressing a meeting of the American geophysical union at Georgetown University, Charles F. Sarles, assistant chief of the bureau's technical services, told of the setting up of the new system, but, for military reasons, disclosed little of its method.

He did, however, refer to the fact that the Weather bureau now prepares daily a five-day forecast for the entire North American continent and the north Atlantic. Weather, Sarles said, can be broken into five-day types by analyzing weather records for many years back.

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The establishment of secret means of making long and accurate predictions of weather, Sarles said, is the only explanation for the ideal weather conditions attending many of Hitler's chief military moves, including the clear dry weather for the mechanized push into Poland, the low countries and France, low visibility when the Nazis surged into Norway and the heavy fog through which Nazi warships escaped from a French port recently.

In no other war, Sarles said, had military success depended so much on accurate forecasts.

Older Men and Women Face Call to War Jobs

Hershey Says Even Children Will Be Needed

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 3 (AP).—Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the selective service act, said in a public address here tonight that men and women more than forty-five years old—and even children—would be sent to production lines to replace younger men capable of serving in the armed forces when the nation reached all-out war effort.

Until national surveys conducted by the Selective Service Administration have been completed, it will be necessary to defer temporarily the younger men who are essential to production of the tools of war, he said.

He estimated that 15,000,000 workers would be engaged in war industries before the end of 1942—that number would be necessary to supply the armed forces—as compared wiht 5,000,000 thus engaged on Jan. 1 and his definition of war industry, he said, did not include agriculture and supporting industries.

"We must see that no machine stands idle," he said. "Men will have to go where their skill is needed, wherever that may be."

NATION TO HONOR ITS ARMED FORCES

U. S. Proud of Its Soldiers, War Secretary Stimson Declares.

WASHINGTON, April 3—(AP) Secretary of War Stimson and other leaders of the war effort today told the armed forces on the eve of a three-day observance of Army day that the nation was proud of the American soldier.

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The War secretary said in a statement that the annual occasion possessed particular significance this year and would permit an expression of "the respect and the affection which we all feel for our armed forces, and the pride which we all share in the Army of the United States."

To this, General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, added that the Army held a "sacred trust" to justify the national confidence.

Army day, observed annually on April 6 with parades, "open house," displays, and various patriotic exercises, occurs this year exactly a quarter century from the entrance of the United States into the first World war.

To prevent interruption to war production, the observance will be held on Saturday in many communities. Others, notably Jefferson barracks, Mo., where a parade of approximately 12,000 troops has been arranged, will observe Sunday.

In numerous large cities the Army, with the sanction of President Roosevelt, is to take time off from war preparations on Monday to stage large scale reviews. A detachment of West Point cadets is to march with other Army units down Fifth avenue in New York city, and in Baltimore the entire 29th division, including tanks and combat cars, will parade.

Army Probes Killing of Trio At Fort Dix

Gun Battle Termed 'Merely A Brawl' Without Racial Significance.

FORT DIX, N. J., April 3 (AP) — Authorities of this military post said that the killing of a White military policeman and two Negro soldiers, and the wounding of five Negro soldiers, during a gun battle was "merely a brawl" without racial significance.

Col. C. M. Dowel, post commandant, stated after an investigation of the bloody 15-minute clash between M. P.'s and occupants of a Negro barracks that there had not been "the slightest antagonism between white and colored soldiers here at any time. Last night's incident was merely a brawl, which, if it had to happen, might just as well have occurred between members of the same race."

The fusillade of bullets on the darkened plains ended when Negro and White officers ordered both sides to halt firing.

The incident, as reconstructed by Major Aage Woldike, post public relations officer, occurred after a score of military police hastened to lay siege to the barracks from which gunfire answered a bullet "fired over the head" of a Negro soldier.

The Negro had fled from the Waldron Sports Palace, in nearby Pointville, Woldike said, after grappling with an M. P. who intervened during an argument among soldiers waiting to use a telephone.

Sports Palace Ruled 'Off Limits'

The sports palace was ruled today as "off limits," or barred henceforth to soldiers of the post. Located across a highway from the Negro barracks on the edge of the post, it had a bar, bowling alleys, and lunch counter.

The dead:

Private Manie W. Strough, White, of Honeycamp, Va.

Private Isaac W. Brown, Negro, of 102 Carolina street, Henderson, Tenn.

Corporal W. E. Hall, Negro, of Route 2, Conyers, Ga.

The wounded, none in serious condition and all in the post hospital:

Corporal Mil Otte E. Hammond, no address listed; Private I. T. Martin, 609 Broad street, Greenwood, Miss.; Private John T. Robinson, Route 3, Augusta, Ga.; Private Wilbur Evans, Route 3, Summit, Miss.

A military board of inquiry opened an investigation. There were no arrests.

THREE FORT DIX DEATHS BY GUNS UNDER INQUIRY

Military Policeman and Two Negroes Fatally Shot in Furious Fight.

BULLETS FELL FIVE OTHERS

APR 4 1942

First Sign of Race Feeling at Post Started Over 'Next' at Phone in Community Center.

Fort Dix, N. J., April 3 (A. P.). —Col. Herbert E. Forest, post executive officer at Fort Dix, started an investigation today of a bloody fifteen-minute battle fought here last night by white and Negro soldiers. Three men were shot to death and five others felled in a furious exchange of bullets.

The sudden outburst ended when Negro and white officers appeared on the scene and ordered the white military police and Negro enlisted men to cease firing.

A score of military police had been hastened to lay siege to barracks housing Negro troops from which, Major Aage Woldike said, a fusillade of shots had answered a bullet fired over the head of a fleeing Negro soldier.

Trouble Over Phone.

The battle, termed by Major Wolike, post public relations officer, the "first manifestation of any ill-feeling among different races at the post," flared from a dispute in a nearby amusement center over a "next" on a telephone.

Col. C. M. Dowell, post commandant, said in a statement issued later, that he was convinced the battle was merely a brawl and not a race riot.

He said there had not been the slightest antagonism between white and colored soldiers here at any time. "Last night's incident," he continued, "was merely a brawl which, if it had to happen, might just as well have occurred between members of the same race."

Negro and white soldiers had gathered as before in the Waldron Sports Palace, in the community of Pointville on the edge of the post, Major Woldike recounted, when a scuffle occurred among soldiers waiting in line to use the phone. The place contains a bar, a lunch counter amusement and bowling alleys.

Major Woldike described the ensuing events.

An M. P. stationed at the place attempted to halt the argument and had words with a Negro soldier who lunged for the M. P.'s pistol, ripping the holster, but failing to grasp the weapon. The Negro ran outside and the M. P. fired a shot after ordering him to halt.

This brought forth a fusillade from the barracks across the roadway from the amusement center. The Negro troops had been on the firing range in the afternoon and, although regulations require all troops to be searched upon leaving, some must have salvaged ammunition and taken it with them, Major Woldike said.

The summoned military police deployed on the open spaces fronting the barracks. More than fifty bullets were fired before the shooting ended.

The Dead.

STROUGH, MANIE W., private, white, of Honeycamp, Va., a military policeman.
BROWN, ISAAC, W., private, Negro, of 102 Carolina street, Henderson, Tenn.
HALL, W. E., corporal, Negro, Route 2, Conyers, Ga.

The wounded, none seriously, were Corporal Millotte E. Hammond, no address given; and Privates Evans Webber, Pinkley Reed, John T. Robinson, no addresses given, and I. V. Martin, 609 Broad street, Greenwood, Miss., all Negroes.

Major Woldike said that some of the shooting was indiscriminate as indicated by the fact two of the wounded men evidently were hit by stray bullets. One was wounded as he lay under a table in the sports place and another as he was taking a shower in the barracks.

Major Woldike expressed the opinion the tragedy stemmed from the telephone argument with some persons with a little too much race-consciousness getting off the track.

OPA Weighs Sweeping Plan To Peg Prices

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May Embrace All Consumer Goods—Ceilings Imposed on Appliances.

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP) — Price ceilings were imposed on 44 household electrical appliances tonight, while office of price administration officials disclosed they had under discussion a sweeping price-freezing plan to apply to all consumer goods not already under ceiling orders.

The electrical appliance ceiling applies to retail, wholesale and manufacturers' prices, and freezes them at the levels of March 30.

It covers electric toasters, waffle irons, shavers, curling irons, and virtually all other commonly used household electrical equipment.

Acting Price Administrator John E. Hamm said rationing of the articles was not contemplated, there being sufficient stocks on hand or in process of manufacture to last through most of this year.

"This action has been taken to prevent runaway prices in view of the War Production Board's order of March 30 halting production of these and other electrical appliances on May 31," Hamm stated.

The price order is effective April 7, Hamm said, and will remain in force until June 5 unless superceded earlier by a permanent schedule of maximum prices.

This action came as OPA officials confirmed that a proposal for a vertical price ceiling on all consumer goods, at both retail and wholesale levels, was being studied. They emphasized, however, that no such action had been decided upon finally and that several other plans to sharpen OPA's assault on inflation were under discussion also.

Behind all the schemes is a general intent of attaining more effective control than the present technique of clamping price lids on each commodity, one by one, as each soars beyond reasonable levels. One suggestion calls for imposition of price ceilings by entire groups of commodities, instead of by single items; another proposes arbitrary limitations on dealers' mark-ups.

If a decision finally is made in

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favor of the over-all ceiling, an OPA spokesman said, it would be a permanent one with maximum prices pegged at the level of some arbitrarily chosen date in the past prior to the sharply accelerated price movement of recent weeks.

OPA Officials Differ

Opinion on whether this or some other method was the proper approach was divided within OPA, it was said, and the view of price administrator Leon Henderson, who returned to Washington from a vacation trip only yesterday, could not be ascertained immediately.

J. K. Galbreith, staff deputy administrator of OPA, said the over-all ceiling proposal was being studied, along with two other proposals of what he called the "shelf-drawer" type—the licensing of all businesses and a system of general rationing. No decision has been reached on the matter, he said, but discussions are continuing.

(By the "shelf-drawer" type he meant that the proposals were in the drawer for possible future use if necessary.)

The growing concern of price officials over present price trends and an indication that sterner action might be in the offing was contained in the recent remark of assistant price administrator Dexter M. Keezer that "we are losing the battle against inflation."

Keezer told a group of business paper editors here last week that while many retailers have "been fighting a good fight to keep prices down, they must have allies if the war against the terror of inflation is to be won."

Henderson has staunchly supported heretofore the piece-meal price control method, arguing that restraint on the prices of raw materials and certain key commodities would serve to stabilize the entire price structure.

Abandonment of that technique for something closer to the Canadian system of a general retail price freeze is permitted, however, under the emergency price control act.

Special provision, it was conceded, would have to be made for farm products, because of special provisions applied to them in the Price Control Act.

Electrical Appliances Affected

The price order on electrical appliances applies to the following items having a rated electrical capacity up to 2500 watts, or powered by an electrical vibrator or electrical fractional horsepower motor:

Biscuit and muffin makers, bottle warmers, bread toasters, broilers, casseroles, chafing dishes, cigar and cigarette lighters, clothes dryers, coffee makers, corn poppers, curling irons, deep fat fryers, double boilers, dry shavers, egg cookers, fan type heaters, fans, flat irons, food and plate warmers, food mixers, grilles, hair clippers, hair dryers, hot plates and disc stoves, immersion heaters, juice extractors, massage vibrators, neckware and trouser pressers, ovens, pads and blankets, percolators, portable air heaters, roasters, sandwich toasters, smoothing irons, tablestoves, tea tables, unit radiator heaters, urns, vaporizers, waffle irons, water heaters, and whippers.

The price order applies also to parts and accessories for the named items.

In the War Zone

Hitler Due to Intensify Campaign Against Allied Sea Communications

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

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With the swelling of the bloody battle along the great Russo-German front and intensification of Hitler's preparations for offensive operations which may cut in several directions, we are told by reliable sources in Washington to expect the all-out Nazi U-boat drive which this column forecast many weeks ago.

It's estimated that the Nazis will let loose in the Atlantic a submarine pack of anything up to 400, maybe more. The purpose of this assault is to prevent the United States from transporting to Europe, and especially to Russia, the equipment which is sorely needed to meet Hitler's land and air operations.

Ships Now Bottleneck.

The unwelcome fact is that we now are piling up equipment which we cannot move because of the immediate lack of ships. Hitler is sinking them.

Already the depredations of the Fuehrer's sea-wolves have been heavy. Official details naturally are meager because of the necessity of keeping vital information from the enemy. Washington announcements generally employ the blunt, succinct language which was used yesterday when it was stated merely that a medium-sized Norwegian merchant vessel had been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast.

These little statements remind of those we used to get in London during the last war: "A man was shot in the Tower of London this morning." Just that and nothing more to confirm one's belief that another spy had paid the price.

From the time of Pearl Harbor to March 28, the sinkings officially announced on this side of the Atlantic were: Off the United States coast, 49; off Canada, 21; in the Caribbean, 23; off South America, 1; total, 94.

Loss Is Large.

That's a lot of good ships gone to the bottom. The anxious work of a host of good men on tanks, airplanes and what not presumably has been lost, not overlooking the precious oil tankers and their cargoes which are the life-blood of war. Still, we can get some satisfaction from the fact that, as was remarked Wednesday by Rear-Admiral Simon, commandant of the Fifth Naval District, the Axis has paid a terrible price in both submarines and men.

With the Allied necessity of rushing war material to the Soviet for the spring fighting, the route to the Russian port of Murmansk has become of vital importance to the Allies. This arctic rail-head is the hopper through which supplies are fed into the great Red mill which has been grinding out victory. Upon this route the Nazis are concentrating heavy attacks.

Greater naval protection is being furnished the convoys for Russia, placing a further strain on the already overworked American and British navies, and Red warships are jumping into the breach. Soviet fighting ships joined with the British in the recent victory over the Nazis who attacked a convoy on the Murmansk route. That battle probably was the prelude to a hot fight over this all-important sea passage.

Fleets in Many Seas.

This clash provided a welcome reminder that, while the Muscovite Navy rather hides its light under a bushel in the matter of publicity, it is very much on the job in numerous waters. Exact figures for the Red Navy are known only to the Russians. However, as long ago as November, 1940, Moscow said that Russia had the biggest submarine fleet in existence.

The Bolshevist Navy is widely distributed, for it has many seas to protect. For instance, London last October estimated that the Russians had in the Black Sea one battleship, twelve destroyers, fifty submarines and fifty motor torpedo boats. This fleet has played an important part in the battle of the Crimea, and forms a mighty barrier against the further efforts of Hitler to break into the Caucasus, or yet to drive across the Dardanelles into Turkey.

Berlin has credited the Russians with having in the Baltic two battleships, six cruisers, thirty destroyers, 100 submarines and many other ships of various categories. The Reds also have a fleet at Vladivostok in the Far East, including maybe 100 submarines.

The size of the arctic fleet isn't known, but the Russians have shown in several operations that they have considerable strength there. That will be invaluable to the Allies in the battle of the sea.

WASHINGTON—AND MURLEY—XXX PACIFIC.
FRASER, MEANWHILE, ORDERED TWO OF HIS CABINET MINISTERS TO FRAME
AMENDMENTS TO THE LIQUOR LICENSING ACT IN RESPONSE TO AN APPEAL FROM
LEADERS OF ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS THAT THE GOVERNMENT TAKE STEPS
AGAINST EXCESSIVE DRINKING. ALCOHOLIC CONTENT OF ALL LIQUORS WILL BE
LOWERED AND THERE WILL BE STRICTER CONTROL OF THEIR DISTRIBUTION.
THE PRIME MINISTER PRAISED THE AUCKLAND TRADES FOR THEIR VOLUNTARY
MEASURES TO REDUCE DRINKING BUT SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT
HESITATE TO TAKE STEPS IF SUCH VOLUNTARY ACTION PROVED INEFFECTIVE. #

LONDON, APRIL 3-(AP)-REUTERS QUOTED THE VICHY RADIO TODAY AS
STATING THAT PROME, ANCHOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS LINE IN WESTERN
BURMA, HAD BEEN EVACUATED BY THE BRITISH.
IT CREDITED THE INFORMATION TO "JAPANESE REPORTS."
THE VICHY ADVICES ADDED THAT JAPANESE AND BURMESE MOBILE UNITS HAD
FORCED THE IRRAWADDY RIVER AND PENETRATED INTO THE WESTERN PARTS OF
PROME.
(JAPANESE AND BURMESE HAVE BEEN PRESSING UPON PROME FROM
RANGOON, THE FALLEN CAPITAL OF BURMA. AS OF YESTERDAY, THE BRITISH
REPORTED 4,000 BURMESE WERE AIDING THE JAPANESE ON THE PROME FRONT

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ALONE, 1,000 OF THEM WEST OF THE CITY.)

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IN THE SITTANG SECTOR, AT THE EASTERN END OF THE UNITED NATIONS LINE, VICHY SAID CHINESE FORCES WERE WITHDRAWING NORTHWARD AND JAPANESE ADVANCE GUARDS ON THE MANDALAY ROAD WERE SAID TO HAVE REACHED A POINT NEARLY 45 MILES NORTH OF TOUNGOO.

CHUNGKING, APRIL 3-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL'S CHINESE TROOPS ATTACKED THE JAPANESE SOUTH OF KYONGON WEDNESDAY AFTER DRIVING THE INVADERS FROM THE TOWN THREE DAYS EARLIER AND CAPTURING QUANTITIES OF BOOTY, A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

KYONGON, ON THE CHINESE-BLOCKED ROAD TO MANDALAY, IS TEN MILES NORTH OF TOUNGOO WHICH THE JAPANESE WON EARLY THIS WEEK AFTER THE FIERCEST BATTLE OF THE BURMA CAMPAIGN AGAINST A DETERMINED CHINESE GARRISON WHICH FINALLY FOUGHT ITS WAY OUT OF ENCIRCLEMENT.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 3-(AP)-FEDERAL ATTORNEY GENERAL JOSE AGUILAR Y MAYA SAID TODAY ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE WITH THE FBI IN WASHINGTON TO COPE JOINTLY WITH FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES WHICH EXTEND TO BOTH SIDES OF THE U.S.-MEXICO FRONTIERS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MADE PUBLIC A LETTER FROM FBI DIRECTOR J.EDGAR HOOVER IN WHICH HOOVER SAID HE WAS "COMPLETELY DISPOSED TO COLLABORATE WITH YOU AT ALL TIMES."

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THREE WOMEN, SEEN FREQUENTLY IN THE FASHIONABLE COCKTAIL BARS AND NIGHT CLUBS OF THE CAPITAL, WERE ARRESTED TODAY IN THE ROUNDUP OF NAZI AGENTS. GEORGE NIKOLAUS, REPUTED HEAD OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO IN MEXICO, WAS ARRESTED EARLIER IN THE WEEK AND THE NEWSPAPER NOVEDADES SAID POLICE OF THE INTERIOR MINISTRY HAD SURROUNDED THE HOME OF ANOTHER PROMINENT NAZI.

Rome (from Italian Broadcasts) April 3 - (AP) - The government announced today that 20-centesimi coins -- would be made of pure nickel -- would be withdrawn from circulation by april 30.

STOCKHOLM, April 3 - (AP) - A Swedish communique

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declared today that a foreign plane flew over Haparanda, Swedish port on the Gulf of Botnia close to the Finnish frontier and dropped five bombs near a railway bridge.

It said no casualties or damage were reported and the plane turned back eastward towards finland.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) April 3 -- (AP) --

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The German radio said today that a break in Hungarian-Swiss sports relations had been announced in Budapest because Switzerland had cancelled a match between two national elevens without offering a reason.

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30.24-15779

HAVANA, APRIL 3 (AP)---HAVANA NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED TODAY A REPORT THAT A UNITED STATES FREIGHTER

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CARRYING 35,000 BAGS OF CUBAN SUGAR HAD BEEN TORPEDOED AND

SUNK SOMEWHERE NORTH OF CUBA. THE REPORT WAS CREDITED TO

MARITIME SOURCES.-

HAVANA, APRIL 3 (AP)--prime minister carlos saladrigas

joined [redacted] havana newspapers today in public expressions of

gratitude to the miami daily news and the miami herald for solving

a local newsprint shortage by offering 250 tons of their own supply.

diario de la marina said the miami papers had "saved their

havana colleagues from suspending publication for lack of paper".

hoy, pais and el mundo chimed in with such phrases as "a real

neighborly gesture" and "an unselfish, timely and noble attitude."

LEAGUE

BCANIC

U. S. Subs Hit 2 Jap Cruisers, Sink One; Five Other Enemy Vessels Also Torpedoed

AMERICAN FORCES ALONE ACCOUNT FOR TOTAL OF 29 OF FOE'S WARCRAFT

7 More "Sunk Or Probably Sunk" And 6 Supposedly Down

APR 5 1942

An Additional 40 Have Been Damaged, Navy Announces

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 4 — Hard-hitting American submarines have sunk or damaged four Japanese warships in recent days.

The navy announced today that the submersibles had:

Sunk a Japanese light cruiser near Christmas Island, south of Java.

Damaged another light cruiser with two torpedo hits in the same vicinity. After scoring its first hit, the submarine trailed its victim and scored with the second on the following day.

Damaged two seaplane tenders near Bali.

Besides these successes, the navy also reported the subs had damaged a Japanese naval supply ship near Lombok Island, not far from Bali, and a large transport and one unidentified ship in addition.

29 Warships In All Sunk

In all, the army and navy have classified twenty-nine Japanese warships as sunk, seven as "sunk or probably sunk," four "believed sunk" and two "possibly sunk." In addition, forty have been damaged.

These figures are confined to losses inflicted by the American army and navy, and thus take no account of Japanese ships sunk by the British, Dutch and Australians nor of their losses to the Japanese.

All New Losses

With naval officers emphasizing that the Japanese ship losses announced today had not been included in any previous announcements, the navy issued the following communique:

"*Southwest Pacific area:*

"1. Recent reports indicate that the following damage has been inflicted on enemy ships by United States submarines operating in waters of the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean.

(*a*) One light cruiser was sunk in the vicinity of Christmas Island, south of Java.

Another Damaged

(*b*) One light cruiser was damaged in the vicinity of Christmas Island by a direct torpedo hit and on the following day another direct hit was scored which is believed to have resulted in her sinking.

(*c*) Two seaplane tenders were damaged near the island of Bali.

(*d*) One supply ship was damaged in waters near Lombok Island.

(*e*) In the vicinity of Bali, one large transport and one unidentified ship were damaged by one torpedo hit each.

2. The above damage to the enemy had not been reported in any previous Navy Department communique."

700 Lost When Japs Sank Langley and Rescue Ship

APR 5 1942

Lack of Air Defense Blamed for Loss of Aircraft Tender and Naval Tanker which Went Down Later in Battle near Java

By The Associated Press

Washington, April 4.—The Navy has announced that virtually unopposed Japanese bombers sank the U. S. aircraft tender Langley in the battle of Java, but the southwest Pacific air tide was believed today to be turning, and Navy shipbuilding is far ahead of losses.

About 700 officers and men were lost when the Langley was sunk off Java February 27 and the Navy tanker Pecos was sent to the bottom nearby on March 1. The Pecos had been carrying the Langley survivors, and only about one-third of the crews of the two ships were saved, the Navy announced last night.

Official announcement also was made that the old fashioned, flush deck destroyer Peary was bombed and sunk about February 19 at Darwin, Australia.

Destroyers' Feat Revealed

Meanwhile, fuller details of an earlier engagement came to light. It was disclosed that Destroyer Division 59 of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet steamed back and forth through a Japanese convoy in a Macassar Strait night attack late in January, sent a number of enemy ships to the bottom with torpedoes and point-blank gunfire, and escaped with only minor damage to one ship.

Naval observers pointed out that when the battle of Java was fought U. S. vessels were handicapped by lack of air support. Now, however, the growing strength of American land-based units in northern Australia may reverse the picture. Both fighters and bombers of General MacArthur's forces sweep regularly over waters north of Australia.

The new sinkings brought to 25 the number of U. S. naval losses in the war. Thus far ten destroyers, one battleship, three submarines, one cruiser, one aircraft tender, two Coast Guard vessels, two tankers, one target ship, one cargo ship, one gunboat, and two miscellaneous type vessels have been officially listed as sunk.

But the launching of 16 destroyers, a battleship, two cruisers, two aircraft tenders and a number of other naval craft since Pearl Harbor dwarfs these losses. And tragic as they are, the losses became insignificant when compared with the official published list of naval vessels under construction as of June 30 last year—topped by 17 battleships, 12 aircraft carriers and 35 cruisers.

The Japanese, on the other hand, have lost at least 30 warships including a battleship, six cruisers and two airplane carriers. Their rate of new building is believed to be only a fraction of that of the United States.

From official and eye-witness accounts of the new sinkings came tales of individual heroism which matched anything in Naval history.

When one gun crew was knocked out by the blast of a bomb, another took over immediately. An officer stayed on a sinking ship to fight off a Japanese bomber's strafing attack on helpless men in the water.

the same six bombers struck at the Pecos again. Then a second flight of six planes dived at the tanker and loosed the third salvo of bombs. The ship was hit again, but the crew kept shooting.

Wouldn't Leave Bridge

Chief Storekeeper Saxton, gunnery control talker, was wounded in the arm but refused to leave the bridge.

Next, nine bombers attacked, and new hits were scored. The Pecos began to settle. The order was given to abandon ship. Saxton got the pay records of the crew and dived over the side with them.

Several lifeboats had been bombed out of commission, and about 50 men were killed and 50 wounded by the bombs. Dozens dropped overside with life belts.

Before the Pecos sank, a Japanese plane swooped low to bomb and machine-gun survivors in the water. Lieut. L. J. McPeake stayed with the Pecos to the last, manned the aft machine-gun and drove off the Japanese plane. He is missing.

Four hours after the attack began the Pecos sank. The men floated about for another four hours. Once they saw planes in the distance and heard bomb explosions, indicating that another ship was being attacked. Finally a destroyer appeared and picked up the survivors. Two-thirds of the officers and men of the Langley and the Pecos had been lost.

The Peary

Soon after the war began the Peary was bombed in Manila bay and a number of her officers and men were wounded. She escaped with other Asiatic Fleet units before Cavite was abandoned to the Japanese.

On the way to Australia she was bombed again while on a convoy trip.

Back at Port Darwin after this adventure, the Peary was sunk in a heavy bombing attack. Gun crews remained at their stations, firing their anti-aircraft guns until the water came up around them. Then they swam away as the ship went down. No men abandoned ship until it sank completely from under them. A number of survivors were rescued.

An enlisted man "gunnery control talker" refused to leave the bridge when he was wounded, and later risked his life in an attempt to save the ship's pay records.

The Langley, converted from a collier to become America's first aircraft carrier and later turned into a tender to serve both seaplanes and airplanes, had been reported sunk by the Japanese at least three times during the first month of the war. During this time the historic vessel, know to Bluejackets as the "old covered wagon," had gone undamaged.

Commander Robert P. McConnell, who commanded the Langley, and Lieutenant-Commander Elmer P. Abernethy of the Pecos gave details of the Java battles at San Francisco last night. Lieutenant-Commander John M. Bermingham of the Peary was killed in action.

The story of the convoy attack by Destroyer Division 59 was told by Commander Paul Talbot, who led the division.

Here are the stories:

The Langley

Early on the morning of February 27 a Japanese observation plane sighted the Langley and her escorting destroyers in the combat zone of the Indian Ocean north of Australia and south of Java. The Langley was carrying supplies.

About noon, Japanese bombers appeared and the Langley prepared for battle. The bombers made a series of approaches, then flew twice over the Langley in formations of nine planes each, dropping their bombs in clusters.

The planes were level bombers

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and flew at a height of abou
feet, mere specks themselves
a sky freckled with dark p
bursting anti-aircraft shells.

The first salvo came close.
second practically smothered th
Langley, exploding with terrific red
and yellow blasts that battered the
vessel so her crew was forced to
abandon ship, to await rescue by
the escorting destroyers.

Soon the destroyers had picked up
the survivors, all but 14 of the crew.
The U. S. destroyers then blasted
at the Langley, hastening her sink-
ing so she would not fall into Jap-
anese hands.

In her role as aircraft tender the
Langley still carried sections of the
flight deck she had as a carrier, but
it was no longer usable as such for
combat purposes. Thus the Ameri-
can vessels were unable to put
planes in the air and had no fighter
support during the battle.

The Pecos

The Pecos had been about 30 miles
distant when the battle began. As
soon as it was over, the destroyers
hastened in her direction to transfer
the survivors to the tanker and re-
sume combat duties.

The destroyers and tanker made
contact the next day near a small
island south of Java, but a forma-
tion of Japanese bombers appeared,
and a Japanese submarine was
known to be lurking somewhere in
the vicinity. This made it too dan-
gerous for the American vessels to
halt for the transfer.

At dawn the next day, March 1,
they made contact again. The Pecos
lowered a motor launch. Eleven
trips were made to the destroyers
and back. By 8 A. M. the transfer
of survivors was completed and the
Pecos headed for Australia.

Soon enemy planes were sighted.
The Pecos made ready for action.

About noon, a formation of six
dive bombers whined down on the
Pecos, dropping six projectiles. The
ship was hit. One explosion knock-
ed the crew from a gun. Another
crew took over.

After pulling out of their dives

Allied Planes Drive Off Japs

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Survivors Tell How Men Fought on Although Wounded

April 4—

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Navy petty officers, most of them veterans of many a tour with the Asiatic fleet, brought home yesterday first-hand accounts of escape from the Langley and Pecos as these ships sank beneath them in a rain of Japanese bombs.

They told a vivid story of men dying at their battle stations, of wounded struggling for hours in choppy seas as enemy submarines kept rescue craft at bay.

S. D. Ashcroft of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, chief pharmacist's mate aboard the naval tanker Pecos, recalled how "Jughead" Crider, a gun captain from Kentucky, came down to the dressing station shortly after the enemy's five-hour attack on the vessel began.

"Jughead" was wounded then, carried pieces of shrapnel in his back," Ashcroft said. "I dressed him and he insisted on going back to his gun. About an hour later he was brought down again, with fresh wounds. We couldn't save him."

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Hours Afloat

Chief Petty Officer R. D. Gross of Belmont, Cal., chief storekeeper aboard the Langley, like the rest of the tender's crew, was bombed off that ship one day and off the Pecos the next.

He remembers that the survivors of the second sinking fought through the seas from about 4 P. M. until long after dark before help arrived.

"Then the moon came up, and we could see the silhouette of the rescue vessel," he said, "those of us grouped together managed to reach her side and were hauled up.

"The word 'shipmate' has always meant a lot to Navy men, but never has there been a bunch of shipmates like that going aboard the rescue ship. They did everything for us."

There was J. M. Black of Lancaster, Pa., boatswain's mate first class and a gun captain on the Langley. In the thick of all the fighting, he saw ship's officers man the smaller guns as the bullets and bombs of the diving enemy aircraft decimated the regular crews.

Captain Uses Gun

There was Claude J. Hinds Jr., Fullerton, Cal., radioman first class aboard the Langley. He told how the Langley's doom had been staved off long enough to permit the rescue of all crew members not mortally wounded.

"Captain (R. P.) McConnell had given orders to prepare to abandon ship," the youngster said. "He was standing there on the bridge, instructing his men to take cover from the strafing Jap dive bombers, but peppering away at them himself with a machine gun, just as if he were potting ducks on a lake."

Then, quite unexpectedly, friendly shore-based fighter planes came over and drove off the Japanese squadron.

"This gave us a breathing spell," Hinds continued. "The wounded men were placed in one of the few remaining lifeboats and lowered away.

"But the boat had been damaged by shrapnel and the hull gave way as it was being lowered, dumping the wounded into the water and then falling over them.

"Lines were tossed down immediately, and some of those still on board leaped into the water to help pull their mates from under the lifeboat wreckage. None was lost."

Hinds said the appearance of the fighter planes afforded Captain McConnell the opportunity to destroy all information of value to the enemy and to have all floatable equipment cast overboard.

Shot Tail Off Enemy

Among the last to leave the ship was the executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. McPeake. He stood by a gun in the stern and shot the tail off the first Japanese plane to venture back.

Hinds reflected on the sometimes strange conduct of man under stress—in this case the choice of articles to carry with them the members of the Langley's crew made in leaving the vessel.

Hinds himself took along two oranges. He had not been long in the water before he noticed a Filipino messboy swimming with a Ouija board on his head.

"As the Langley drifted away, somebody looked back at the sinking ship and said, 'Old girl, you've had a long, hard life. Just take it easy now'."

Each man, following his particular line of duty, emerged from the engagement with one or more dramatic individual experience to relate, but Black, from his continual vantage point, got perhaps the most inclusive view.

Spotted by Enemy

"Shortly after 10 o'clock the morning of February 27 we sighted a single plane," he said. "It was a two-motored job and came over the Langley at moderately high altitude. It circled the ship and disappeared.

"At about 11.45 its 'big brothers' arrived—nine heavy bombers. Their bombs dropped on the port side amidships, striking the water right outboard.

"Then came the second wave. They saw the first bunch's mistake, had a better range on us and more time. Some bombs hit the ship. They must have been heavy, for the noise was terrific and the Langley shivered. There was some damage.

"Then another run. No bombs.

"Then the dive bombers, diving at the gun crews fore and aft and dropping bombs, some hitting, some missing.

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"At first their aim was good, but after a time they seemed to get excited. They strafed as they glided in, and we had some killed and some wounded. Fires started, but were quickly put out.

Capsizing Feared

"Up forward officers manned the smaller guns as the sailors were wounded. By now the ship was listing badly and we started throwing things over that would float. All the men fought bravely."

When it looked as if the Langley might capsize the order came to abandon ship, Black said, and shortly afterward an escort vessel picked up the survivors.

"The enemy did not sink our ship," he continued. "A rescue ship fired broadsides into her to keep the enemy from getting her."

When the Pecos, to which the Langley crew was transferred, in turn was attacked the next day, the Navy really got its dander up, Black said.

"Men who had been wounded came back from the dressing stations fighting mad, shaking their fists and cussing the Japs."

Depth Charges Dropped

But the battle for the Pecos was a hopeless cause, and once again the order to abandon ship was issued.

"The wounded were taken care of first, being put on boats in the water or held up by their shipmates," Black recounted. "A lot who had given up were told by their shipmates to 'hold on,' and a lot were saved that way.

"While we were still in the water, we heard firing in the distance. Then the rescue ship came into sight. We got in groups and hollered as loud as possible so the lookout could get our direction.

"As the rescue ship was picking up the men, submarines came around and fired two torpedoes and the ship had to leave. Twice it came back, but again had to leave.

"When it was well distant from the men in the water, it dropped depth charges. That caused great concussion in the water and may have weakened some of the men who drowned later on."

Oranges And A Ouija Board

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, April 4—Claude J. Hines, Jr., radioman, first class, aboard the Langley, reflected today on the sometimes strange conduct of men under stress.

When the Langley was sunk, he related, there were some odd choices of articles which the men carried from the stricken aircraft tender.

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Hines himself took along two oranges. He had not been in the water long before he noticed a Filipino mess boy swimming with a ouija board on his head.

As the Langley drifted away, he said, somebody looked back and said: "Old girl, you've had a long, hard life. Just take it easy now."

Langley Was Jack of All Trades in Its 29 Years of Service

By The Associated Press

Washington, April 4.—Possibly no other ship in the Navy had such an extraordinary history as that of the 29-year-old Langley, lost in the Java Sea.

Commissioned in 1913, the 11,050-ton vessel originally was a coal carrier, the Jupiter. She was equipped with electric drive, the Navy's first, and the installation was so successful that its principles were later employed in standard propulsion machinery for capital ships.

As the Jupiter, she was the first ship to pass through the Panama Canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic following the opening of the canal on August 15, 1914.

In 1919, when the question of carrying planes to sea as a fighting arm of the Navy was under discussion, the Langley was converted into the Nation's first aircraft carrier, and at that time given her first name in honor of the aviation pioneer, Professor Samuel P. Langley.

Used for Experiments

She was used for carrier experiments, especially in working out the design of the later carriers, the Lexington and Saratoga. She also was in actual service as a carrier with the fleet, but never proved too practical in that respect.

In 1937, the Langley was converted into a seaplane tender, the only one of her kind. A portion of her flight deck was cut away and the remainder was used chiefly, if not entirely, for carrying land planes from point to point overseas but not for actual takeoff and landing operations.

The Langley's seaplane tender function was to refuel and service planes landing on the water beside her. Thus she carried a sizable service crew for making light repairs.

Commanding Officer

Commander Robert P. McConnell, the rescued commanding officer of the Langley, entered the Navy as an enlisted man in the first World War.

A native of Oakland, Calif., he is now 46.

In 1917, he enrolled in the Naval Reserve as a seaman, second class, and was assigned to training in aviation.

He was commissioned an ensign in October, 1918, and ordered to San Diego for flying duty. He then had air duty with the Pacific Fleet from October, 1919, to June, 1922.

Service with the observation squadron of the battleship Arizona and as pilot and senior aviator on the cruiser Omaha followed. In 1927, he began two years' duty in the office of Chief of Naval Operations in Washington in the Division of Fleet Training.

From July, 1932, until June, 1934, he was general inspector of naval aircraft, central district, and liaison officer with the Army Air Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

After commanding the Naval Reserve aviation base at Miami, from 1937, he reported for duty on the Langley in July, 1940.

Destroyer's Skipper

Lieutenant Commander John Michael Bermingham, 36-year-old commanding officer who was lost with the destroyer Peary, had seen varied service with the Navy.

A native of New York city, he was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1929. He then served on the battleship Wyoming and received training at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla.

Service on various destroyers followed and a tour of duty on the target ship Utah—since sunk at Pearl Harbor.

After post-graduate study at the Naval Academy in 1936, he reported for duty with the U. S. S. Augusta, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. He served as executive officer on the U. S. S. Stewart before assignment to command of the Peary in 1941.

2 JAP PLANES SHOT DOWN BY ISLAND FORT

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Missiles Bursting With Huge Flames Explode Without Damage

Heavier Weapon Used By Foe To Pound Lines On Bataan

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 4—Corregidor's gunners parried a new Japanese air weapon—exploding incendiary bombs—by shooting down two enemy planes over the Philippine island fortress and probably damaging two others, the War Department reported today.

Frustrated in twelve days of intensive aerial attacks with usual-type bombs, the Japanese raiders dropped bombs which burst in the air with huge flames. The new tactics failed, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright advising that no damage resulted.

By downing two additional bombers, the anti-aircraft gunners swelled their score to seventeen officially reported to have been destroyed since the latest phase of the

hammering of the Manila Bay forts opened on March 24.

Brace For New Attack

On the nearby Bataan peninsula, the American-Filipino forces braced for a renewal of the Japanese offensive amid signs that another savage attack was imminent.

[A Berlin broadcast of Japanese reports claimed the lines on Bataan had been pierced by Japanese tanks and predicted fall of Corregidor soon, declaring the water reservoir had been smashed by bombs and that food supplies have run short.]

For three hours Friday afternoon, a communique said, Japanese light and medium artillery laid down an intense barrage which appeared to be preliminary to a new major assault, but the attack failed to develop.

The heavy fire led to the belief that the enemy had shifted from the south shore of Manila Bay a number of medium-caliber siege guns, which had fired for weeks on the bay forts without decisive effect. Official observers thought the guns were probably of 155-millimeter and 240-millimeter caliber, firing shells of about six and nine inches in diameter, respectively.

Planes Raid Defense Lines

The artillery barrage was accompanied by several sharp encounters between skirmishing patrols, while enemy dive bombers and attack planes raided front and rear lines of the defenders.

The new-type bombs were believed by officials to be probably oil-laden and exploded by mechanism timed to set off the charge just before striking the earth, in the same manner as a conventional fragmentation missile.

The report that some exploded high above Corregidor suggested that the timing was faulty, or that intense anti-aircraft fire forced the raiders to fly so high their calculations were upset.

To the invaders, incendiary weapons presumably appear particularly promising just now near the start of the driest and hottest season of the Philippines, which normally precedes several months of rainy weather.

Berlin Report on Philippines.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 4 (A. P.).—The German radio, quoting Japanese front reports from the Philippines, said the American line on Bataan Peninsula has been pierced by the Japanese and Gen. Wainwright's troops are being hard pressed by Japanese tanks.

The German announcer went on to say that the fall of Corregidor fortress was expected at any moment since the water reservoir has been smashed by direct bomb hits and food supplies have run short.

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German and Italian radio stations have frequently made claims regarding Japanese military activity far in excess of those made by Tokio itself.

Unsilenced By Japs

San Francisco, April 4 (AP)—Despite attempts by Japanese invaders to smash it, the Freedom radio still is operating in the Philippines, along with two other stations run by the United States Army, the Melbourne radio said today in a broadcast heard here by CBS.

The Freedom radio, the Australian announcer said, recently broadcast a message from President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, after his arrival in Australia. The Japanese failed in attempts to jam the broadcast, heard in Australia.

Jap Officials Moved To West Virginia Resort

Diplomatic And Consular Staffs To Be Quartered At White Sulphur Springs

Washington, April 4 (AP)—The State Department announced today that Japanese diplomatic and consular staffs who have been held at Hot Springs, Va., have been moved to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., pending exchange for American foreign service personnel held by the Japanese.

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The announcement said the approximately 300 Japanese officials will be assembled at the Greenbrier Hotel. They will join the German officials already at White Sulphur.

Yesterday the State Department announced that Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian diplomatic officials had been transferred from White Sulphur to Asheville, N. C.

Interned Japs Are Moved to West Virginia

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By the Associated Press.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 4.—About 300 Japanese internees, exchanging their temporary home in Virginia for one in the West Virginia mountains, came to the Greenbrier Hotel today to replace 242 other aliens who went to North Carolina.

A 13-coach train brought the Japanese from Hot Springs, Va., where they have been held since early in the war awaiting exchange for American diplomatic and consular officials in their homeland.

Uniformed West Virginia State troopers and Federal agents clustered about the little white railroad station as the aliens stepped out. Taxis carried some of them to the big hotel a half mile away while 150 or more walked the short distance.

Quarters for the Japanese were made available through the transfer yesterday of Bulgarian, Rumanian, Hungarian and Italian aliens to Asheville, N. C. Remaining behind were Germans variously estimated to number between 300 and 500. The hotel has a maximum capacity under normal conditions of about 1000 in the main building and surrounding cottages.

Motorists traveling U. S. Highway 60, which runs between the railroad station and the spacious hotel grounds, were halted by officers until the Japanese had passed through. Several hundred persons in all watched the transfer from train to hotel, which passed without incident.

Within a half hour after the train stopped all were inside and porters began the work of removing baggage from a half dozen cars.

Canada to Move 450 Jap Families Inland

Lethbridge, Alberta, April 4 (AP). Movement of approximately 450 Japanese families from Pacific Coast defense areas to southern Alberta will begin next week, William Andrews, of Lethbridge, supervisor of Japanese labor in southern Alberta, said in an interview today.

About 30 families will comprise the first group to be moved. Andrews expects the 450 families to be settled in this region by the first of May.

The families will be placed on farms.

Japanese Fanatical In Determination to Seize Washington

Lt. Comdr. Thach Tells Of Pacific Air Battle in Which O'Hare Starred

By the Associated Press.

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SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 4.—The Japanese have a fanatical determination to stop nowhere short of Washington, Lt. Comdr. John S. Thach related in a letter describing the destruction of 18 out of 20 attacking enemy planes. The air battle occurred February 20 as the Japanese attempted to attack a task force of the United States fleet on Pacific patrol.

Comdr. Thach is commanding officer of the crack Navy squadron of which Lt. Edward (Butch) O'Hare, hero of the engagement, is a member. The letter was written to Mrs. Thach and her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Leland Jones.

Shot Down First Plane.

"I was fortunate enough to meet and shoot down the first plane," the officer wrote. "It was a huge four-engined patrol bomber. I was beginning to feel sorry for them (it seemed a shame to shoot down this beautiful plane so majestically sweeping the sky) when they opened up on me with everything they had.

"After a clean, sharp attack at a vital spot they went down in flames and crashed into the water.

"As you can see by the papers, the Japanese are moving eastward with everything they have. And they have a fanatical determination to stop nowhere short of Washington, D. C. We could hardly agree to anything like that, could we?"

O'Hare Faced Nine Japs Alone.

Comdr. Thach wrote that "Buch O'Hare was the lucky one, and, incidentally, in my opinion, the outstanding hero of the battle."

"He wasn't in on the first wave and his wing man had trouble and couldn't attack. That left Butch alone facing nine of the Mikado's best.

"Before I could finish off the remainder of the first wave and take my section off to help him, Butch had shot down five Jap planes out of the formation in quick succession."

May Attend Pacific Talks

Ottawa, April 4 (Canadian Press)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is considering making a trip to Washington late next week to attend a meeting of the Pacific Council.

M'Arthur Asks Divine Aid

[By the Associated Press]

General MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia, April 4—In an Easter message, General Douglas MacArthur today asked divine guidance for his leadership in the forthcoming struggle in the southwest Pacific.

The Allied commander, meanwhile, continued conferences with Australian and American civil and military leaders in his vast organization task. He planned to work through Easter, which will be a particularly sober holiday throughout Australia this year.

Receives Greeting

MacArthur, an Episcopalian, native of Little Rock, Ark., received this message from W. P. Witsell, director of Little Rock's Christ Church:

"The church of your baptism sends Easter greetings and expression of faith and loving pride in you."

Asks Divine Guidance

MacArthur replied:

"At the altar where I first joined the sanctuary of God, I ask that you seek divine guidance for me in the great struggle that looms ahead."

A headquarters spokesman disclosed that President Manuel Quezon, soon after arriving in Australia from the Philippines, sent his people a message of inspiration and hope for broadcast through the army's Voice of Freedom Radio Station which blankets the Philippines.

To Comply, Rector Says

In Little Rock, Dr. Witsell said he would comply gladly with General MacArthur's request for a special prayer at tomorrow's Easter services and also would touch on the Pacific hero in his sermon, "A Message of Easter for our Times."

The rector determined only recently that MacArthur was baptized in his native city.

Acting on a hunch, he thumbed through the parish register and found the baptismal record of Douglas and his elder brother, Malcolm.

MacArthur Asks Divine Guidance

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Replies to Message From Church Where He Was Baptized

By the Associated Press

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 4.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur bespoke Easter-tide divine guidance "in the great struggle that looms ahead" today as confidence mounted in Allied quarters that the United Nations would be able to defend this Australian springboard for an eventual offensive in the Southwest Pacific.

Much of this confidence, it was disclosed, sprang from steady aerial reinforcements now making possible an air patrol of Australia's approaches so comprehensive that it should give three or four days advance warning of the appearance of Japanese invasion forces.

Allied aviation continued to dominate the skies, shooting down at least ten Japanese planes, and probably 12.

Six were destroyed in a raid on Koepang, Dutch Timor, and four others—bombers—were shot down in breaking up a raid on Darwin, where antiaircraft bagged two fighting planes. Two Japanese fighting planes also were listed as probably destroyed.

The few bombs dropped at Darwin killed two civilians but caused no damage, said a communique.

Message From Home Church

Gen. MacArthur, an Episcopalian from Little Rock, Ark., introduced the religious note in his military preparations in reply to a radiogram from W. P. Witsell, director of Little Rock's Christ Church, who said:

"The church of your baptism sends Easter greetings and expression of faith and loving pride in you."

In answer, Gen. MacArthur messaged:

"At the altar where I first joined the sanctuary of God, I ask that you seek divine guidance for me in the great struggle that looms ahead."

For the Allied generalissimo, however, Easter Sunday promised to be a day of feverish work. He continued his conference with American and Australian leaders, mapping strategy and organization.

Fresh from a visit to American encampments, Australian Army Minister Francis Forde declared Unitde States and Australian troops "are being welded together into one great army which will adopt an offensive, not a defensive, policy that will sweep to the sea any enemy daring to set foot on Australian soil."

Praises American Troops

The Americans "are like our own boys—very fine troops, of high physical standard. From their great leader down to the privates, they are men of whom any nation could feel justifiably proud."

Lieut. Gov. Hubertus J. van Mook of the Dutch East Indies expressed doubt, however, that the Japanese ever would attempt a full-scale invasion of Australia.

Noting that the Japanese drive already had been slowed down, either because they are not prepared to advance farther in this direction in the first place, or because of Allied blows, he said Japan might as a base by occupying some northern points.

Burma is the real danger spot, he declared.

Some quarters said clouds of corrosive dust from Matupi Volcano, usual at this time of year, may be hampering Japanese aerial operations from their base at Rabaul in attempt only to neutralize Australia New Britain.

Degree For MacArthur

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 4—National University announced today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had cabled acceptance of a doctor of laws degree. The degree will be conferred *in absentia* on June 12, the fifty-first anniversary of the assumption of chancellorship of the university by the general's grandfather, Arthur MacArthur, who was head of the institution from 1891 to 1896.

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New Air Forces Reach Australia

Van Mook Confident Allied Strength Can Hold Australia

Indies Official Believes Burma Is 'Real Danger Spot' in Pacific

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 4.—Voicing confidence in the growing strength of Australia's defenses, bolstered by men and equipment from the United States, Lt. Gov. Hubertus J. Van Mook of the Netherlands Indies declared today that any attempt to invade this continent would be "very risky" for the Japanese.

Dr. Van Mook, who sought refuge here when the Japanese overran Java, said in an interview that an all-out assault on Australia would involve vast transportation problems and extended lines of communication.

"I do not think the Japanese will attempt a full occupation of Australia," declared Dr. Van Mook, expressing belief that Burma was the "real danger spot" in the Pacific war theater.

United States and Australian troops "are being welded together into one great army which will adopt an offensive, not a defensive, policy that will sweep to the sea an enemy daring to set foot on Australian soil," Army Minister Francis M. Forde declared today after a visit to American encampments.

Might "Neutralize" Australia.

Dr. Van Mook said he thought it likely that the Japanese would try merely to "neutralize Australia as a base" for potential offensive operations by the United Nations forces.

"Their progress southward has been slowed down lately," Dr. Van Mook declared. "Perhaps they never were prepared to advance farther in this direction. Moreover, reinforcements are arriving here more quickly."

Dr. Van Mook's views on the possibility of an invasion attempt were not shared in all quarters, despite a lull in Japanese activity. Some observers interpreted the lull as merely the prelude to a major assault, while others expressed belief that the Japanese had overreached themselves and been compelled to slow down.

May Be Hampered by Winds.

There was general agreement, however, that continued heavy attacks on Japanese bases nearest Australia by United Nations bombers had affected the enemy's ability to continue his earlier offensive policy.

It was believed the Japanese also might be experiencing difficulty in operating from their air base at Rabaul, New Britain, because of the winds which at this season of the year usually spread vast clouds of corrosive dust from Matupi Volcano over the surrounding countryside.

Allied reconnaissance planes, meanwhile, maintained a ceaseless vigil against surprise attack. Military experts said these patrols should give Australia three or four days' warning of an impending invasion attempt from any base under Japanese control—except, perhaps, Timor, because of its nearness.

FORDE PREDICTS ONE GREAT ARMY

Australian Praises Troops in U. S. Camps.

Melbourne, April 4 (A. P.).—United States and Australian troops "are being welded together into one great army which will adopt an offensive, not a defensive, policy that will sweep to the sea any enemy daring to set foot on Australian soil," Army Minister Francis M. Forde declared today.

Following a visit to American encampments, Forde commented that the Americans "are like our own boys—very fine troops, of high physical standard.

"From their great leader down to the privates, they are men of whom any nation could feel justifiably proud.

"I believe they will successfully dovetail with our army and, in the words of Gen. MacArthur, stand as blood brothers in the fight for democracy."

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia, April 4 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Allied commander, continued conferences with Australian and American civil and military leaders today in his vast organization task. He planned to work through Easter, which will be a particularly sober holiday throughout Australia this year.

Australian Power Rises for Offensive Blows as Allied Supplies Flow In

10 of Foe's Planes Destroyed in Day

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MacArthur Meets Staff on Strategy; U.S. Troops Highly Praised by Forde

By The Associated Press

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 4.—Confidence mounted today in Allied quarters that the United Nations will be able to defend this Australian springboard for an eventual offensive in the southwest Pacific.

Much of this confidence, it was disclosed, sprang from steady aerial reinforcements now making possible an air patrol of Australia's approaches so comprehensive that it should give three or four days advance warning of the approach of Japanese invasion forces.

Allied aviation continued to dominate the skies, having shot down yesterday at least ten Japanese planes and probably twelve. Six were destroyed in a raid on Koepang, Dutch Timor, and four bombers were shot down in breaking up a raid on Darwin, where anti-aircraft bagged two and fighting planes two. Two Japanese fighting planes also were listed as probably destroyed. The few bombs dropped at Darwin killed two civilians, but caused no damage, a communique said.

MacArthur Holds Parleys

Easter Sunday promised to be a day of feverish work for General Douglas MacArthur. He continued his conferences with American and Australian leaders, mapping strategy and organization.

Australian Army Minister Francis M. Forde, fresh from a visit to American encampments, declared United States and Australian troops "are being welded together into one great army, which will adopt an offensive, not a defensive, policy that will sweep to the sea any enemy daring to set foot on Australian soil."

The Americans, he said, "are like our own boys—very fine troops, of high physical standard. From their great leader down to the privates they are men of whom any nation could feel justifiably proud. I believe they will successfully dovetail with our army and, in the words of General MacArthur, stand as blood brothers in the fight for democracy."

Lieutenant Governor Hubertus J. Van Mook, of the Dutch East Indies, expressed doubt, however, that the Japanese ever would attempt a full-scale invasion of Australia.

Van Mook, who sought refuge here when the Japanese overran Java, said in an interview that an all-out assault on Australia would be "very risky" and would involve vast transportation problems and extended lines of communication.

"I do not think the Japanese will attempt a full occupation of Australia," Van Mook declared, expressing the belief that Burma was the "real danger spot" in the Pacific war theater.

"Neutralization" Aim Seen

Van Mook said he thought it likely the Japanese would try merely to "neutralize Australia as a base" for potential offensive operations by the United Nations forces.

"Their progress southward has been slowed down lately," Van Mook said. "Perhaps they never were prepared to advance farther in this direction. Moreover, reinforcements are arriving here more quickly."

His views on the possibility of an invasion attempt were not shared in all quarters, despite a lull in Japanese activity. Some observers interpreted the lull as merely the prelude to a major assault, while others expressed belief that the Japanese had overreached themselves and had been compelled to slow down.

There was general agreement, however, that continued heavy attacks on Japanese bases nearest Australia by United Nations bombers had affected the enemy's ability to continue his earlier offensive policy.

It was believed the Japanese also might be experiencing difficulty in operating from their air base at Rabaul, New Britain, because of the winds which, at this season, usually spread vast clouds of corrosive dust from Matupi volcano over the surrounding countryside.

Headquarters spokesmen said President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines had sent a message of inspiration and hope to his people to be broadcast over the United States Army's radio, which blankets the islands.

United Nations Air Force Evacuated From Malaya

Now Being Distributed In Australia Among Training And Combat Stations

San Francisco, April 4 (AP). United Nations air personnel were evacuated from Malaya with scant loss, the Sydney radio reported today, and now are being redistributed in Australia among training and combat stations.

The broadcast, recorded here by CBS, quoted Australian Air Minister Drakeford as saying the rescued airmen included units of the RAAF, the RAF and the Dutch air force.

"He said that some of the men after a brief period of leave would be portioned to training schools in Australia," the radio continued. "Others would go to operation stations to stiffen with high battle experience the air crews operating in our north."

Guerrillas Active in Indies

Java Fights Japanese With Munitions Hid Away Last Year

SYDNEY, Australia, April 4 (AP).—Dutch circles said today that guerrillas were active against the Japanese in many parts of overrun Java and Sumatra. Munitions and food, hidden in western Java last year, now are being drawn on by the guerrillas, the Dutch said.

The irregulars were said to be taking a heavy toll of Japanese north of Tjilatjap, in Java, and to be interfering with the invaders' plans for using the harbor for an offensive against Australia.

10 More Jap Planes Bagged

Darwin, Australia, April 4 (AP)—United Nations' air forces shot down six Japanese planes over Koepang, Dutch Timor, yesterday, and four more over Darwin, it was announced today.

Two additional Japanese planes probably were shot down in the Darwin aerial fighting, it was added.

Of the four definite Japanese losses over Darwin, two were shot down by fighters and two by anti-aircraft batteries.

The announcement said the attacking force was intercepted before reaching the target area and only a few bombs were dropped. Two civilians were killed at Darwin but there was no property damage.

Guns Added Improved Flying Forts Jolt Japs

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By Clark Lee

Associated Press Staff Writer

Somewhere in Northern Australia, April 4.—Those Japanese Zero fighters are not any too eager to tackle Flying Fortresses any more.

Second Lieut. Robert Meyer of Birmingham, Ala., told me about it. I spotted him as a Princeton boy by his haircut and sure enough he was a classmate of "Butch" Konoye, son of Prince Fumuaro Konoye, the former Japanese premier and once captain of the Princeton golf team.

Meyer is copilot of a Flying Fortress now flying from a north Australian base after fighting in the Philippines and Java.

During the battles in the Philippines and Java the crews of the fortresses had tough going. The ships were older models without that stinger of twin 50-caliber machine guns in the tail.

The Japanese quickly found the blind spot and would fly in directly behind the fin, shooting from an angle on which the fortress' guns could not bear.

When the newer fortresses arrived it was a different story. The first encounter was disastrous.

Ensnare Zeros

"Our gunners held their fire until the Zeros climbed confidently into position about 100 yards behind the tail, then squeezed the trigger grips," Meyer said.

"One of our fortresses alone got five and perhaps six Zeros within a few minutes. Since then the Zeros will not attack unless they get above the fortresses.

"It used to be that we couldn't see what was going on," Meyer continued, "but now the pilots have a ringside seat and usually sight the Nips first.

"It happens like this. The leader takes the air and circles, we climb in behind and start grabbing altitude heading toward the target.

"My former chief pilot who can't be named since he is now a major was the sleepiest guy in the world and used to catnap all the way to the target area. Once he was there he was wide awake like the rest of us.

"We observe radio silence until we are near the target and then switch on the inter-plane phones.

Japs Climb Fast

"Those Zeros sure get upstairs fast in one big circle and they have been flying about our altitude. The pilots keep strict watch for the attackers and soon someone will call 'Oh, oh, there's half a dozen at 3 o'clock.'

"Then we turn in their direction, bank slightly and open fire. The Japs usually take only one pass, diving down fast and giving us a burst as they pass, but they do not return for more.

"Some Zeros refrain from attacking but have developed a new trick of flying at the same height as the fortresses about a mile away and radioing to ground antiaircraft the fortress' speed, altitude and directing the fire from below.

"After Bataan, where I've been accustomed to see nothing in the air but what our troops call 'J-40,' which is any Japanese aircraft, it was a wonderful experience to arrive in Australia and witness friendly planes flying to meet American pilots.

"Contrary to those on Bataan, these pilots have no complaints about certain of our pursuit ships, saying its heavier armament, protective features, level and diving speeds compensate for its inability to climb as fast as a Zero.

"Once a pursuit gets atop a Zero, it's one less Zero."

'Hell-Benters' Leader Missing

United States Army Headquarters, Australia, April 4 (AP)—The commander of a United States Army "hell-benters" pursuit squadron, Major Charles A. Sprague, is listed as missing in action—not as dead, as was erroneously stated in an Associated Press dispatch of April 3.

Authorities say it is possible that Sprague may still be alive at some remote spot.

U. S. Bombers Based In India Batter Jap Ships in Andamans

Flying Fortresses Flown Under Personal Direction Of Maj. Gen. Brereton

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, April 4.—Japanese ships moored in their newly won lair in the Bay of Bengal, from which Japan presumably hopes to prey on the United Nations supply route to India and China, have taken a heavy pounding from United States flying fortresses operating for the first time from bases in India.

The first communique issued by the New Delhi headquarters of the United States Air Forces in India announced that the huge bombers, flown under the personal direction of the United States Air Commander in India, Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, yesterday set fire to one Japanese cruiser and a troopship and probably damaged two other ships.

Gen. Brereton, who flew with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the First World War and was commander of the Army Air Force in the Philippines before going to India, was said to have led his bombers into action at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands. The Japanese occupied the islands last week.

The communique said:

"American flying fortresses of the United States Air Forces made their first attack from India today.

"Led by Maj. Gen. Lewis Brereton, commanding the United States Air Forces in India, a squadron of heavy bombers attacked the enemy's shipping at Port Blair, setting fire to one Japanese cruiser and one troopship and probably damaging two other ships.

"An enemy fighter was encountered and intense antiaircraft fire but no damage was sustained. All our aircraft returned safely."

Japs Blast Mandalay And Other Towns in Central Burma

British Units Complete Prome Withdrawal Under Air Attack

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 4.—Mandalay, storied city in Eastern Burma toward which the Japanese have pointed an invasion army, was heavily bombed yesterday by the Japanese Air Force, but no military damage was done, the British reported today.

A communique said a hospital caught fire and the patients had to be moved to safety during the bombing. It also reported two other towns in Central Burma were bombed yesterday, but said damage was slight.

Japanese bombs have fallen on Mandalay before. On February 19, the Japanese reported, they scored direct hits on military installations and inflicted heavy damage.

The communique said British troops had completed their withdrawal from Prome in Western Burma, despite "hard" infantry attacks by the Japanese and "severe air attacks."

The communique, issued in London this morning, follows:

"The withdrawal of our covering force from Prome proceeded satisfactorily yesterday. The enemy followed up hard, but was successfully dealt with. During the withdrawal our troops were subjected to severe air attacks causing some casualties.

"Mandalay was heavily bombed yesterday morning. No military damage was caused, though the hospital caught on fire and patients had been moved to safety. Two other towns in Central Burma were bombed yesterday. Damage was slight."

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 4 (AP).—Japanese headquarters announced today that Japanese Army planes destroyed 103 enemy planes in Burma from March 21 to March 30. "Enemy air forces in Burma have thus been nearly annihilated," the announcement said.

Calcutta, India, April 4 (AP)—A Bengal Government communique said an alert was sounded in the Calcutta area yesterday, but no air raid occurred.

SEEK TO BAR JAPS' THRUST AT MANDALAY

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New Lines Above Prome And Toungoo Still Guard Oil Fields

Reports From Battle Front Stress Lack Of Air Support

[By the Associated Press]

Columbo, Ceylon, April 4—Air-raid sirens sounded here briefly this afternoon and British fighter planes took off on patrol duty, but there were no reports of bombs being dropped.

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 4—Outnumbered British and Chinese troops took up st onger new positions north of fallen Prome and Toungoo tonight in a grim effort to halt fierce Japanese drives toward the Burma oil fields and toward Mandalay, already under heavy fire from enemy bombers.

Military men said there was no doubt that the Japanese would continue without pause their thrusts t the rich prizes north of the battlefields before the monsoon—due within three weeks—bogs down the Nipponese war machine and restricts Japanese warplanes which now pour down death unopposed from the skies.

Scant Information Given

Beyond the cryptic announcement that the Japanese who followed up the British withdrawal from Prome had "been successfully dealt with," there was scant information about the progress of fighting since the key towns were given up.

The battle lines still were some 200 or more miles south of Mandalay, but only forty to eighty miles from the rich oil fields which feed the Allied battle planes and their mechanized equipment.

Mandalay, on the main railroad from Rangoon to the Lashio terminus of the Burma road, was blasted heavily Friday by Japanese bombers which apparently met no effective opposition. The British said a hospital was hit but that no military damage was done. Mandalay had been bombed before. Heavy damage was inflicted on military and civilian property February 19.

Control Air For Ten Days

The Japanese, who have controlled the Burma air for ten days following knockout blows on RAF and American Volunteer Group airports in central Burma, raided two other central Burma towns which the military did not name.

The oppressing weight of Japanese air superiority was underlined once more in the British communique which said British troops quitting Prome were "subjected to severe air attacks causing some damage." Enemy infantry tried to exploit the confusion created by the planes but were beaten back.

Only Break In News

For many days the only break in the depressing aerial news has been last night's first United States communique from New Delhi, relating how United States Flying Fortresses under the personal leadership of Maj. Gen. Lewis Brereton had found and fired a Japanese cruiser and damaged other ships at Port Blair in the enemy-occupied Andaman Islands, 750 miles from Calcutta.

The communique came as unexpected and warming news to the British.

A communique from the Chinese armies under the command of United States General Joseph W. Stilwell said there was no report from the Toungoo front in eastern Burma. Minor patrol engagements along the Thai border were fought yesterday.

Japs Report Lishui Raids

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 4 (AP).—Heavy formation of Japanese planes bombed airfields at Lishui (Chuchow), Chekiang Province, 235 miles from Formosa yestreday, causing considerable damage to installations and military equipment, the Japanese expeditionary forces in China announced today.

Planes To Take Aid To China

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, April 4—Large American-built transport planes will soon be carrying war materials from India to China and it is expected that they will be able to handle a substantial portion of the tonnage which formerly flowed over the Burma road, an official announcement said today.

Work, meanwhile, was reported progressing on construction of two overland supply routes from India to China, one of which, it was said, may be ready within a month. Though both traverse regions which have a long rainy season, the roads will be "weatherproof," authorities said.

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Jap Demands On Reds Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, April 4—The Chinese press today displayed what it called British reports that Japan had demanded withdrawal of the Russian army from Siberia's Manchoukuoan frontier and evacuation of certain airfields and other strategic points considered vital to Japanese security.

The newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* said that if such demands actually were presented Russia's reply would be a flat rejection.

"With the Nazis sharpening their swords for a spring offensive against Moscow," this newspaper went on, "the time is becoming ripe for a Japanese attack on Siberia. . . . War between Russia and Japan is unavoidable. When the time comes Chinese troops will move swiftly to Russia's support."

Moslems Hint Cripps Plan Rejection

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 4—Declaring that Britain's plan for post-war Indian dominion status would "keep Moslems tied to the chariot wheels of Hinduism," Mohammed Ali Jinnah indicated today that the autonomy proposal already rejected by the powerful all-India Congress party also was unsatisfactory to the Moslem League.

Jinnah, leader of India's second largest party, expressed deep disappointment that the "entity and integrity of the Moslem nation was not expressly recognized" in the offer outlined by Sir Stafford Cripps in an effort to bring the Indians whole-heartedly into the war effort.

Hindus Discuss War

The All-India Congress working committee, representing the most powerful of the factions to which proposals have been addressed by Cripps, met for about two hours today.

Dr. Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, Congress president, said the meeting considered the situation in Bengal and Assam in view of the warfare nearing from Burma and discussed what lead the organization should give the country.

Gandhi Advises Group

He added that Mohandas K. Gandhi, revered Nationalist leader, had delayed his departure from the capital for a day to give the committee the benefit of his advice.

Cripps today called upon Louis Johnson, personal representative of President Roosevelt in India.

Earlier Jinnah declared in Allahabad that the Moslems would never accept any British plan that would prevent their achievement of a separate state.

Addressing the Moslem League he referred to the current plan as "a bare skeleton of proposals which would obviously require a lot of filling in and adjusting before it can be made acceptable."

"It is obviously one of those cases," he said, "where details are and will become more vital than a bare statement of certain principles."

Chiang Move Denied

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who as a past president of the Congress Party is one of the ranking Indian nationalist leaders, denied a report widely circulated yesterday that he had received a message from the Chinese Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, urging acceptance of the British plan in general.

He received a letter a few days ago from Madame Chiang, he said, but this was a personal note dealing, among other things, with the prospective marriage of his daughter, Indira.

WAVELL ACTS TO WIN INDIA TO WAR PACT

General Confers With Key Party Leaders On Cripps Plan

Fear Develops That Religious Strife Impends If Parley Fails

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 4—The chances of favorable reception to Britain's freedom proposals were kept alive today by the entry of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell into the negotiations, and by evidences that the two major political elements, the Moslem League and Congress Party, were giving careful second thought to their decisions.

Weighing heavily with dominant Congress party leaders, informed sources believed, was the realization that it would be catastrophic if Sir Stafford Cripps, the British special envoy, left India without a solution and the country were left to face possible religious war at a time when Japanese invasion is threatened.

Renewed Consideration

Some evidences that the powerful Congress party was giving renewed consideration to the Brit-

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plan, already rejected co
ly, was seen in the state
Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, pa
president, that the working committee at a two-hour session had considered the situation in Bengal and Assam in view of the warfare approaching from Burma.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, inspirer of the nationalist movement, who had delayed his departure to give the committee his advice, told newspaper correspondents that he still was observing "strict silence," but when asked if he would advise Bengal to follow his policy of non-violence, replied:

"I would advise the whole world to do so—not only Bengal."

Confers With Nehru

General Wavell, British commander in chief in India, conferred with Cripps, then received Azad and Pandit Nawaharlal Nehru, past president of the Congress party.

Wavall is expected to see Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, next week.

It was presumed that Wavell told the Indian leaders how far Britain was prepared to go in compromising on the all-important issue of defense, the direction of which Britain originally insisted should be left solely to her.

Chances Believed Good

If the British were willing to appoint an Indian to the executive council to take charge of recruiting and morale, leaving direction of strategy to Wavell, informed quarters believed the chances of agreement was fairly good.

A memorandum presented by Sir Tej Bahadar Sapru and Dr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, non-party spokesmen, outlined such a compromise formula and said it should not be difficult to define the sphere of the Indian representative and that of Wavell.

Jinnah's truculent speech at Allahabad today, where he declared India's 77,000,000 Moslem minority never would accept a British plan that would prevent their achievement of a separate state, was believed in informed quarters to be a bargaining effort.

Demands Partially Met

Britain's proposal of self-determination for the individual states at least partially guaranteed the league's great demand—freedom from Hindu electoral domination—but Jinnah said it would "keep Moslems tied to the chariot wheels of Hinduism."

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However, the league has not formally committed itself.

Although Congress party leaders do not like it, they find it difficult to oppose the clause allowing provincial secession since it gives the Moslems the same right of self-determination which the party so long has demanded for India as a whole.

Few intelligent Congressmen deny, moreover, that since 1937, when their party took office in seven of the eleven provinces of British India, antagonism between the 240,000,000 Hindus and the Moslems has begen widespread.

Seen As A Symptom

Jinnah's ardent reception yesterday, when he arrived at Allahabad to shape the final answer to Cripps, appeared to be a symptom of Moslem determination not to submit to Hindu domination.

A factor strongly influencing Congress party deliberations was the conviction that if the Congress party finally rejected the plan, Jinnah would be in a position to tell his followers that the Congress thus had shown itself unwillingly to allow India's Moslems to decide their future.

Congress leaders realize such a situation opened the grave possibility of internal religious war.

Gandhi Silent On Proposal

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 4—Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Indian millions, made this comment today when asked for his views on the British independence proposals:

"I am convinced that I serve the country's cause by observing strict silence and you should respect my wish."

Asked just before he left New Delhi if he would advise Bengal to follow non-violence at present, Gandhi replied:

"I would advise the whole world to do so—not just Bengal."

Roosevelt Message To India

Washington, April 4 (AP)—The White House said today that Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal minister to India, who arrived at New Delhi yesterday, carried a letter from the President to an unnamed India leader. The contents were not disclosed here.

India Builds Ships

New York, April 4 (AP)—A British broadcast heard by CBS said today more than 300 ships including naval corvettes, trawlers and minesweepers, are under construction in Indian yards where more than 30,000 men are employed in shipbuilding and repairing.

Cripps Wins Praise Of Trans-Jordan

April 4—

CAIRO (AP)—Tewfik El Huda Pasha, Premier of Trans-Jordan now visiting Cairo, said yesterday he was "delighted at the step taken by Great Britain in India which indicates the sincerity of the United Nations' desire for self-determination and the maintenance of the rights of small nations."

The Premier, who presumably speaks for millions of Moslems in the east Mediterranean area, made his statement in an interview.

While Sir Stafford Cripps is in India endeavoring to obtain Indian unity, the leaders of the eastern Mediterranean area are aware that their countries lie between the aggressors and they are now strengthening their common bonds to aid the democracies.

Ancient feuds are being buried to clear away barriers to unity. Notably, Trans-Jordan's Emir Abdullah recently agreed to accept the conquest of Hedjaz by the Saudi Arabian King, Ibn Saud. This has been a longstanding source of trouble.

Efforts also are being made to bring Yemen into the Arab bloc, it is understood. Thus far Yemen's aged Imam Yehia has maintained strict isolation, but informed quarters here believe Ibn Saud may be able to influence him.

SHUTTLE BOMBING WAGED ON FRANCE

R. A. F. Planes Strike at Wide Nazi Territory.

Southeast Coast of England, April 4 (A. P.).—British fighters, some so high they were nearly out of sight and others skimming the housetops, flew in waves tonight from the Kentish coast toward the German-occupied continental coast. As the first formations returned from their offensive sweeps, others set out for occupied France and other Nazi territory in shuttle bombing service.

Off for France.

London, April 4 (A. P.).—British bombers escorted by fighter planes thundered across the channel this morning, apparently headed for Boulogne, in German-occupied France.

Eleven British fighter planes were lost today in offensive sweeps against northern France in which five German craft were shot down, the Air Ministry announced. Railways near St. Omer were attacked by R. A. F. bombers which the fighters protected.

A British fighter-bomber swooped on a German airfield in northern France last night and destroyed a Heinkel 111 just returning from a raid against England, the British said. The Air Ministry announced other British craft attacked airdromes and a railway junction in the same area.

Several enemy bombers dropped explosives on a west England town this afternoon, causing some casualties and damage.

A German aircraft caused slight bomb damage in southwest England on a solo attack last night, a communique reported.

The German-controlled Paris radio reported that the R. A. F. caused a number of casualties in a raid during the night on Brugge, Belgium.

RAF AND NAZIS BATTLE OVER FRENCH COAST

British Report 11 Planes Lost And Claim 5 Of Enemy

Report All Of Bombers Reached Objectives And Dropped Loads

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[By the Associated Press]

London, April 4—The most violent daylight air fighting of the spring raged over the continental coast today as row upon row of high-flying British battle planes swept over the Channel and returned with eleven of their number missing from a bloody encounter with Nazi defenders.

German radio accounts of the action said their new type Focke-Wulf fighting planes and heavy calibre anti-aircraft guns smashed up strong formations of British fighters protecting a dozen twin-motored bombers along the French and Belgian coasts.

List Five Nazis Destroyed

This account claimed twelve of the British planes were downed and that all the German planes were safe, but the British said they destroyed at least five of the Germans.

The British communique described railways in the region of St. Omer as the objective. The Germans said most of the raiders were driven off from their target and only a few bombs dropped.

Observers along the southeast British coast said some waves of RAF fighters flew to the attack so high they could hardly be seen, while others barely skimmed the waves.

Linked To Nazi Attacks

Linked with the heavy German attacks Thursday night along the southeast coast in which the Nazis may have been attempting to forestall any commando raids similar to those on St. Nazaire and Bruneval, today's action suggested that both sides were girding for furious spring warfare across the Channel.

All the bombers reached their objectives and unloaded their lethal cargoes and all were escorted safely home across the channel, the Air Ministry said. Spitfires of the fighter command fended off the German attackers in fierce dogfights.

One wing of fighters encountered forty enemy aircraft endeavoring to attack the British formation from above and beneath. In the ensuing combats many of the enemy were hit and damaged but the Air Ministry said it was impossible to observe the full results.

Many fights were at 25,000 feet.

One wing destroyed four Nazi planes. The wing commander got one with his first burst and then destroyed another with his second round.

A squadron leader, returning today from daylight assaults on the enemy-held French coast that kept a stream of RAF planes shuttling across the English channel, said, "This is just a starter."

ENGLISH TOWN BOMBED

LONDON, April 4 (AP).—Several enemy bombers dropped explosives on a West England town this afternoon, causing some casualties and damage.

A 24-Year Time Bomb

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London, April 4 (AP)—British time-bomb disposal experts figure the time element at twenty-four years or more in the case of their newest find.

It's a dud weighing fifteen to twenty pounds, a featherweight by 1942 standards, of a type which Zeppelins dropped on London in the World War.

Bomb-squad men—skilled in digging up the new delayed-action explosives — nonchalantly wrested it from the City Printing Works chimney, near the Associated Press office, which was damaged in the big fire raid of 1941.

British Bomber Crew Interned

Lisbon, April 4 (AP)—A British bomber made a forced landing tonight on the beach at Costa Dacaparica, ten miles southwest of Lisbon. The four-man crew fired the craft, dined at a nearby hotel, then surrendered for internment.

Attacks on Malta Cost 59 Airplanes

April 5—

VALLETTA, Malta (AP) — British fighters and ground defenses destroyed or damaged 176 Axis planes over Malta during March, it was announced last night as they added six and possible 12 German more bombers to the toll.

The British announced that 59 enemy craft certainly were shot down in March, 23 others probably destroyed and 94 damaged.

The Germans continued incessant day and night bombings of the bomb-pocked Mediterranean base yesterday, dropping many explosives.

It was announced yesterday that 230 persons were killed last month by Axis bombers in the heaviest monthly death toll since the war started.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) (AP) — The German radio broadcast last night that a mass formation of dive bombers made heavy raids on Malta yesterday after the airdromes at Halfa and Lavenezzia had been raided the night before.

"The attacks were mainly directed against the harbor installations at Valleta and military objectives in the por," the German account said. "One cruiser in the docks received a direct hit on the bow with bombs of the heaviest caliber."

British Planes Raid Airdrome On Libya Front

Shoot Down Nazi Fighter at Derna; Defenders of Malta Fell Four Bombers

CAIRO, April 4 (AP).—The Royal Air Force announced today that the Axis airdrome at Derna was bombed yesterday for the second successive day, and said that one German fighter plane was shot down and others were damaged.

In Axis raids on Malta Thursday and yesterday British fighter planes shot down one German bomber and anti-aircraft guns three others, the communique said.

Berlin Reports Raids

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 4 (AP).—The German radio said tonight that mass formation of dive-bombers made heavy raids on Malta today after the airdromes at Haifa and Lavenezzia had been raided the night before.

"The attacks were mainly directed against the harbor installations at Valletta and military objectives in the port," the German account said. "One cruiser in the docks received a direct hit on the bow with bombs of the heaviest caliber."

Italians Report Air Attack On Egyptian Railway

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 4.—Axis aerial attacks have hit the Alexandria-Mersa Matruh railway effectively at several points and a medium-sized tanker bound for Malta has been torpedoed and sunk by an Italian submarine, the high command said today.

Several dozen vehicles were reported set afire or heavily damaged by air force action against a British motorized column.

"On the Cirenaica (Eastern Libya) front enemy reconnaissance patrols clashed with our armored units which repulsed the enemy attacks with losses on armored vehicles and men," the high command said.

Air fights with German and Italian formations were said to have cost the British 17 planes.

"One of our planes has failed to return to its base," it was reported.

The British general headquarters communique issued in Cairo was confined to a statement that "patrol activity was on a restricted scale in Libya yesterday."

The R. A. F. announced that the Axis airdrome at Derna was bombed yesterday for the second successive day and said one German fighter plane was shot down and others were damaged badly.

Waning Moon Cuts Fear In Syria of Nazi Attack

Provides Greater Protection During Blackouts

BEIRUT, Syria, April 4 (AP).—Fear of a direct German attack on Syria this month has diminished as a waning moon provided this country with greater night-time protection.

A full moon this week was so bright one could easily read a newspaper in the streets, and the city and its harbor, although blacked out, were sharply silhouetted against the background of mountains which rise just behind.

By the next moon, it is felt, it will be too late for Fuehrer Adolf Hitler to throw a force against this area with any hope of having the operation cleaned up by the time he opens his expected drive against Russia.

One of the difficulties of a direct attack on Syria is that the nearest hopping-off place, the Dodecanese Islands, is too distant to permit the Germans the fighter protection in the air they had in Crete. To achieve this, they must first take some half-way place, such as Cyprus.

Meanwhile, defense preparations are continuing. The New Zealand force, including veterans of Greece, Crete and last winter's campaign in the western desert, has joined Australian, Free French and British units. Work on fortifications is being pushed and more man-power and materials are scheduled to arrive.

War Fails To Interfere With Jerusalem Rites

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Ancient Ceremony At Church Of Holy Sepulchre Marks Eve Of Easter

Jerusalem, April 4 (AP)—The worries of the world at war failed to interfere today with the ancient ceremony at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre marking Holy Saturday.

All of Holy Week was devoted to worship and solemn rituals at this birthplace of the Christian religion.

A Latin Patriarch led a procession of worshippers through the doors of the church and lighted an ornate lamp with a blow against a stone, symbolizing the body of Christ. Candles of the worshippers were lighted from the lamp and the devotional procession moved through the length of the church. The service ended with a Litany mass.

Exchange of Wounded Is Begun Between Britain and Italy

Ships Carrying Prisoners Meet for Transfer At Smyrna, Turkey

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 4.—Britain and Italy started exchanging their sick and wounded prisoners of war today when ships carrying the broken captives met at the Western Turkish port of Smyrna, also known as Izmir.

Negotiations conducted through a third country—identified only as "a protecting power"—set in motion the machinery for the exchange, the Foreign Office said.

"In view of the nature of the operation, further details cannot be given at this stage, but a full statement, including the names of those repatriated, will be issued when it is completed," the Foreign Office declared.

Italians More Numerous.

A British spokesman said the Italians to be repatriated "will be far more numerous" than the British from "the inevitable fact that the British Empire holds far more prisoners than Italy."

The ratio of Italian to British prisoners is believed to be not less than 5 to 1, it was said.

The exchange will be made from hospital ships and it has been suggested that each side send one ship to Izmir to make the swap.

The spokesman insisted that the British side of the negotiations were conducted on the lines of the Geneva and International Red Cross conventions on prisoners of war that the "obligation to repatriate is absolute and takes no account of the relative numbers on either side."

Independent medical commissions reviewed cases on both sides, he added.

Second Repatriation Effort.

The British-Italian plan is the second effort to repatriate sick and wounded prisoners since the start of this war. A previous attempt negotiated between Great Britain and Germany failed last October because, the British said, the Germans refused to release entire prisoner groups, irrespective of their numbers.

The Germans asked for a "prisoner for prioner" exchange which the British refused. The British War Secretary H. D. R. Margesson, told the House of Commons the British had intended to release about 150 Germans for 1,200 Britons held in Reich territory.

British And Italian Prisoners Exchanged

Hospital Ships Effect Transfer Of Sick And Wounded At Turkish Port

London, April 4 (AP)—Britain and Italy began today the first exchange of sick and wounded prisoners between major belligerents since this war began.

Hospital ships, one carrying Italians from Africa and the other bringing British from Italy, met at Smyrna, West Turkish port, for the transfer.

The exchange was negotiated after six months' work and was made without regard for relative numbers of prisoners.

An earlier transfer, planned between Britain and Germany, fell through at the last minute because of a dispute over numbers to be exchanged.

De Gaulle Given American Recognition In West Africa

U. S. Consulate General Set Up At Brazzaville. Free French Cameroons Control Approved

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(By the Associated Press)

Washington, April 4—The United States gave formal recognition today to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's control over French Equatorial West Africa and the French Cameroons, strategic territory along the supply route to the Middle East and India.

The action, bringing closer ties between this country and the Free French, came in the announcement of the establishment of a consulate general in Brazzaville, capital of the French possession directly across the Atlantic from Natal, Brazil, and taken "in view of the importance of French Equatorial Africa in the united war effort."

Statement Of U. S. Policy

Recognition of the African Free French territory came a month after similar approval of de Gaulle authority over New Caledonia, strategic island off the western coast of Australia, valuable also for its large deposits of nickel.

In recognizing Free French authority in the Pacific islands, the United States said its policy would be governed "by the manifest effectiveness with which those authorities endeavor to protect their territories from domination and control by the common enemy."

Similarly, today's announcement stressing "the importance of French Equatorial Africa in the united war effort," declared that "this Government has treated with the French authorities in effective control of French territories in Africa and will continue to treat with them on the basis of their actual administration of the territories involved."

Under London Committee

"The French territories of Equatorial Africa and the French Cameroons are under the effective control of the French National Committee established in London," the announcement continued, "and the United States authorities are cooperating on matters relating to these territories with the authorities established by the French National Committee."

There was no official indication of what effect this extension of recognition of General de Gaulle might have on United States-Vichy relations, recently reported on the mend.

General de Gaulle in a speech Wednesday in London declared that "Free France has only one justification for being in the camp of freedom—that of being the true France and of being treated as such by her co-belligerents."

Area And Resources

In the heart of Africa with a seacoast on the South Atlantic, French Equatorial Africa has an area of 959,256 square miles and a population (1931) of 3,418,066, including 4,949 Europeans. Its resources include wild rubber, copper, lead and zinc. The Cameroons, obtained by France from Germany in the first World War, has an area of 166,489 square miles and a population (1938) of 2,516,623, including 3,106 Europeans.

Maynard Barnes, American foreign service officer recently stationed in Iceland, was named consul-general at Brazzaville. Barnes is now on leave and Lawrence Taylor, another State Department official, has been dispatched to open the office. Barnes will go to Africa after his leave of absence expires.

Reich "Disappointed" With Vichy, Doriot Says

Vichy, April 4 (AP)—Jacques Doriot, pro-Fascist collaborationist, returning to Paris from a visit to his anti-Soviet French unit in the German army, said today that Germany was "disappointed" because France is not accepting the chances offered her for reconciliation.

Germany had trusted that the RAF's bombing of factories in the Paris suburbs would lead Vichy to "take a decisive step in the direction of the nations struggling against Bolshevism and Anglo-Saxon plutocracy," he said.

Moreover, there was "surprise provoked in Germany," by "democratic and pro-British reminiscences which show themselves in the Riom trial," he added.

A number of Paris newspapers came out with renewed attacks against the Vichy Government after several days of moderation pending the outcome of discussions between Pierre Laval and Marshal Petain.

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Vichy Air Force Stronger Than France's in '39

Totals About 1,000 Planes; Was Permitted to Parry British, Bergeret Says

VICHY, April 4 (AP).—General Jean-Marie Bergeret, French Secretary of Aviation, revealed today that the Vichy government has received "special permission,' presumably from the Germans, to increase its air force and now has approximately 1,000 modern war planes, or more than France had at the beginning of the war.

"Each British attack earned us authorization to put some units into service," the general said, speaking at the inauguration of a French aviation exhbiition.

"In addition, a big effort has been made to reconstitute the lines of empire interest — a reconstitution which aided powerfully in upholding France's sovereignty over her colonial territories. Thus, the air link between the mother country and Djibuti (in French Somaliland) plays a big part in the magnificent resistance of that colony to British pressure."

When he said the air force now contained 1,000 modern warplanes, General Bergeret added: "That is to say, more than in September, 1939."

He said the special permission to put units into service was granted with a view to meeting British attacks.

Breadless Weeks Ahead

MARSEILLES, France, April 4 (AP).—Max Bonnafous, Provincial Prefect in the Marseilles region, called an emergency meeting of all Mayors of the region today to deal with the wheat crisis, and announced that France is threatened with six breadless weeks.

He said a drive has been launched to force farmers and bakers to turn over wheat withheld from government control, estimating the amount illegally withheld at approximately 1,400,000 tons.

"Last January," Bonnafous said, "the shortage reached 2,000,000 quintals (about 200,000 tons) of wheat, taking into account the agricultural situation. On March 1 the shortage was at 5,000,000 quintals (500,000 tons). This shortage, if it is not made up, will mean six breadless weeks for the people."

In the face of the bread crisis, the German occupation authorities have lowered their demand for 5,000,000 quintals of wheat to feed French prisoners of war in Germany to 4,000,000 quintals.

Bonnafous said thirty-seven bakers already had been arrested for withholding wheat from government control and were interned for from one to six months.

"Recently," he added, "two conferences of prefects were held in Vichy at which the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture and Foods informed them of France's situation in regard to her wheat supply. That this situation is grave was not concealed from the public."

Some Districts Penalized

LYONS, Unoccupied France, April 4 (AP).—Reductions of as much as 20 per cent in daily bread rations were ordered in some districts of the Lyons region today in reprisal for farmers' refusal to turn over their wheat to government distributing agencies.

The Prefect of the Lyons region said areas in the Ain and Saone-et-Loire Departments, "where deliveries of wheat have been inadequate," would be affected by the order.

A warning of "pitiless penalties" for failure to submit to government control was given a week ago by the Cabinet and was followed, a day later, by a plea from Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain to farmers to realize the gravity of the food situation.

Faux Pas In Vichy

(By the Associated Press)

Vichy, April 4—Americans were more than slightly puzzled today when an air force band paraded through the streets blaring, "Marching Through Georgia" to open "French aviation week."

A band member explained that musicians thought the Georgia of the song was the province in Russia.

30.24-15787

30.24-15787

OUSTED BY QUISLING

Swedish Writer Is Expelled for Norse Reports.

Stockholm, April 4 (A. P.).—Karl Axel Tunberger, correspondent for the Stokholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter, has been expelled from Norway because, he said, Major Vidkun Quisling, Premier of the German-sponsored Government, objected to his stories on conditions there.

Tunberger declared the situation in Norway was daily growing more strained, with opposition to Quisling increasing, and that the Germans themselves were not altogether satisfied with his administration.

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The British radio said today that Quisling has announced a new decree that any Norwegian hostile to Quisling or any one heard criticizing the pro-German clique will in future have his property confiscated. CBS heard the broadcast, which added that there will be no right to appeal to any law court. Instead the confiscated property will be sold and the money will go to the Germans.

It was stated further that there have recently been advertisements in the Norwegian papers calling for volunteers to strengthen Quisling's personal bodyguard.

So successful has the opposition of Norwegian teachers been that the Quisling teachers union has now sent an appeal to those school masters who have not been arrested, stating that there is no longer any compulsion to join their union and begging them to carry on their work.

VON PAPEN RETURNS

Flies to Ankara and Says Relations Are Excellent.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 4 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Sofia said Ambassador Franz von Papen returned to Ankara today by plane from Berlin.

The Bulgarian telegraph agency quoted him:

"German-Turkish relations are excellent and will remain so forever. I am returning from Germany greatly satisfied."

Croats Report 77 'Reds' Slain

BERLIN, April 4 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press) — Axis-sponsored Croatian troops killed seventy-seven "Communist partisans" operating in the mountains of Eastern Slavonia, wounded sixty and captured thirty-two, an official announcement in Zagreb said last night.

Skoda Slowdown Reduces Output

Apr 11 5

MOSCOW (AP)—The Moscow radio said last night that sabotage had reduced the output of the great Skoda munitions works in Czecho-Slovakia by 40 per cent and that the Germans had been forced to guard the works with machine-gun troops.

Czech patriots were said to have destroyed one of the largest power stations in their country and an explosives factory.

Yugoslav guerrillas, the Moscow account said, had killed 12,000 Germans in six weeks, blown up 200 bridges and burned more than 500 fuel, provision and munition depots. The Germans were said to have been attacked by one guerrilla detachment of 12,000 men.

Says Nazis Killed 5,000,000 Slavs

April 4

MOSCOW (AP)—Lieutenant General Bundorov told an all-Slav meeting yesterday that 5,000,000 Slavs had been killed by Adolf Hitler in Slav lands and that a great many had been sent to Germany to work in slavery."

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He said in Russia the "question of life or death for the Slav people is being decided."

Reds Moving Up 'Millions'

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 4—The Russians were reported moving the first of "several million" freshly trained reserves into the thawing battle fronts from Leningrad to the Black Sea today in a fierce effort to throttle the German spring offensive before it can be developed

The Russians say the reserves will give them an army of 7,000,000 along the Western front. They were described as "coming from all parts of the USSR" under a universal military-training program.

Red Initiative Stressed

One Russian source said "there has been much talk about a Fascist spring offensive. I think you'll find the reinforced Red army will have something to say about whether they relinquish the initiative."

The Germans again are making "very hard" counter-attacks on various parts of the Russian front, a military commentator said today.

Russia Moving Millions of New Men Into Lines

Reserves to Bring Strength to 7,000,000 to Meet Nazis' Spring Offensive

LONDON, April 4 (AP).—The first of several million freshly trained Red Army reserves, brought from every part of the Soviet Union, were moving tonight into the battle lines from Leningrad to the Black Sea as part of a plan designed to throttle the German spring offensive with a total force of 7,000,000 Russians.

Russians here said the reinforced Red Army had no intention of relinquishing the initiative which has carried it westward since early December, although it was apparent the Soviet counter-offensive had lost momentum in recent weeks.

The midnight communique, as heard here over the Moscow radio, again said there had been "no substantial changes" in the land fighting, but it reported destruction of twenty-three Nazi planes on Friday to Russian losses of only three, and the sinking of two enemy transports, one of 7,000 tons, by Soviet warships in the Barents Sea.

Soviet dispatches reaching London said reinforcements had been moved to the Leningrad garrison over a double-track railroad laid on the ice of Lake Ladoga.

Steady Drive Continues

Besides capturing another populated center in this area, the Russians were described as steadily advancing in the Kalinin region northwest of Moscow, making continued cavalry sorties that cost the Germans dearly. One cavalry unit, in two days of fighting on this front, was said to have put out of action 1,630 Nazi officers and troops, while artillery fire destroyed six enemy tanks and thirty-seven trucks.

On the Leningrad front, said a supplement to the midnight war bulletin, 3,400 German officers and men were killed in the last three days.

[The British radio, broadcasting a report from Kuybyshev, said the Russians had taken a strategic town in the Leningrad sector and gained control over the enemy's main supply routes. The broadcast was heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.]

On the central front, the Germans were counter-attacked near Bryansk with tanks, infantry and artillery. In one narrow sector where the Germans used two regiments of infantry and twenty-five tanks, the Russians said the counter-thrust was beaten off, with more than 1,000 German bodies left on the battlefield and eighteen tanks damaged.

Russian guerrilla bands were reported operating within the German-occupied city of Bryansk itself. One group got into a railroad depot, wrecking all the locomotives there.

Reports from the Taganrog area, on the Black Sea, said the Soviet Army was fighting hard in an attempt to smash the strengthened German claw stretched out toward the Caucasus.

THAW PUTS RUSSIA INTO SEA OF SLUSH

Writer Describes Result As More Formidable Than Mined Fort

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Declares Tank Or Auto Has No Chance In Swamp Of Mud And Snow

By EDDY GILMORE
Associated Press Correspondent

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 4—The great Russian thaw has started, turning millions of acres of snow into one tremendous sea of slush.

After living in and riding through the thaw for six days I know what the mechanized German army is up against.

The slush looks and acts far more formidable than a mined fort or a moated citadel.

Weather Smiles On Russians

Imagine all the swamps you ever saw. Imagine all the muddy ditches your automobile has whizzed past. Imagine millions and millions of mud baths. Into this mixture dump billions of tons of grayish snow and stir thoroughly.

Now you've got something—you've got a Russian thaw.

General Weather certainly smiled on the Russian army this winter and if that was smiling, this slush is actually beaming.

A tank or automobile would have the same chance in this slush as a flea in a bathtub full of mud mixed with molasses.

The Russian slush is not the kind you put your foot in and then take out and kick away. It clings.

Riding through one section of the country I saw a man who had jumped off the track to let a train go past. He was buried to his waist in slush that gripped him like quicksand. His comrades came along and threw out a rope. As we went around a long bend they were trying to pull him out.

In this slush the dogs even keep to the safe going along the sidewalk. The Russians say the chickens keep to dry roosts while the thaw is on.

Sweden Says Bombs Bore Russian Markings

Stockholm, April 4 (A. P.).—A Swedish Government communique said today that fragments of eight bombs dropped Thursday night on the town of Haparanda, near the bridge connecting Sweden and Finland, bore "Russian markings."

The announcement said a foreign plane dropped six high explosive and two incendiary bombs, causing "only slight damage."

Reds Get Food Of Nazi Zone

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, April 4—Delivery to the Red army of 250 tons of foodstuffs assembled by collective farmers working in German-occupied territory was announced here today among dramatic guerrilla contributions to the Soviet war effort.

Organized patriots, working behind and within the invasion lines, have killed 800 Germans and hampered road and railway communications in two sectors, Russian authorities said.

Guerrillas Kill 500

Irregulars operating about Smolensk, Dnieper river stronghold 230 miles west of Moscow, were said to have killed 500 Germans, captured twenty-two, and destroyed thirty-six bridges, three tanks and 300 Nazi munitions carts.

"Exerting their control on a number of roads," the announcement said, "the guerrillas have compelled the Germans to move over these roads only in big detachments."

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Locomotives Disabled

In the Bryansk sector south of Smolensk 300 Germans surprised at the railway station of Poluzhy were reported wiped out to a man. Raiding guerrillas also were credited with disabling all Nazi-operated locomotives they found at a Bryansk depot.

Red navy torpedo boats and motor launches were said to have sunk at least twelve enemy submarines since the beginning of the German-Russian war in the Baltic.

The Russians said one cavalry unit operating on the Kalinin front in two days of fierce fighting annihilated 1,600 German men and officers, and destroyed several tanks and thirty trucks.

Nazis Say Rains Are On

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 4 (AP).—Military spokesmen said today that temperatures have risen above freezing along the main Russian battlefront and that the first heavy rains of spring have started in some places.

GERMANS REPORT 1942 GAINS

Say Foe Lost Heavily in Men and Materiel in Three Months

BERLIN, April 4 (From German broadcasts resorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command announced today that the Russians, during the first three months of this year, had suffered "very heavy losses in men and matériel in an unsuccessful attempt to shatter the German Eastern Front and during German offensive operations."

The Germans reported that many Russians had been killed and that 104,128 had been captured. The Russians, it was added, lost 2,167 tanks, 2,519 guns, 1,765 planes destroyed in air combats, 250 planes destroyed by anti-aircraft fire, 595 planes destroyed on the ground and 110 planes "shot down by army formations."

The High Command also announced that the German air force had raided military installations in Murmansk, Russia, and damaged a merchant ship in the harbor there.

According to the German communiqué, activity increased in the northern area of the Eastern Front and the Russians carried out isolated attacks in the central sector and the Donets region. The Germans declared that their own offensive operations had been successful. In one sector fifteen Soviet tanks were destroyed, it was said.

Ships In Channel Hit, Nazis Claim

London, April 4 (AP)—The German radio at Hilversum, the Netherlands, was heard broadcasting a report today that long-range batteries on the occupied coast opened fire on a British convoy in the English Channel last night. Several ships were hit, the radio said.

Reports 2 Norwegian Ships Reached England

London, April 4 (AP)—The Vichy radio, heard here by Reuters, said today that two of ten Norwegian ships which made a dash for England from Goteborg, Sweden, Thursday had reached an English port.

Two others returned to Goteborg and two were sunk, the Vichy radio said, adding that there was no [illegible] from the other four.

U-Boats Sink 3 More Allied Freighters

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 4—The navy announced today that a medium sized United States merchant vessel, a medium sized Latvian merchantman and a small Canadian

merchant vessel had been torpedoed and sunk.

The United States merchantman was torpedoed off the Atlantic coast and the other two in the Caribbean area several weeks ago. No further details were disclosed.

41 Survivors Reach Norfolk

[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Va., April 4—Forty-one men were landed here Wednesday by a rescue vessel which picked them up from three lifeboats in which they had drifted two hours after their medium-sized American merchant ship was torpedoed by a submarine.

One sailor, a fireman named Gardner, of Dover, N. J., was missing and presumed lost, the Fifth Naval district said today in announcing the attack, which occurred late on the night of March 31 so near the coast that crewmen could see lights ashore. Gardner's shipmates said they believed he was trapped in the engine room.

Able Seaman John Penny, of Tampa, Fla., told newsmen the ship was still afloat when he last saw her. The survivors sent up four flares which attracted the rescue ship to their position. Several crew members said they saw the submarine and described it as a large one.

Penny, who was at the wheel when the attack came, said the sub fired only one torpedo which struck the ship on her starboard side forward of amidship.

The survivors who were landed here included six men who had survived the torpedoing of another ship in the Caribbean and who had boarded the second vessel at Aruba, N. W. I.

3 More Ships Are Torpedoed

U.S. Loses Tanker, Norse and Latvians Small Freighters

~~April 4~~—

NEW YORK (AP)—The torpedoing of three merchant ships by Axis submarines—one in the Atlantic and two in the Caribbean—was announced yesterday by the Navy, bringing to 20 the official score of ships sunk off the American East coast in the week of March 29 through April 4. Losses since Pearl Harbor in that area total 114.

The latest ships reported lost were a United States tanker, a small Norwegian freighter and a medium-sized Latvian vessel.

Announcing the arrival in Norfolk, Va., Wednesday of 41 survivors of the American vessel, the Fifth Naval district said the attack occurred the night of March 31. Shore lights were visible to the crew, who told of sending up four flares and drifting for two hours before being picked up. One man was lost.

Among the 41 rescued were six men who had survived the torpedoing of another ship in the Caribbean and who had boarded the second ship at Aruba, N. W. I.

All of the 46-man crew of the Norwegian merchantman were saved. Details on survivors of the Latvian freighter were lacking. Both foreign ships were torpedoed in the Caribbean.

AXIS TORPEDOES SINK FOUR SHIPS

Attacks In Atlantic And Caribbean Announced By Navy

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Whole Crew Of Norwegian Craft Saved—41 From U. S. Vessel Rescued

Sinking of four merchant ships by Axis torpedoes in the Atlantic and Caribbean was announced yesterday by the navy. A medium-sized American merchant vessel, a small Canadian ship, a Latvian and a Norwegian freighter made up the list.

[By the Associated Press]

New Orleans, April 4 — The Eighth Naval District announced today the sinking of a small Norwegian cargo ship in the Atlantic March 6, at approximately the same point the Norwegian freighter Gunny was sunk four days earlier.

Strom Jorgensen, the master, and the entire crew of twenty-nine Norwegians, one Englishman and three Chinese were saved.

Hit By Two Torpedoes

The vessel was attacked during the night by a submarine, while making about eleven knots an hour, the district said. The U-boat pumped two torpedoes, one striking the engine room and the other exploding slightly aft of that point.

The submarine was not seen until the crew had abandoned the attacked vessel and, from lifeboats, they watched the U-boat rise to the surface and shell the crippled ship with a deck gun.

The crewmen reported the U-boat fired about one shell a minute from a distance of only sixty yards.

Six Survive Torpedoing

Norfolk, Va., April 4 (AP)—Six men who had survived the torpedoing of another ship in the Caribbean were among the forty-one survivors landed at Norfolk Wednesday after an Axis submarine torpedoed their medium-sized American merchant ship off the Atlantic Coast.

CRUISER LAUNCHING

The Denver to Leave Ways at Camden Yards.

Camden, April 4 (A. P.).—The cruiser Denver was to be launched today at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's yards.

Ranking navy officers and Colorado State officials came here for the launching and the presentation of the navy's "E"—for excellence—pennant to the shipyard employees.

Secretary of the Navy Knox selected Miss Lois Jane Stapleton, daughter of Mayor Ben F. Stapleton of Denver, to sponsor the cruiser.

Rome Says Submarines Are Back From Americas

Reports Craft Fly 11 Flags for 11 Allied Ships Sunk

Dispatches from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading information intended for propaganda purposes.

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), April 4 (AP).—The first Italian submarines which have been operating along the American coast have returned to "an Atlantic base" with eleven small red flags tied to their periscopes indicating that they sank eleven ships, a correspondent of the newspaper, "Il Giornale d'Italia," reported today. Italian and German officers welcomed the craft and sailors, he said, and a German band played the Italian anthem.

Italian commanders said the first ship attacked was the Scottish Star, with a cargo of meat consigned to England. [The 7,224-ton Scottish Star, a British ship, was torpedoed on Feb. 19, 650 miles east of Barbadoes, in the British West Indies.]

Among the other ships torpedoed, the officers reported, was a 10,500-ton tanker loaded with gasoline en route to the Cape of Good Hope.

Report 16,274,000 Tons Sunk

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 4 (AP).—Military quarters said today that sinkings in March brought to 16,274,000 tons the total of British, American and other Allied shipping destroyed by the German Navy and air force since Sept 3, 1939. Of this total, these quarters said, submarines sank 9,032,000 tons and the air force accounted for 4,106,000 tons.

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War Communiques

American

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—Navy Department communique No. 66:

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA:

1. Recent reports indicate that the following damage has been inflicted on enemy ships by United States submarines operating in waters of the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean:

(a) One light cruiser was sunk in the vicinity of Christmas Island, South of Java.

(b) One light cruiser was damaged in the vicinity of Christmas Island by a direct torpedo hit, and on the following day another direct hit was scored which is believed to have resulted in her sinking.

(c) Two seaplane tenders were damaged near the Island of Bali.

(d) One supply ship was damaged in waters near Lombok Island.

(e) In the vicinity of Bali, one large transport and one unidentified ship were damaged by one torpedo hit each.

2. The above damage to the enemy had not been reported in any previous Navy Department communique.

3. There is nothing to report from other areas.

War Department communique No. 175, based on reports received up to 9:30 a. m.:

1. PHILIPPINE THEATER:

Air raids on Corregidor continue, but the frequency and intensity of the attacks have somewhat diminished. The bombs dropped during the afternoon of April 3 were different from those of previous days. They burst in the air with huge flames, some of them exploding high above the island. No damage resulted from these attacks. Our anti-aircraft artillery shot down two heavy Japanese bombers and probably damaged two others.

In Bataan, the enemy laid down a heavy artillery fire for three hours during the afternoon of April 3, using light and medium guns. From the intensity of the fire it was assumed that it was preliminary to a ground attack. However, no attack developed. Indications are that the enemy has moved some medium artillery from the Cavite shore to Bataan.

Patrols were active on both sides, with several sharp encounters. Japanese dive-bombers and attack aircraft raided our front lines and rear areas frequently during the last twenty-four hours in a futile effort to disrupt our forces.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

British

LONDON, April 4 (AP).—A British communique on Burma:

The withdrawal of our covering force from Prome proceeded satisfactorily yesterday. The enemy followed up hard, but was successfully dealt with. During the withdrawal our troops were subjected to severe air attacks, causing some casualties.

Mandalay was heavily bombed yesterday morning. No military damage was caused, although the hospital caught on fire, and patients had been moved to safety. Two other towns in central Burma were bombed yesterday. Damage was slight.

An Air Ministry communique:

A sweep by squadrons of fighters and a small force of bombers was made over northern France today. Railways near St. Omer were attacked by the bombers.

Our fighters had many combats with enemy fighters, five of which were known to have been destroyed and many more damaged.

Eleven of our fighters are missing.

An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

An enemy aircraft last night dropped bombs in southwest England, causing slight damage. No casualties have been reported.

A later Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

A few single enemy aircraft flew inland over the south coast this afternoon and bombs were dropped at points in the west of England.

There were a number of casualties, of which some were fatal, and some damage was done.

CAIRO, April 4 (AP).—A British Middle East headquarters communique:

Patrol activity was on a restricted scale in Libya yesterday.

A Royal Air Force communique:

A landing ground at Derna, as well as the harbor and shipping at Bengasi, were raided by our bomber aircraft during Thursday night.

Enemy ground forces in the forward areas of Cyrenaica were attacked.

During yesterday the landing ground at Derna again was bombed. In the course of this operation one ME-109 was shot down and other enemy fighters were severely damaged.

Enemy raids on Malta were continued Thursday and yesterday. On Thursday our forces shot down one JU-87 and the anti-aircraft barrage destroyed two German dive-bombers. Yesterday one JU-88 was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

None of our aircraft is missing.

Chinese

NEW DELHI, India, April 4 (AP).—A Chinese Army communique on Burma:

There were minor patrol engagements along the Thai border yesterday. Nothing of consequence was reported, however, and there was no report from the Toungoo front.

Russian

MOSCOW, April 4 (AP).—A communique broadcast by the Soviet Bureau of Information:

During the night of April 3-4 no significant changes took place at the front.

A Soviet cavalry unit, operating on one sector of the Kalinin front, in two days of fierce fighting annihilated 1,600 German officers and men and destroyed several tanks and trucks.

Several inhabited localities on the western (central) front were occupied by Soviet troops.

A later Russian communique:

During April 4, there were no substantial changes at the front.

During yesterday, twenty-three German planes were destroyed, against the loss of three of our own.

Naval units of the Red fleet sank one enemy transport of 7,000 tons and another of 3,500 tons in the Barents Sea.

German

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 4 (AP).—A German high command communique:

In the Donetz region and in the central sectors of the eastern front the Russians made isolated attacks. They were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Our own offensive operations were successful.

In the northern sector there has been an increase in activity. In the sector of one army corps alone, fifteen enemy tanks were destroyed.

Bomber and fighter formations successfully attacked military installations in Murmansk. One merchant ship in the harbor was damaged.

Storm Troop Detachment 197 has shot up 200 enemy tanks since the beginning of the eastern campaign.

In the first three months in this year the Soviets suffered very heavy losses in men and material in an unsuccessful attempt to shatter the German eastern front and during German offensive operations.

Apart from high losses in dead, the enemy lost during the period from Jan. 1 to March 31 104,128 prisoners, 2,167 tanks and 2,519 guns. The Soviet air force lost during the same period 1,765 planes in air combats, 250 anti-aircraft fire, 595 destroyed on the ground and 110 shot down by army formations.

Finnish

HELSINKI, April 4 (AP).—A Finnish communique:

On the Karelian Isthmus our artillery has subjected enemy positions to harassing fire and dispersed enemy detachments, inflicting casualties.

Patrols which tried to approach our positions were driven off. Two enemy machine-gun nests were destroyed by direct hits scored by our artillery, and several others were damaged.

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On the Aunus Isthmus there were local exchanges of fire and patrol activity. Enemy fortification work and detachments observed moving in the enemy lines were disturbed by our artillery fire.

On the Eastern front there was slight fire and patrol activity. Our artillery scored hits on enemy bunkers and nests and on several buildings housing troops.

In the air, while patrolling over the Gulf of Finland, our fighters twice came into contact with enemy fighters yesterday afternoon. In the ensuing air fights, altogether seven enemy fighters were shot down. In addition, our airmen successfully took under their fire enemy columns and scattered detachments moving in the gulf, inflicting heavy casualties on them. One of our aircraft failed to return to its base after yesterday's air fights.

In the night, the movements of a few enemy aircraft extended to near the Finnish south coast, occasioning air alarms in a few localities. No bombs were dropped.

Italian

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), April 4 (AP).—An Italian high command communique:

On the Cyrenaican front enemy reconnaissance patrols clashed without advanced units which repulsed the enemy attacks with losses of armored vehicles and men.

The air force was particularly active and has reported considerable successes. In a daring action against a British motorized column in the region of Tengeder, several dozens of enemy vehicles were set ablaze

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or heavily damaged.

Our fighter planes have encountered greatly superior British air formations. In a series of aerial combats in which our pilots audaciously engaged the enemy six Curtiss planes were destroyed by German pilots. One of our planes has failed to return to its base.

The Alexandria-Matruh railroad was effectively hit and interrupted at several points by our bombers.

Violent air attacks against military objectives on the Island of Malta were continued by Axis air formations. German fighters shot down six British planes in the skies over Malta.

In the eastern Mediterranean one of our submarines, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Paolo Monetti, succeeded, after long and victorious pursuit, in torpedoing and sinking a medium-sized tanker which was en route to Malta.

BRITAIN JUMPS 2D HOUR

Will go on Double Summer Time at 9 P.M., E.W.T.

London, April 4—(AP)—Britain will go on double summer time—two hours ahead of Greenwich mean time—at 2 A. M. tomorrow (9 P. M. tonight, Eastern War Time), until August 9, four weeks longer than last year.

British clocks have been one hour ahead of Greenwich time since the war began.

Britain on double summer time will be six hours ahead of New York. The normal time difference between London and New York is five hours.

Says British Demand "Offensive Action"

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New York, April 4 (AP)—Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland rabbi and chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, returning from Europe today, said Gen. Douglas MacArthur was the most popular man in England today.

He added that the American military leader "seems to be a kind of symbol of the democratic action for which the English people are asking." He said the British were becoming impatient with their own leaders and demanding "offensive action."

Dr. Silver arrived on the Pan American Clipper, which also brought Sir Hubert Young, retiring Governor of Trinidad, and Phillip Holland, United States consul general at Liverpool, England, and sixteen other passengers.

Terms Churchill 'Most Arrogant'

By the Associated Press.

MORCAMBE, Lancashire, April 4.—A British government committed to ending the war as quickly as possible was advocated today by John McGovern, member of Parliament and president of the Independent Labor Party.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the party's annual conference, McGovern characterized Prime Minister Churchill as "the most arrogant and intolerant politician of today," and described Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, as "the salvage officer of British Imperialism."

The Independent Labor party is a relatively minor political group with about ten members in the House of Commons.

Two Belfast Policemen Shot In Clash With IRA

Belfast, April 4 (AP)—Two policemen were wounded today when they attempted to break up an Irish Republic Army parade at Duncannon, Tyrone county.

Searching in the darkness for members of the parading group, who defied an official order prohibiting the demonstration, police surprised four men hiding in a back yard. The two forces fought a running battle with tommy guns and revolvers. The IRA band escaped.

U. S. Marines Parade In Grosvenor Square

London, April 4 (AP)—Londoners watched American Marines parade today in Grosvenor Square, opposite the United States Embassy, where they mount guard.

The detachment was inspected by Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, United States assistant chief of naval operations, and Gen. Sir A. G. B. Bourne, adjutant general of Britain's Royal Marines.

NELSON IS PLEASED

Says Airplane Production Is Up to Schedule.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Donald Nelson, director of the War Production Board, said after a White House visit today that the general war supply output was good, with plane production "up to schedule."

He reviewed the production outlook at a lengthy luncheon conference with President Roosevelt. Afterward he told reporters:

"Production is going very well. We are striking rough spots here and there. Of course, things get temporarily out of balance and have to be brought up. If the demand were not so great we would say the picture was very good."

the people who have places in our war production lines for that added bit of personal effort that can spell the difference between success and failure."

However, he conceded that "America's industrial plants is really beginning to roll," and he visualized a new era of management-labor cooperation as developing, "which will prove of immense value of the entire nation."

Although he admonished that "this is no time for easy optimism," Nelson asserted that "we have not yet done the impossible—but we are doing it."

In a detailed review of the progress of the nation's war effort, Nelson stressed that its relative success thus far was still dwarfed by the fact that "it is the biggest job, bar none, that this or

One Plane Now May Be Worth Ten Next Year, Nelson Says

WPB Chief Calls On Everyone In War Production For Added Bit Of Effort

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 4—"One gun, one plane, one tank or one ship finished this spring may be worth ten finished a year from now," Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board tonight told an audience at an Army Day banquet of the Military Order of the World War.

"The time is short," he added. "Never were we under such pressure to do a big job quickly. Because the pressureis so great, our immediate success—our ability to get out more war goods now, instead of a few months from now—depends in no small measure on the willingness of executives and workers in our war plants to make the job a matter of individual, personal responsibility."

Because of the immediate need, Nelson said, "we are calling on all any other country ever tackled at an time in history. It is so huge that we can break every record we ever made and still fall short of the need."

Hails Achievements

Then he called the roll of achievement since Pearl Harbor:

"The airplane production program adopted after Pearl Harbor was presumed by practically everyone to be bigger than could possibly be attained. It was 'impossible' program if there ever was one.

"We met our schedules in January and we made twenty-three per cent more planes than we had made in December. We exceeded our schedules in February which, of course, called for an increase over January. In March again we met the schedule . . ."

With regard to tanks: "We are ahead of schedule on tank production."

Ships: 'Our production of merchant shipping is rising rapidly—we should meet this year's schedule."

Anti-aircraft and tnti-tank guns: 'The same is true."

Lauds Weapons

He declared that no American need fear that the nation's soldiers were going into battle with inferior weapons, asserting:

"Our planes have turned in outstanding performance records all over the world—in the Far East, in North Africa with the British, and on all other battle fronts. . . . Every American can be proud, not only of the heroic men who are flying those planes, but also of the men in the army and in our aviation industry who designed and built them."

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Nelson asked that more credit be given the army's ordnance department for its steady development of better weapons from 1920 to 1940, when the emergency defense program got under way.

"That the weapons now being produced are such excellent ones is largely due to the work that was done between 1920 and 1940," Nelson said.

No Labor Shortage Is Knudsen's Word

Says Heavy Overtime Pay Hinders War Work

April 4—

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Army production director, entered the controversy over the 40-hour week yesterday with a statement that while it had caused little delay to the war production program, heavy payments for overtime work had proved a hindrance.

But, where the latter were concerned, he noted, in a letter to Representative Robertson (Dem., Va.) that "labor leaders have publicly offered to remedy this and if they do, it will be constructive.

"If and when actual labor shortages occur, the work week should be extended," he added.

In the Background

Meanwhile, with Congress in a virtual Easter recess and no action on the labor question in sight for more than a week, the administration was authoritatively reported to be sounding out labor leaders on the possibility of a voluntary agreement to make 44 or 48 hours the basic work week, to be worked without overtime pay.

Vice President Wallace was understood to be active in this effort bent upon quieting the agitation which has surrounded the controversy. Whether a 44-hour week would satisfy Congress was a question, however, and whether 48 would suit labor was another.

In making the correspondence public, Robertson said that "in reading General Knudsen's letter, I felt that if I were permitted to read between the lines, I could see something to the effect of 'I would like to say more.'"

Economic Warfare Board And Its Role Explained

APR 5 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 4—Eleven experts on finance and foreign trade, including Henry S. Morgan, 41-year-old son of J. P. Morgan, are helping Uncle Sam prosecute the war in a big way—but without ballyhoo.

All are Government officials in various capacities, and they meet five days a week to do the spade work and make the recommendations for one of the largest and most important war agencies—the Board of Economic Warfare. They comprise the board's little-heard of policy committee.

Board Formed Last Fall

The board itself has met only a few times since it was organized last fall as the Economic Defense Board. Its name was changed after the United States entered the war. Vice-President Wallace is its chairman. Eight Cabinet officers are members, as well as Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of inter-American affairs. Milo Perkins is executive director.

The hard-working policy committee maps plans to keep important materials away from enemy countries by means of rigid export licenses, blacklisting of foreign firms that do business with the Axis and preclusive buying of foreign products. It also originates financial projects to help friendly countries produce scarce commodities needed by the United States.

Examples Of Its Acts

One day it may recommend aid in rehabilitating a railroad in a South American country in order to facilitate the movement of a raw material wanted here. The next meeting may bring forth a recommendation to improve dock facilities in Africa or to buy up in advance the entire copper output of Chile.

Col. J. E. Butterworth, 46-year-old Philadelphia textile machinery manufacturer, is chairman of the policy committee. Although in the army, he is attached to the BEW and devotes all his time to its work. Some of the other members spend only part of their time on the committee as liaison men representing other war agencies.

Morgan's Advice Often Sought

Morgan, known to his banking associates as "Harry," is a lieutenant commander and represents the navy on the committee. London-born, a former partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. and former treasurer of Morgan, Stanley & Co., he was brought here several months ago by Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air and former president of the New York Trust Company.

Morgan's advice on financial matters is said to be sought frequently by the committee, as is that of Maurice Wertheim, another New York, is the committee's vice-chairman, and Howard Newark, another New York attorney, is executive secretary.

Other Members

Other members are Edgar B. Stern, former president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, representing the War Production Board; Kelso Peck, a Californian formerly with the General Motors Acceptance Corporation in Latin America, representing Rockefeller's agency; Charles W. Yost, special assistant to Under Secretary of State Welles, representing the State Department.

Dr. S. E. Harris, former Harvard professor, representing the Office of Price Administration; Harold H. Neff, formerly with the SEC in London, representing the War Department, and James C. Buckley, assistant to the deputy administration of lend-lease, representing the Lend-Lease Office.

York investment banker who attends the meetings as a consultant for Leon Henderson's Office of Civilian Supply.

J. Anthony Panuch, of the board, a former New York lawyer and one-time head of the Security Commission's reorganization division in

rectly for the manufacture of molasses in addition to that now in the process of conversion. This should leave available about 1,000,000 tons of raw Cuban sugar not previously estimated in the 1942 program for export to the United States and the United Nations.

U.S. May Drop Sugar Rationing Plan; Big Supply Found

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 4—The long-heralded sugar-rationing program may be scrapped, the *Herald-Tribune* said today in a dispatch from Washington.

The paper said the setup, now tentatively set to get under way with a nation-wide registration May 4-7, might be dropped if estimates of current sugar supplies compiled by the War Production Board prevail over the insistence of the Office of Price Administration.

Million Tons Found

Approximately 1,000,000 tons more of Cuban sugar will be available for United States consumption than originally estimated, according to WPB information, because of a speedup in the production of industrial alcohol from grain in the Middle West. This production replaces and augments the stocks of alcohol usually produced on the Atlantic seaboard from black strap molasses, a by-product of the manufacture of raw sugar.

The paper said the matter of transportation was the big difficulty in making the newly found surplus in Cuban sugar available for United States consumption.

Final Decision Pending

A final decision was predicted after week-end conferences in New York and Washington on the shipping situation.

Representative Harry Coffee (Dem., Neb.) was quoted as saying "Not more than 200,000 tons of Cuban sugar will have to be used di-

In Hawaii One Speaks Softly To the Grocer

Honolulu, April 4 (Wide World).—The grocer and the butcher and the waiter are kingpins in civilian Hawaii now.

No longer does the housewife say brusquely, "I would like a pound of butter, two dozen oranges, a dozen eggs and two thick steaks."

She is much more likely—if she has the money to meet greatly increased prices—to ask humbly, "When you get any butter or eggs or meat, I wish you'd let me know and save me some."

She's long since learned it does no good to ask for oranges or other citrus fruits.

The waiter, too, isn't told any more to bring the best steak in the house, or a plate of ham and eggs, or "make it heavy on the butter."

Rather, he's asked gently whether there's any meat available, whether he could dig up a couple of eggs, or whether there is a bit of butter to go with the bread and jelly.

A recent tour of four representative eating places in Honolulu showed none had steaks, one had eggs, another one had bacon, and two had butter substitutes in limited quantity. Green vegetables were scarce.

One general store had a window sign saying, "No meat for sale."

There are few complaints, however, and Hawaii isn't starving. It seems generally agreed that the war effort is far more important than a variety of food.

BARRY WARNS HOUSE

Declares Nazis Here Seek Jewish-Gentile Split.

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Hitler's agents are secretly preaching anti-Semitism throughout the country, Representative William B. Barry, Democrat, of New York, says, in an effort to separate "the Gentiles of America from their fellow American Jews by a gulf of hate."

"The trend of his recent propaganda," the New Yorker told the House, "is to create the impression in the minds of American Gentiles that the Jews are not patriotic and are not assuming their responsibilities for winning this war.

"Whenever and wherever this malicious propaganda rears its ugly head we must fight it with the weapons of truth. We must remind the spreaders that Jews are conscripted for military service on an equal basis with their fellow citizens of other races and religions. We must remind them that Jews have been prominent in American life since Colonial days and are not newcomers to the American scene."

Pelley Seized On Sedition Charge

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 4—William Dudley Pelley, goateed leader of the Silver Shirts, was arrested today on charges of distributing false statements intended to hurt the United States and "promote the success of our enemies."

FBI agents picked him up in Darien, Conn., the Justice Department announced, under a direct order from Attorney General Biddle.

Seditious activities under the Espionage Act of 1917 was the formal charge.

$15,000 Bond Set

Pelley was immediately taken to New Haven for questioning and arraignment.

There United States Commissioner Herbert S. MacDonald bound him over to the Federal District Court for the Southern District of Indiana at Indianapolis under $15,000 bond after Pelley waived examination.

Pelley was arrested at the Darien home of George B. Fisher, who testified before the Dies committee in 1940 that he had donated $20,000 to the Silver Shirts over a period of eighteen months.

Fisher, a resident of Darien since 1929, said he was a native of Canada, but had become a naturalized citizen of the United States after eighteen months' service with the army overseas in the World War.

He and Pelley arrived in Darien last night from Buffalo, N. Y., where he had picked the Silver Shirt leader up while returning from Florida, Fisher said.

Edited Suspended Paper

The department said Pelley had lately been editor of the *Galilean*, published by the Friendship Press of Indianapolis until it "suspended publication when recent issues were declared non-mailable" by the Postoffice Department.

Since the United States declared war, the department charged, Pelley has "made and caused to be distributed, in the *Galilean*, false statements intended to interfere with the success of the military and naval forces of the United States and intended to promote the success of our enemies."

Under Sentence Now

An acknowledged anti-Semitic publicist, Pelley has divided his time between publishing activities in Asheville, N. C., where he has his Silver Shirt headquarters, and in Noblesville.

Between times he has been involved in prosecution by North Carolina authorities on charges of violating the State Blue Sky law, and in appearances as a witness at congressional committee hearings. He is at present appealing, the Justice Department said, from a prison sentence in North Carolina.

Two years ago Pelley told a House committee that he "probably" would have been running the Government then if his Silver Shirt organization had succeeded in its efforts to enlist sufficient support to wipe out subversive elements.

"The White King" His Aim

If he had taken over the Government, Pelly testified, he probably would have put into effect something resembling Hitler's policies with respect to Jews, although he did not indorse Hitler's exact methods.

Early in 1940 Dorothy Waring, of New York, a secret agent for a former House investigating committee, testified that Pelley had told her he planned to lead a march on Washington and become "the white king" of the country.

Silver Shirts Leader Nabbed

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W. D. Pelley Held in Jail on Charges of Sedition

April 4—

NEW HAVEN (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, anti-Semitic publicist and advocate of totalitarianism for America, was arrested by FBI agents yesterday on charges of sedition. He waived examination and was held for trial in the U. S. District Court at Indianapolis.

The gray-goateed leader of the Silver Shirts, who left here yesterday afternoon for the Midwestern city in the custody of U. S. Marshal Fitch, was charged under the Espionage act of 1917, with distributing false statements intended to harm the United States and "promote the success of our enemies." If convicted, he faces a possible sentence of 20 years in prison, a fine of $10,000, or both.

Pelley was arrested at the Darien home of George B. Fisher, a self-described "old friend" who told the Dies committee in 1940 that he had contributed $20,000 over a period of 18 months to the Silver Shirts. Four "very gentlemanly" FBI agents, said Fisher, routed them out of bed, notified Pelley he was under arrest and confiscated manuscripts and magazines in his possession.

Bail of $15,000

The Silver Shirts leader, dapper in a double-breasted blue suit, was brought here immediately for arraignment before U. S. Commissioner MacDonald, who set his bail at $15,000 and then turned him over for delivery to Indianapolis.

At Indianapolis, U. S. District Attorney B. Howard Caughran asserted that Pelley, former editor of "The Galilean," recently suspended Indianapolis publication, was charged with three counts.

The first alleged he attempted to aid enemies of the United States through publication of "The Galilean," and the second and third that on two occasions he "knowingly and feloniously did attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States."

Before a House committee two years ago, Pelley expressed approval of Hitler's anti-Semitism. He testified he probably would have been running the government then if his Silver Shirts had succeeded in enlisting sufficient support.

Lower Californians Assail Annexation Reports

Ensenada, Lower California, April 4 (AP)—What is branded here as fifth-column agitation in the United States for buying, occupying or conquering this peninsula in the interests of American security has aroused resentment to the point that many Mexicans are countering with demands for the return of upper California, lost to the United States in the war of 1846-48.

The local civilian defense committee has started a campaign to put things right. In barber shops, stores, busses and public offices the following brilliantly colored placard, posted by the committee, is visible:

"The most despicable fifth-columnists are those who sow distrust and confusion among our peoples by talking in the United States of the conquest or purchase of Lower California, or, in Mexico, of the return of upper California.

"As either of these things is impossible, both countries should publicly brand such Axis propagandists for what they are."

U. S. Officer Heads All Dutch Forces In Curacao And Aruba

Willemstad, Curacao, April 4 (AP). All Netherlands forces in and about Curacao and Aruba, Dutch Caribbean islands, have been placed under the command of Rear Admiral J. B. Oldendorf, of the United States Navy, the governor of Curacao, G. J. J. Wouters, announced in a proclamation today.

Aneta, Dutch news agency, circulated the announcement.

The proclamation explained that the move was "for the purpose of exercising full strategical and tactical control of the military—naval, undersea, air, land and water—above and around Curacao and Aruba."

The Netherlands military commander will remain chief of all the Dutch forces, but was placed under the direct command of Admiral Oldendorf as chief of staff. Admiral Oldendorf's new duties are in addition to his regular American command.

U. S. Seeks Trade Pacts With Mexico And Bolivia

Reciprocal Agreement Program Already Extends To Twelve American Republics

Washington, April 4 (AP)—Moving to extend the reciprocal trade agreement program in the Western Hemisphere, the State Department announced today that pacts would be sought with Mexico and Bolivia.

Already agreements are in force with twelve of the other American republics. Treaties are in various stages of negotiation with two others, Uruguay and Peru, and only Panama, Paraguay and Chile remain completely outside the program.

The list of more than one hundred commodities on which the United States has agreed to consider tariff reduction in Mexico's favor includes cattle, sheep, lambs, horses, mules, petroleum and fuel oil.

The list of products on which this country will consider granting concessions to Bolivia include tungsten, lead and zinc ores and hides and skins.

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Gas Consumption Cut Fifty Per Cent. In Cuba

Armed Forces, Public Service Companies And Industries Exempted

Havana, April 4 (AP)—Cuba tonight clamped a fifty per cent. restriction on gasoline consumption throughout the country to cope with a threatened shortage of fuel due to the war shipping situation.

In a sweeping decree, President Batista ordered petroleum importers and refiners to reduce their deliveries to distributors and gas stations by fully fifty per cent. of their normal consumption.

Distributors and gas stations, on the other hand, must cut their sales to their regular customers by fifty per cent. also.

The decree provides exemption for the Cuban armed forces, public service companies and business and industrial concerns.

REJECTED BY ARMY

Two Brothers Couldn't Enlist and Now Are Missing.

Ottawa, April 4 (A. P.).—Col. H. P. Pierrene, representative in Canada of Gen. Charles De Gaulle, leader of the Free French, said today that Jean and Francois La Cloche, whose mother lives in New York, are not in the Free French forces.

Mrs. La Cloche, American-born wife of a French war hero, appealed to New York police yesterday to help get back her two sons. She said that Jean, 17 years old, and Francois, 15, fled from Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., two months ago to enlist with the Free French in Halifax.

Officials discovered that the boys were under military age and discharged them, Col. Pierrene said. They received tickets for their journey home, but later the tickets were found in their hotel room.

Now the whereabouts of the boys is not known.

Norse Crown Prince Plans Lecture Tour

Washington, April 4 (A. P.).—Crown Prince Olav of Norway will make a three-week cross-country lecture tour this month, starting at New York city on April 11, the Norwegian legation announced today.

A spokesman said the Crown Prince would speak on Norway's contribution to the Allied cause. The exact itinerary has not been worked out, but the spokesman said it would include appearances in major West Coast and Middle-Western cities.

In the War Zone

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Russian Successes and MacArthur Appointment Bring Optimism but Tough Task Ahead

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Very considerable optimism appears throughout the Allied countries, due largely to the amazing successes of the Russians and the appointment of the world's latest hero, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, to supreme command in the western Pacific.

It is right that we should take encouragement from these events. Indeed, a certain amount of prideful optimism is a good thing, for it breeds confidence. At the same time many observers have the uneasy feeling that our wings of hope have carried us too high, and that if we encounter harsh adversity we are going to get a nasty fall.

While it is true that the Russians have given Adolf Hitler a terrific lacing this past winter, it is equally true that he seems a long way from being knocked out. He is still powerful—still the master of one of the most nearly perfect fighting machines ever created.

Because of that, and because the holocaust of the next six months or so in eastern Europe and the Middle East is likely to determine the course of the whole war, the Nazi chief is going to strike some mighty blows. It will be strange if some of those blows don't hurt the Allies badly. When a man is desperate he is the most dangerous, and Der Fuehrer is desperate.

Chinese Rely on Burma.

The Russo-German conflict isn't the only one in which the Allies can get hurt. For instance, we are winning the battle of production but at the moment are having a hard struggle in the battle of transportation, because of the U-boat depredations. War material which ought to be in Russia or other theaters is delayed because of lack of ships. And we appear to be on the verge of a great Nazi submarine offensive which may make anything thus far seem like kindergarten stuff.

It's possible that Hitler may lash out at Sweden, and if he does he may be expected to take that country over. Militarily he is set for this adventure, the purpose of which would be (1) to put him geographically beside his Finnish ally and thus improve his strategic position, and (2) to profit by the food and other supplies in Sweden.

Another possibility is that the Japs may attack Siberia and thus weaken the Russians by making them fight on two fronts at once. Certainly we may expect more bad news from the Orient, for while Gen. MacArthur is taking the initiative, he can't pull rabbits out of a hat and we needn't expect any grand offensive in the near future.

Take Burma. The advancing Japs are threatening the great oil field from which China draws its supplies. Loss of that field would be a terrible blow to Chinese arms. China has been depending on this one field.

Then there are the threats to Australia, India, the Allied supply lines in the Indian Ocean, Libya and the Suez Canal. We are not out of the woods by a long shot.

As British Premier Churchill said the other day, "It would be foolish for us not to be prepared for further heavy blows." However, he did add that the Allies can't lose this war except through their own fault—and we have every reason to believe that to be true.

London Dailies Appear Gaunt

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No Comics, Few Sports and Food's Rarely Mentioned

By DON WHITEHEAD

NEW YORK (Wide World)—London's wartime newspapers are as lean and gaunt looking as battle-toughened soldiers, stripped to the barest essentials of news and advertising.

Beside American papers — fat with news, comic strips, sports, assorted features, columns from Broadway, Washington and Hollywood, and advertisements — the London dailies have the emaciated look of a journalistic thin man.

There is nothing anemic in the way the British handle the war news and comment on their government's conduct of the war, however, even though the stories lack the detail and completeness of American news coverage.

The appearance of some of the papers is confusing to the American, accustomed to having the top news on page one, followed by an orderly procession of features, columns, editorials, sports, comics and pages of advertising, including tempting food displays.

News Starts on Page Two

Take a look at London's "Old Thunderer," the Times:

Instead of black headlines on the front page there is a solid gray mass of want ads, personal and legal notices and announcements of births, deaths and marriages.

The news begins on page two with the major war dispatches, editorials and home news on pages three and four—only eight or 10 pages compared to the 24 or 36 in the week-day metropolitan papers in this country.

Like most London papers, the Times has no comic strips and scant sports news. The ads are small, running largely to patent medicines, and food is rarely mentioned. Rationed, you know.

Since the London papers serve the entire island, their circulation is tremendous and accounts for the principal revenue rather than advertising.

The greatest similarity between the English and American papers lies in the free discussions of their government's war effort and the publication of important news, whether good or bad.

AP Story Has Smash Play

While each country's press gives the most space and prominence to news directly affecting its own people, this doesn't mean they do not give smash play to the same stories, regardless of the source.

British papers followed the pattern of American papers in giving top play to the sensational "Last Story From Singapore" by C. Yates McDaniel, correspondent for the Associated Press and Wide World.

The London Evening Standard headlined McDaniel's story "Salute the Brave!"

It devoted more than a column of its restricted news space to this description of Singapore's heroic but outmanned defenders.

The adventure of the American reporter stirred such interest in England that the Standard ran another page one feature a few days later reporting McDaniel was missing. He later turned up safely in Java and is now in Australia.

Roosevelt's fireside chat February 23 was printed in full in the London Times, although there was no mention of the fact a Japanese submarine had shelled the California coast during the broadcast.

The Daily Express barely mentioned the President's speech in its news columns next day, but printed an editorial column of comment.

Differing News Appraisals

The difference in American and British news appraisal was illustrated sharply on February 19 when the big news to Americans was the fact that U. S. troops and planes had gone into action in Java, and that a German U-boat had torpedoed a Panama-registered tanker off the Dutch island of Aruba in the Caribbean.

To the British, the major interest was in a story that the home guard forces had been completely reorganized, the first bombs had fallen on Australia, and the Chinese troops had scored a victory over Thai troops in an encounter in northern Burma.

With the arrival of spring, American newspapers are featuring spring fashions in full-page advertisements—but in the London Times of a recent date, the entire paper carried only one small women's clothing ad. Spring styles don't mean so much to a nation in uniform.

Bride's Gown Ignored

In contrast, the marriage of the Earl of Warwick was a social event that would have had American society writers beating out columns of descriptive. The Evening Standard merely recorded:

"The Earl of Warwick was married to Mrs. Kathleen Bell at midday today. The bride and bridegroom sprinted 50 yards after the wedding to escape press photographers."

And that was all. Not even a line on what the bride wore.

Just as society writers put the trimmings on a wedding of social significance, American sports writers turn loose in full cry on a boxing championship, well . . .

When Jock McAvoy and Freddie Mills battled for the British middleweight title February 23, the Daily Express was not so much interested in the fight as in learning why 4,500 spectators had put aside war work to watch a sports event.

Almost as an afterthought, it was added that McAvoy suddenly stopped fighting in the first round without being hit, explaining he had wrenched his spine in some mysterious way. Mills was the winner.

And if the British press doesn't follow the American news pattern, at least the British boxing sometimes has a quaint American touch.

Bombers Flow Daily to England Under Accurate Piloting System

APR 5 1942

Many American Fliers at Controls as 15 Planes Hop Every 24 Hours

By STEPHEN J. McDONOUGH

WASHINGTON (Wide World) — More than 15 American bombers are roaring across the Atlantic ocean to England every day, according to information released through the British Embassy here.

This news has reached the United States from the receiving end of the record-breaking flights.

British sources, reporting through the British Library of Information to the British Embassy here, have declared that on some occasions as many as 25 American-built planes set their wheels down on English soil within 24 hours.

The flights are considered routine by the United States and British crews who take the planes across. The smaller twin-engine bombers carry a captain, navigator and radio operator. The four-engine bombers carry a captain, co-pilot, navigator, radio operator and flight engineer.

Many of the men in the Ferry Command of the Royal Air Force, under Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, are American pilots. Some are former Army and Navy pilots jettisoned for "disability," former airline pilots, men who flew the U. S. Weather Bureau's observation planes, pilots of crop-dusting planes, and soldiers of fortune who have flown in Spain, China and other countries.

Strenuous Training Course

All of them, however, undergo a strenuous course of training at Canadian airfields in meteorology, navigation, flight command, blind flying and firing of machine guns and light cannon.

With almost clocklike regularity, they haul off 15 tons of airplane and cargo from an unnamed airport and head out across the ocean. Every plane is crammed to the hatch covers with spare airplane parts, medical supplies, concentrated foods, mail and perhaps a diplomat or a newspaper correspondent in a hurry to get abroad.

They often fly in weather so severe that the runways must be blown clear of snow to make a takeoff possible and the crews must eat well before they start, because at 20,000 feet their sandwiches and fruit are frozen to the consistency of wood and their hot coffee in flasks is turning to ice before they can get it into a cup.

Most of the crews are teams which work together, eat together, sleep in the same barracks and go out on parties together, sergeants and captains mingling without regard to rank. Some are superstitious about having a member of the crew transferred to other duty.

The flights sound simple. After tearing his plane off the ground with the help of 4,000 horsepower in his engines, the pilot fixes on his course, turns over the controls to the Sperry automatic gyro pilot and apparently relaxes.

But it could hardly be called relaxation. He and his crew members are constantly scanning their instruments, measuring air, speed altitude, gasoline consumption, drift of the plane off its true course, engine temperatures and making

regular checks on the sun or stars to check their compasses.

They are aiming for a small point of land 2,000 miles away and unless two men making observations agree within a small fraction of error they go back and calculate over again. One degree of miscalculation means the difference between death and hot coffee plus 12 hours in bed.

The ferry pilots used to fly in formation across the Atlantic, but not any more. A few close calls taught them better and now each plane takes off according to prearranged agreements and gives the plane ahead and the one behind him at least a thousand feet altitude of elbow room.

To date there never has been a collision accident in the air.

During the summer most of them return by air, and some crews have made the round trip three times in a month.

On the trips to England they carry an unofficial cargo of American and Canadian tobacco, sugar, tea, novelties and other presents for their friends.

On the return trip one of the principal items is the watch of a friend being carried to an American or Canadian shop for repairs. It is not uncommon for a ferry crew member to be wearing four wrist watches with a couple or more in his pockets.

To date only one plane out of hundreds has been officially listed as missing. The ferrying crews maintain that this must have been due to a "mishap"—a faulty carburetor, a clogged gas line, or the weather. These men don't make mistakes—at least not more than once.

The German radio has claimed than not even half of the American-built planes ever reach England, but there is no record of any ferry plane ever having been fired on.

Magnified Peril Is Faced Today

Program of Production and Money Cost Top Wildest '17 Fancy

By CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Old perils, old enemies and old friends will be on hand tomorrow for the 25th anniversary of the United States' entry into the World War.

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Formidable as 1942 perils and enemies were on April 6, 1917, however, they are far more menacing now. Everything, in fact, has been magnified. Today's production program and the money cost are beyond the wildest fancies of the Americans of 1917. Looking back on those days, one must conclude it was a small war, after all.

Take the submarine menace. Prime Minister Churchill revealed some days ago that the battle of the Atlantic was worsening; and the same could have been said in April, 1917, when the U-boats reached the peak of their destructiveness. So fast were they sinking Allied ships that the German High Command was counting on bringing Britain to her knees in August. Admiral Jellicoe told fellow Britishers they were "heading straight for disaster."

Ship Sinkings Closer

But those sinkings were occurring almost entirely in the northeast Atlantic. Now a ship's captain might expect a torpedo or a bomb in almost any waters. There were no sinkings off the American coast in 1917, but this March about 70 ships were lost on this side. That was almost half the number of British vessels sunk in that dark April a quarter of a century ago.

Take the production program. When Woodrow Wilson's administration proposed a $5,000,000,000 bond issue as the first step in financing the war, the commentators referred to it as "a huge sum." Today Franklin D. Roosevelt's lieutenants can ask for $18,000,000,000 without anyone blinking an eye.

The total cost of that other war was $21,850,000,000; and already the appropriations, authorizations and requests for this war exceed $163,000,000,000. The plan now is to spend $50,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000 a year.

Wall Street sages in April, 1917, were pondering the government's financial outlook. Gravely they pointed out that the public debt already was a little over $1,000,000,000 (compared to $60,000,000,000 this April). Asked how much the nation might be able to borrow before it went bankrupt, they replied, "$40,000,000,000."

Industry, Then and Now

Industry in that April was exulting in its fine state of preparation to produce war materials. The Allies' $2,500,000,000 in war orders had enabled them to get their plants set up. The manufacturers pointed out what great quantities of powder, shells and fuses and rifles they could produce.

Tanks and airplanes, the chief needs today, were not mentioned. And in fact the American doughboys who went to France fought almost entirely with the Allies' airplanes, tanks and big guns.

There are many superficial parallels between the situations this April and then. The Russians were a great comfort then as now. A few weeks before America went to war the Russians had overthrown the Czar and set up a revolutionary government which many persons on this side of the Atlantic expected to develop into a republic on the American model.

Said President Wilson to Congress in this speech on April 2 when he asked for a declaration of war:

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? * * * The great, generous Russian people have been added, in all their native majesty and might, to forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a legion of honor."

Democracy Again Issue

In the 1917 war, the enemy was autocracy - crowned dictatorship which was bent on world conquest. As President Wilson explained it in his speech. "The world must be made safe for democracy. * * * We shall fight * * * for the rights and liberties of small nations. For a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

In Berlin the government's mouthpieces aimed their attacks then as now at the American President and democracy. They called Woodrow Wilson "this Anglo-Saxon fanatic." They countered his attack on autocracy by asserting that democracy had failed, that the peoples of democracies "have been degraded to mere tools on the chessboard of political intrigue."

Today's rumors of German internal weakness sound like echoes of the stories which came out of neutral European capitals in April, 1917. The people were ready to rise, overthrow the Kaiser, set up a republic and make peace, they said. And then, as now, cautious voices warned that this was all German propaganda designed to weaken the Allied war effort.

Out of London came a yarn that German bankers in the United States were saying the Kaiser was ill of Bright's disease and that his death was expected momentarily. (Wilhelm lived until last June).

Striking Contrasts, Too

The contrasts between the two Aprils are as striking as the parallels:

Instead of the swift, almost unanimous declaration of war that came this time, in 1917 Congress haggled for three days. Six senators and 50 representatives opposed it, claiming it was a business-men's war and that it didn't concern the United States. Among the representatives who voted "no" was Miss Jeannette Rankin, first woman member of the House, and the only member of Congress to oppose the present war declaration.

There were more flags in those days. When President Wilson signed the declaration at 1.18 P. M. on April 6, patriots all over the land broke out the bunting. Jess Willard, heavyweight champion of the world, wired the President he was ready to enlist. Cuba was the first Latin-American nation to declare war. Sixty German spy ringleaders were rounded up. Ninety-one German ships were seized. Hasty marriages took place all over the land.

In that pre-good neighbor era, Mexico was a doubtful quantity. Former President Taft predicted that if an invasion of the United States were attempted it would be through the southern republic. He accused Mexico of being "an international nuisance."

Looking Back

Can Holland remain neutral? was a big question of the moment. The unrestricted submarine warfare was threatening to starve her out.

On April 6 the situation on the battlefronts was considered generally favorable. The British and French were edging the Germans back slightly on the Western Front; and in the Near East the Russians and British had the Turks in full retreat.

The day after war was declared, the papers announced that "the greatest aerial battle of all history" had taken place over France. British flying machines accompanied by fighting airplanes had flown over the German lines to take photographs and had been attacked by enemy fliers. The British lost 28 planes; the Germans lost 15 planes and 10 balloons, but 31 more of their planes had been driven to the ground and probably destroyed.

The losses may not sound very impressive today but one can appreciate them when one remembers that the United States Army had only 55 planes when we entered that war.

Americans Held Axis Prisoners Getting Aid Through Red Cross

Information, Gifts and Mail for Captives Are Handled by Geneva Office

APR 5 1942

By RUTH COWAN

WASHINGTON (Wide World) — Recently workers in the headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee had an unusually big job to do.

The list from the United States government of interned German, Italian and Japanese civilians had come in—the longest list of internees yet received in World War II.

It was a cable of 267 pages, and it contained 13,000 words, including the names, information about the places of internment. It was filed in accordance with the treaty signed at Geneva in 1929 relating to treatment of prisoners of war. And in accordance with their usual procedure, the staff of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, card-indexed and copied these lists preparatory to transmitting them to the home governments of the civilians involved.

The staff were preparing similar lists for the United States government. This is one of the big jobs of the International Red Cross Committee when the world is at war.

International P. O.

This International Red Cross Committee is the last neutral link between America and the enemy countries. It serves as an exchange for lists of interned civilians and prisoners of war. Through its offices safe conduct is arranged for Red Cross "mercy ships." It is a clearing house for food boxes for interned civilians and prisoners of war. It is an international post-office—and fast becoming a sort of international registration bureau.

In the middle of the last century a Swiss, Henri Dunant, dreamed of an organization that could cross battle lines to help ease the sufferings of war—a mutually beneficial organization that all nations could support and respect. He started the International Red Cross Committee in 1863 with five fellow Swiss citizens as members. The next year representatives of 13 European nations and the United States met and drew up the first treaty of Geneva.

But the United States Senate did not ratify it until 1882, the year after Clara Barton had organized the American Red Cross at her home in Washington.

The international committee now has 24 members, all Swiss citizens, and is headed by Dr. Max Huber, former president of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The headquarters were retained at Geneva, and the official Red Cross symbol—red cross on a white background—is the Swiss flag in reverse.

Humanitarian Agency

The International Red Cross Committee is the agency which seeks to carry out the principles of International humanitarian conventions, particularly those known as the Geneva conventions.

Of the latter, the one of great importance in this war is the 1929 Geneva convention, which, attended by representatives of the United States and 46 other countries drew up a revised treaty governing treatment of prisoners of war. It grew out of experiences of 1914-18. The United States representatives signed the treaty in Geneva in 1929, and the United States Senate ratified it in 1932. The names of Japan's three representatives are on the treaty, but the Japanese government never ratified it.

When war began between the United States and Japan, however, the American Red Cross inquired of the International Red Cross Committee if the Japanese would abide by the 1929 convention.

Norman Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, received word from the International Red Cross Committee that on December 27 the Japanese government, by decree, had established a prisoners of war information bureau in Tokyo in accordance with the treaty.

The Japanese government agreed to transmit through the Geneva headquarters information concerning prisoners of war "on a basis of reciprocity," and it also stated its willingness to exchange information on that basis regarding interned non-combatants "as far as possible."

Seek to Aid Civilians

The 1929 treaty does not cover treatment of interned civilians, but one of the objectives of the International Red Cross Committee is to secure application of the treaty's provisions to civilians as well as service men.

Prior to the United States' entrance into the war the International Red Cross Committee was already functioning in the other belligerent countries with the exception of the Soviet Union, which carried on its own relief work. However, to facilitate exchange of information regarding prisoners of war—mainly Russians and Germans—it is expected that shortly the Soviet, which did not participate in the 1929 convention, will accept a delegate from the International Red Cross Committee.

The international committee operates through these delegates, always Swiss citizens. For example, recently the delegate in Germany, Georges Broeder, visited 300 American civilians interned in a prison camp in a former chateau near Salsburg. His report to the International Red Cross Committee that the internees needed clothing was forwarded here, and the American Red Cross cabled $5,000—the first relief by Americans for Americans since the war began—to Geneva to buy shoes and clothes. The American Red Cross also arranged to have prisoner of war food boxes sent from its stocks maintained in Geneva.

Represented in Tokyo

In Tokyo, the international delegate is Dr. Fritz Paravicini, a Swiss surgeon, who has been in Japan since 1904 and practices medicine in diplomatic circles. He has often represented the International Red Cross Committee in negotiations with Japan.

The first detailed reports from Japan relating to treatment of American prisoners of war and interned civilians were received by the American Red Cross through Geneva in February. The 1929 treaty provides that the prisoners of war food ration shall be equal in quality and quantity to that of troops at base camps.

The message the American Red Cross received through Geneva was that "Japanese soldiers' rations provided to prisoners of war and treatment good—only request, more tobacco and toilet articles." Later the American Red Cross said it was informed that the Japanese were attempting to feed the white soldiers white men's food.

The international delegate in the United States is Marc Peter, who until 1939 for 20 years was the Swiss minister here. He is a lawyer and was a member of the Swiss Parliament for 10 years. He began his services as international delegate about a year ago.

Under the 1929 treaty the belligerents send to the Geneva headquarters lists of prisoners and the dead behind the lines as soon as possible. Delegates have the right to interview prisoners without witnesses and, in particular, the chosen representatives of the prisoners

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themselves. A copy of the delegate's report to Geneva is sent to the detaining power.

At the Geneva headquarters the incoming lists, together with the names of relatives and others who write in for information, are card-indexed—and the names in these files run into the millions. There were 1,000,000 names of French prisoners alone.

There are about 4,000 persons, mostly Swiss and many of them volunteers, working in the international committee's activities. Last year's operating expenses were about $40,000 a month. Contributions are made by the Red Cross societies of the various nations and by the Swiss government and people.

Anyone wishing to write for information about a prisoner of war or to a resident in an enemy country, or send a food package, c[an] get the necessary forms at their l[o]cal Red Cross chapters.

Dust Clouds Swirl From Tanks to Form Axis Storm Clouds

APR 5 1942

By JOHN LEAR

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Dust clouds rolling from behind sand dunes in the deserts of the Southwest are storm clouds for the Axis.

The clouds are swirling from tanks and other fighting machines manned by units of the United States Army. Battle practice under desert conditions was announced recently by the Army High Command. Which way will these storm clouds blow?

There are desert areas in Australia where MacArthur's American and Australian fighters are preparing to meet any Japanese invasion thrust.

There are deserts in Africa and the Middle East, likely spots for a German spring offensive.

Closer home there are the deserts of the Pacific coast of South America—a coast which Japan has boasted she would control one day through victory in the South Pacific.

Control of these desert coastal plains would be a necessary prelude to the Japanese's great dream—smashing the Panama canal.

Japs 'Nerve War' Campaign

These Latin deserts run from Lcwer Ecuador through Peru deep into Chile, between the Andes and the sea. From them come nitrates which play a vital role in New World defense. To the republics having sovereignty over them, the Japanese now are directing a "nerve war" campaign of predictions that Japanese convoys before long will be carrying food and finished products to South America and buying the raw materials South America has to offer.

These raw materials are the sinews of war which this country needs to keep war production going. Japan was outbidding the United States for them not too many months ago.

Japan's desire to maintain convoys eastward cannot be doubted. South America before the war was an expanding market for cheap Japanese goods, and an increasingly productive source of raw materials. Prestige, the most important commodity in Tokyo, would be tremendously enhanced if Jap ships could steal United States trade on the hemisphere's home grounds.

Australian leaders have argued that if Australia should fall the road to South America would be impeded only by a few small islands.

Any realistic approach to the question must recognize that, no matter how much they want us to win, Chile and Peru would have to trade with Japan if Nipponese control of the seas extended to the South American coasts—unless the Pan-American highway should be opened, and there is no immediate promise of that, although work is proceeding. South America must export or starve.

Pledge by Welles

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles pledged at the Rio de Janeiro conference that American warships would smash any attempted Oriental convoys. He repeated the pledge in Washington after the Japs made their boasts to Chile. Soldiers trained to fight in deserts could be used to buttress that pledge if necessary.

Congress has been told that Japanese plans set the destruction of Panama as the next Jap blow against this country. Many strategists believe these plans are still the Tokyo timetable. They expect that the first move would be a thrust at the Galapagos islands, 800 miles west of Ecuador and 1,000 miles southwest of the canal. The government of Ecuador is co-operating with the United States in preparing defenses on the islands.

What have the Galapagos to do with desert fighting?

Island defenses are of little value unless supply lines can keep the islands on a fighting footing. And the logical source of supply lines to the Galapagos is the peninsula of Salinas, which is desert.

Building U. S. Naval Base

Ecuador's President, Carlos Arroyo Del Rio, announced on March 2 that Salinas was being built into an American naval base. Runways already are down for the air end of this base. They lie beside a magnificent harbor, guarded by a rock which looks like a miniature Gibraltar. Salinas is the westernmost point on South America, and dominates the coastline all the way north to Panama. It is its own fuel depot, since oil fields lie in the middle of it. It is connected by narrow-gauge railroad to the port of Guayaquil.

This is the region the Spanish Conquistadores picked as the natural route for the first invasion of South America four centuries ago. Pizzaro and his men entered through Tumbez and crossed the deserts to the Andes on their way to conquer the Incas.

The Nazis are well aware of the strategic importance of Salinas. They were first to run airlines to it, and from it along the coast. They were first to make survey flights from it to the Galapagos. They used the Salinas fishing village as a hangout, and, with the Italians, bought control of the few hotels there. They mapped the area thoroughly.

The Salinas desert could be a foothold for more than the west coast. It could be the beginning of an invasion all the way to the Atlantic ocean. In Ecuador are some of the headwaters of the Amazon. From Ecuador the first exploration of the Amazon was made. The Amazon spreads over six of the 10 South American nations: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. In all those countries its steaming jungle shores are bordered by rice fields, sown by Japanese settlers.

A Deadly Place

Salinas forms roughly the northern edge of the South American deserts. Except for oases here and there, where river valleys push green fingers down from the mountains through the arid gray, the sand is continuous through Peru into Chile. I was lost in part of this desert, Peru's Sechura, last year, and can testify that no matter how inconsequential it may look on the map, this is a deadly place.

In three nights of walking from a stranded airplane to get to the sea, and in two days on a burro with itinerant fishermen who found me on the beach, I saw dunes taller than houses and sometimes as high as low mountain ridges. The only road through the place is a pair of deep ruts, marked with dead sticks stuck upright. The vegetation consists of wind-gnarled trees half-buried in the dunes and vines bearing a bitter tasting bean.

North of these deserts in Ecuador and Colombia, Jap farmers have flat fields near the coast, suspected of being potential air fields. Along the deserts themselves, in Peru, Japs are thickly settled. South of the deserts, in lower Chile, are communities strongly dominated by Germans. On these Germans the Nazis depend to make lower Chile and Argentina's Patagonia, which together control the vital Magellan straits, into a separate Nazi state.

The chief worry of South America's west coast nations is not Fifth Columnists, however, but the long exposed coastline, and the crucial part it plays in the Latin economy.

And training fighters for desert war is one way of telling the neighbors we are not going to let them be taken over.

TOKYO—(FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS)—A DOMEI CORRESPONDENT REPORTED FROM RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE TANKER HORAI MARU FOUGHT OFF A SUBMARINE ATTACK MARCH 31 SOUTH OF NEW IRELAND AND SANK THE UNDERWATER CRAFT AFTER SETTING IT AFIRE.

THE HORAI MARU, PROCEEDING WITHOUT ESCORT, REPLIED TO THE SUBMARINE'S FIRE AND AFTER FOUR SHOTS SUCCEEDED IN SCORING A HIT, THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED. APR 5 1942

BY WILLIAM H.MCGAFFIN

A BRITISH AIRDROME IN THE LIBYAN DESERT, APRIL 4-(AP)-WITH THE APPROACH OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN SEASON THE RAF IS WORKING UP A NEW FIGHTING UNIT CALLED EMERGENCY ATTACK PATROLS WHOSE JOB WILL BE TO HELP GUARD BRITISH AIRDROMES AGAINST GROUND ATTACKS BY PARACHUTE TROOPS OR SABOTEURS.

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THESE PATROLS ARE FORMED OF MECHANICS AND OTHERS OF THE SQUADRON PERSONNEL WHO IN THE PAST RELIED ON ARMY AND SPECIAL RAF ORGANIZATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

THE PATROLS ARE INTENDED TO COOPERATE WITH REGULAR ARMY DEFENSE FORCES OR TO FIGHT OFF THE ENEMY ALONE IN THE EVENT THE REGULAR DEFENSE IS CUT OFF.

AT THIS AIRDROME BEHIND THE LINES I WATCHED MEN SIMULATING AN ATTACK THEY MAY ONE DAY MEET IN THE FORWARD AREAS. HERETOFORE NON-FIGHTING PERSONNEL, THE MEN ARE PRACTICING FIRING ON MOVING GARGETS AND STALKING TACTICS AND DEVELOPING AN ALL AROUND AGGRESSIVE, SELF-RELIANT PSYCHOLOGY.

THESE PATROLS WILL FIGHT WITH TOMMY GUNS, RIFLES, GRENADES AND LEWIS GUNS. INSTEAD OF TRYING TO HIDE THEIR GROUNDED PLANES THEY WILL POINT THEM AT THE ENEMY, TOO, AND OPEN UP WITH THE EIGHT MACHINEGUNS BUILT INTO THE WINGS.

Folo London Aerial
Berlin (from Germa roadcasts), April 4-(AP)-The German radio said today that violent air les had been fought over Belgium and the French coast when about a doze in-motored British bombers swept in under the protection of a st_rong ghter formation.
"German anti-aircr and fighter defenses went immediately into action and the enmy planes either were intercepted and engaged in violent air battles or taken under heavy anti-aircraft fire of heavy calibres," the German radio said.

"Within a short time the British formation was dispersed or diverted from its target. Some isolated bombs were dropped when however caused no damage.

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"According to the report so far received 12 British planes were shot down and the remainder of the planes were forced back. German fighter planes of the Focke-Wulfe type were used in this action with great success. All German planes returned undamaged to their bases."

LONDON, APRIL 4-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO, QUOTING GERMAN SOURCES, SAID TODAY THAT NAZI DIVEBOMBERS YESTERDAY ATTACKED SHIPPING IN KOLA BAY, ON WHICH THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORT OF MURMANSK IS SITUATED, SETTING A 2,000-TON VESSEL AFIRE.

New York, April 4-(AP)-A speaker at an All-Slav meeting in Moscow today said that five million persons had been killed by the Germans in Slav lands, the BBC reported.

The speaker urged Slavs in occupied territories to sabotage the German war effort and, if forced into the German army, to go over to the Russian army. He added the Red Army and the Slav people would deal a mortal blow against the Germans this year.

The broadcast was heard here by CBS.

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS, APRIL 4-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION, STUDYING MEANS OF MAINTAINING A SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER ESSENTIALS TO THE WEST INDIES, LEFT HE E BY PLANE TODAY FOR ST.LUCIA AND ANTIGUA AFTER FOUR DAYS OF DISCUSSION WITH GOVERNOR SIR JOHN WADDINGTON AND OFFICIALS.

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MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION INCLUDE C.W.TAUSSIG, UNITED STATES CO-CHAIRMAN; GOVERNOR REXFORD TUGWELL OF PUERTO RICO; COEURT DUBOIS, CHIEF OF THE CARIBBEAN SECTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND S.CAINE, CHIEF OF THE ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE. THE COMMISSION SAT AT TRINIDAD AND BRITISH GUIANA FROM MARCH 26 TO APRIL 1.

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REDS KILL 40,000 GERMANS, DOWN 102 PLANES

27 JAP PLANES DESTROYED IN CEYLON RAID;

BRITISH FIGHTERS CATCH ENEMY CRAFT IN TERRIFIC FIRE TO REPEL ATTACK

APR 6 1942

Alertness Of Defending Flyers And Anti-Aircraft Batteries Foils Surprise Onslaught On Vital Naval Base And Harbor Installations

APR 6 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Colombo, Ceylon, April 5—Twenty-seven Japanese planes—and probably five more—crashed to destruction today from the fiery backlash of British aerial and anti-aircraft defense in Ceylon's first raid of the war.

Still another twenty-five enemy craft were damaged in the protective screen of steel which met the raiders on their early Sunday morning bombing flight, a communique said.

Fighters Shoot Down 25

Twenty-five of the Japanese aircraft were shot down by British fighter planes which roared into action at the first blast of the sirens, it was announced. The other two were downed by anti-aircraft gunners during low-flying machine-gun attacks.

In a broadcast tonight, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander in chief of armed forces on Ceylon, said about seventy-five Japanese aircraft bombed the harbor area, Ratmalana railway and the airdrome.

He confirmed earlier suggestions that the planes operated from an aircraft carrier, adding that it was doubtful whether the damaged craft could have gotten back to their ship.

Half Of Dead Were Patients

He said half of the civilian dead were patients at a medical establishment.

The Ceylon commander called the losses inflicted on the Japanese by the RAF "a great piece of work" and extended congratulations on the flyers' success. He also praised the people's behavior which, he said, "set an example for courage and calmness second to none, rivaling that of the people of Great Britain."

"It was not a matter of luck that we got off so lightly," he said, "but entirely due to the manner in which we prepared ourselves."

[Military sources in London likened the Japanese surprise attack on Colombo to the Pearl Harbor raid, and said probably one hundred or more Japanese bombers had been concentrated in the assault as a prelude to an attempt to knock out the British naval base in Trincomalee Bay, on the eastern shore of the island.

[The ultimate objective of the Japanese appeared to be an effort to clear the Indian Ocean of its last remaining barrier to westward aggression toward India and the Ceylon-Calcutta Allied supply route since the occupation of the Andaman Islands, 850 miles to the northeast, on March 25.]

The Japanese opened their attack at 8 A. M. (10.30 P. M., Saturday, Eastern War Time) with dive-bombing and machine-gun raids aimed principally at Colombo's harbor district.

British Act Quickly

There was no immediate indication that either the Trincomalee base or the harbor at Galle Point had been bombed.

As the air-raid sirens sounded and the civilian population hastened to prepared shelters, British fighter planes took to the air to intercept the low-flying Japanese.

British reports said a few bombs were dropped in Colombo proper and caused damage to residences. Some civilian casualties were reported.

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Heavy Toll Taken

But the terrific fire from air and ground slowed up the Japanese attack, at the same time taking heavy toll among the close-flying bomber squadrons surrounded by their escort fighters.

The raid found Colombo ready, after a series of alerts, the most recent of which was only yesterday.

For more than a month, British authorities have been preparing actively for such an attack. Fire lanes had been cut through the city of Colombo to prevent the spread of flames from incendiary bombs and many blocks of flimsy dwellings had been demolished.

Several new airdromes had been laid out on the island, 270 miles long and 140 miles wide. The docks had also been reinforced.

A complete civilian air-raid defense organization had been formed and shelters for the population constructed.

During this period, new troop reinforcements arrived on the island.

The breakwaters of Colombo, a city of 244,163 population, provide anchorage for ships of any size in any weather, and there are good harbors at Trincomalt and Point De Galle. Ceylon also has powerful radio transmitting stations which assumed greater importance to empire communications after the fall of Singapore.

JAPANESE TROOPS MASSING IN BURMA

British Shell Enemy Units on West Bank of Irrawaddy River.

NEW DELHI, April 5.—(AP)—Japanese troops and motor transport are massing on the west bank of the Irrawaddy river on the Burma front and British artillery units are shelling them effectively, the British Burma command announced today.

The enemy apparently is concentrating for an attempted renewal of his drive northward toward the rich Burmese oil fields.

The defenders on the Irrawaddy front, a communiqus said, "have been withdrawn successfully to prearranged positions," and are under heavy Japanese air attack, both by dive-bombing and machine-gunning.

Location of the new line was not indicated. The withdrawing British forces are those which evacuated Prome two days ago.

U. S. PLANES BLAST DOCKS AT RANGOON

Flying Fortresses Based in India Return Undamaged from Second Foray.

LONDON, Monday, April 6—(AP) American Fortress bombers, pouncing on the Japanese for the second time from newly-established bases in India, set huge fires to roaring in docks at Rangoon, Burma, last Friday night.

A communique from Major Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's headquarters at New Delhi said that three fires were started at Rangoon and that despite challenging Japanese fighters, all the attacking force returned safely to their base.

This night attack followed one during daylight hours on the same day in which the Americans, led by General Brereton himself, set fire to a Japanese cruiser and probably damaged two other ships at Port Blair, in the Andaman islands. A communique from General Brereton's headquarters published here today by The Daily Herald, said:

"Heavy bombardment planes of the American air force attacked docks in the Rangoon area the night of April 3.

"Three large fires were started. Fighter action was encountered. All personnel returned safely."

Allied Flyers Bag 18 More Planes On Australian Front

By VERN HAUGLAND

Associated Press Correspondent

United Nations Headquarters in Australia, April 5—American and Australian airmen, smashing devastating blows into Japanese bases on Australia's outer island defenses and decisively fending off enemy attacks on their own bases, were officially credited today with destroying at least eighteen Japanese planes and damaging twenty others in two days of fierce air battle.

In the exchange of blows, seven Japanese bombers, escorted by a fleet of fighters, attacked Darwin, on Australia's northwest coast, for the thirteenth time today.

Port Moresby Attacked

Seven other enemy bombers with fighter company delivered the twenty-second attack on Port Moresby, New Guinea outpost.

In turn, the Americans and Australians attacked Koepang in Dutch Timor, 500 miles northwest of Darwin, on Saturday, and twice struck surprise blows at Lae, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, 400 miles from the Australian mainland.

Both at Darwin and Port Moresby the enemy attack was described as weak and the damage small.

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Saturday's Score

When the smoke and flame from this series of actions had blown away, the score stood as follows, according to Australian communiques and reports from the flyers:

Darwin (Saturday)—At least four, probably five, Japanese bombers shot down; at least two, probably three, Japanese fighters destroyed. A fourth fighter possibly destroyed. Two Allied planes shot down, with the pilot of one safe.

Lae (Saturday)—At least three Japanese bombers badly damaged when a lone Australian airman on reconnaissance machine-gunned the airport; in a second surprise attack the same day, Allied airmen left four bombers and a fighter burning. Unofficial reports from the flyers said ten other planes were damaged.

Koepang (Saturday)—At least six Japanese planes destroyed on the ground and six big fires started in a long-range, low-level assault which started from Darwin. Unofficial reports said at least four more planes

were damaged by machine-gunning.

Port Moresby (Saturday)—One Zero fighter was shot down during a weak Japanese attack.

The climax of this furious exchange came Saturday afternoon when seven heavy, twin-motored Mitsubishi bombers with their fighter escort drove over Darwin and met with hornet-like defenders who fought a furious battle for fifteen minutes 18,000 feet up in the blue sky. This raiding party was practically annihilated.

The defending fighters got their opposing numbers in the enemy fighter formation and then the anti-aircraft guns opened up.

The first volley from a four-gun battery hit one of the bombers and as it spiraled earthward it exploded, simply disappearing from before the gunners' eyes.

The second burst hit two bombers, and one of them was seen trailing smoke into the sea. The other was flying low, too, and appeared about to crash.

2 Others Sent Crashing

The fighters then dived in from above and sent the fourth and fifth bombers crashing, and tore into the zero fighting again.

The remaining two bombers jettisoned twenty-five bombs, including some 500-pounders and some light anti-personnel explosives, killing a civilian and damaging several houses.

Said the commander of the battery:

"They'll probably come back for revenge, but we'll be ready for them. My boys are getting better with practice, and if the Japanese come within gunshot on a clear day they had better look out."

One of the crashed planes fell on West Point, across Darwin harbor, where it burned for hours.

Jap Victims Sought

Landing parties went in search of three Japanese seen floating down in parachutes and the navy started to look for two more reported afloat at sea.

Yet another Japanese airman's parachute was seen burning as he plummeted into the sea.

The search was made difficult by a heavy all-night rain, and today six dead Japanese flyers, whose bodies were found on the beach, were given burial. They were the only ones that could be found.

Each grave was fenced off, marked by a rough sapling cross, and a metal inscription which read: "Unknown Japanese airman shot down April 4, 1942."

One Allied Flyer Dies

The one Allied flyer was killed when he crashed and his plane burned. His companions said he was wounded and his plane badly damaged, but that he remained in the battle until the Japanese fled and that he probably lost consciousness just before landing.

The first of the two raids on Lae was made by a lone Australian reconnaissance flyer who flew across New Guinea Saturday morning and decided to do a little gunning—"it was too good to miss"—when he surprised the Japanese and found a number of bombers on the ground.

Putting his machine into a dive, he swept across the field, at less than 500 feet, with his machine-guns chattering, while Japanese mechanics and pilots ran in every direction. He zoomed into the clouds before he could fully observe the damage, but he said at least three of the planes were damaged.

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Japs Again Surprised

The second raid was made a few hours later when low-flying planes again surprised the Japanese, setting fire to five more planes, damaging ten and scattering personnel by their low-level attack.

Port Moresby dispatches reported that the commanding officer, Maj. Gen. B. M. Morris, had charged every Australian officer and soldier with the task of killing at least two Japanese.

Addressing his forces Saturday, he said:

"The Australian soldier must have the killer spirit—the desire to go and find the enemy and kill him.

"Every man here must decide to kill two Japanese, whether they attack us or we attack them. If the man next to you misses, add his total to yourself. There is no reason at all why Australians should not be able to smash the Japanese and push them back home."

CHURCHMAN PRAYS FOR MACARTHUR

Rector of Parish in Which General Was Baptised Asks Blessing for Him.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 5—(AP) The congregation of Christ Episcopal church knelt today on the scene where General Douglas MacArthur was christened almost 62 years ago and asked divine guidance for the Allied commander.

Answering an Easter-eve request from MacArthur for supplication "at the altar where I first joined the sanctuary of God," Dr. W. P. Witsell, rector, implored with these words:

"And now, O God, do we especially remember before Thee, Thy servant, Douglas MacArthur, dedicated to Thee in holy baptism in the church of this parish. Grant unto him, O Lord, the living consciousness of Thy presence within him and about him.

"And we beseech Thee so to preserve him in his body, guide him in his mind, sustain him in his heart, and bless and strengthen him in his soul, that he may in all things serve Thee and our country wisely, faithfully and effectually."

The prayer, delivered at the close of the hour and a half service before a capacity attendance, was drawn from passages in the Episcopal prayer book.

The 67-year-old rector preceded the prayer with a reading of the two-line message which he received from MacArthur yesterday by cable:

"At the altar where I first joined the sanctuary of God, I ask that you seek divine guidance for me in the great struggle that looms ahead."

MacArthur's request came in answer to a cable which Dr. Witsell dispatched Thursday: "The church of your baptism sends Easter greeting and an expression of faith and loving pride in you."

MacArthur Continues War Work After Church

Australians Accept Holiday Reduction Cheerfully

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 5 (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur and his staff devoted Easter morning to attending church services, but war-time conferences continued later today.

President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, who recently arrived in Australia, made one of his few public appearances in the company of an American major. They lunched together at a hotel frequented by Americans.

Quezon was bundled to the ears in a heavy brown coat and muffler, which he kept on during his meal in the chilly dining room where the heat had not yet been turned on.

Australians, who are accustomed to four or five days off at Easter took the war-time holiday reduction cheerfully.

Planes For MacArthur

"Celestiating" The Pacific

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By CLARK LEE

Associated Press Correspondent

Somewhere in Northern Australia, April 5—It was at Balbuena airport at Mexico City six years ago that I had last seen Charles Baughan, an airman who navigated then, as he said, "by guess and by God." Just the other night we met again, here at the same dinner table, and now he has learned to "celestiate" (navigate by the stars).

He is a captain in the RAF ferry command and has just flown a big ship across the Pacific for General MacArthur's forces to use in checking Japan's drive southward.

We did a lot of flying around Mexico in Charley's old crate, having to seek a landing field every few hours to tie a wing together or patch up the motor.

His old planes were bargains at a couple of thousand Mexican pesos. The one he just brought here—and it didn't fly alone—is one of the world's finest bombers.

Charley could always fly anything with wings, but he navigated, as airmen say, "by the seat of his pants," and I couldn't picture him covering the vast distances in the Pacific without getting lost.

"Well," he told me, "I figured the boys doing the fighting needed planes, so I checked up and found I would have to celestiate. So I got me a book and learned to celestiate, and I am real good now. But luck helped as much as celestiating on this trip."

Baughan, 40 years old, from Kingsport, Tenn., flew as copilot with Capt. Stanley Klusek, an American, with Radioman Al McMann, a Canadian, and Navigator H. C. Rowell, an Australian.

Near Oahu they hit a tropical storm extending to 8,000 feet.

"In the storm, we flew right over the island and missed it completely," Baughan said. "Finally we found a hole and got down but there was nothing but water and, believe me, there's lots of it between the United States and Australia. We were having a spot of trouble with the radio, otherwise we could have located ourselves okay.

Completely Lost

"I couldn't celestiate, as the clouds were almost down to the water, night was approaching and we didn't have enough gas to chance climbing back through the clouds. We were completely lost.

"I told myself: 'Charley, this is it. You've been through a lot of them before but here it is, finally.'

"I was dead sure the airplane was gone and I knew the chances of being picked up were the slimmest. I had already told Mac to open his rear escape hatch and get ready to get out fast.

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"We had three tons of airplane to set down on the water at 120 miles an hour and she'd probably go down in a hurry. Then I got to thinking maybe this wasn't it and maybe there was some way to get out of it.

Got It Ticking

"I went back to where Mac was lying on his belly, sweating and working to repair the radio, and finally we got it ticking and got through to a certain station in the Hawaiian Islands.

"The station wouldn't give us a position because our signals were so weak they might have told us wrong. They instructed us to change our course, fly an hour and try to contact them again.

"In the meantime, day went, darkness came and the gas gauge clicked lower. After an hour we contacted them again and they advised us to fly another course one hour more when we would hit land—if the gas held out.

Navigator Sees Light

"Exactly an hour later the navigator shouted that he saw a light. We told him he was crazy, but he insisted. We went closer and sure enough there were the lights of a certain runway.

"I was at the control and banked the ship sharply to waste no time in sitting down. As we rolled to a standstill our engines coughed and quit. We did not have enough gasoline to taxi off the runway."

With Baughan here is Capt. Ted A. Smith, formerly Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's pilot. He kept popping up from his seat at our table to shake hands with a succession of good-looking American youngsters, obviously proud of the wings on their blouses. They had been his pupils at Calaero Field, outside Los Angeles.

Indian's Story

One of them was Lieut. Leo (Squaw) Alverson, a full-blooded Indian from Norman, Okla., with a scar over his eye. He recounted how he landed a wrecked fighter in Java and crashed between the trees with the entire plane wrecked except the cockpit.

Other well-known American pilots now ferrying the trans-pacific route include Speed Pilot Earl Ortman and Clyde Pangborn.

Post Script: After dinner Baughan flew to another city and a few hours later telephoned long distance and said he was in a hospital with a broken ankle. He had flown halfway around the world safely and then was injured in "wrongway traffic" in Australia, where automobiles and streetcars go down the left side of the street. He had been hit by a streetcar.

AUSSIES REPORTED IN 'COMMANDO' RAID

Sailors And Airmen Attacked Jap-Held Indies Port, Sydney Radio Says

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Nipponese War Equipment Spirited Away Or Destroyed In Hit-Run Sortie

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 5—Australian sailors and airmen conducted a Commando-like raid on an unidentified Netherlands Indies port held by the Japanese recently, spirited away war equipment and destroyed other materiel, the Sydney radio said today.

The sortie probably was in western Java or southeastern Sumatra, "under the very noses of the Japanese," because the account told of the raiders returning through the Sunda Strait—the narrow water that separates the two overrun islands.

Equipment Evacuated

"Valuable equipment had been left on the wharf when the port was evacuated," the radio account, heard by CBS, said.

"The enemy was only a few miles off, but corvettes were sent at full speed to get the equipment away. They landed airmen armed with tommy guns and naval ratings watched the jungle paths.

Dump Destroyed

"While the equipment was loaded, gasoline was poured over trucks and cars and the munition dump was destroyed."

The corvettes picked up more than 200 survivors from a torpedoed merchant ship while returning home through Sunda Strait.

U. S. ENVOY SEES CRIPPS AND WAVELL

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But Keeps Silent On Roosevelt Letter To Some Native Leader

Deals Over Dominion Plan Remain In Reconsideration Stage

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 5—A Reuters dispatch from New Delhi said today the "final outcome of the Cripps mission is expected to become known tomorrow evening or Tuesday morning."

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 5—The advent of Louis Johnson, special White House envoy to India, bearing a letter from President Roosevelt to some as yet unidentified Indian leader, has instilled a new sense of urgency into bargaining over independence for India.

Persons who have met the former Assistant Secretary of War since his arrival Friday at New Delhi speak of the impression produced of a determination to infuse a new sense of power and authority in Indian affairs.

Contents Not Disclosed

130.24 15797 30.24 15797

A Washington dispatch said the White House disclosed yesterday that the President's personal minister to India bore a letter to some Indian leader, but the contents were not disclosed.

There is no indication thus far that this letter has been delivered. Yesterday Johnson returned a call by Sir Stafford Cripps, special British emissary.

Johnson also met Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander for India.

In Reconsideration Stage

Negotiations now are in the reconsideration stage following formal rejection of the British plan by the dominant All-India Congress party and indications of rejection by the Moslem League, representing India's largest minority.

[In a dispatch from Allahabad, Reuters said the Moslem League had authorized its leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, to take until the next league session any steps he deemed proper in furtherance of its objects, "provided such steps are consistent with principles and policies of the league."]

Cripps talked today with Madhad Shrihari Aney, a member representing Indians overseas in the Viceroy's Council, and Sir Reginald Maxwell and Sir Jeremy Raisman, home and finance members respectively, in the council.

Wavell, conferring yesterday with Congress leaders Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, president of the party, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, past president, is supposed to have tried for a compromise on the main point at issue between the British and the Congress party—the question of how much responsibility Indians shall bear in the direction of defense.

Unfavorable Sign

One unfavorable sign was that the Congress party's working committee, having submitted its reply to the British, had devoted the last two days to discussion of domestic measures regarded as necessary in event of a complete breakdown of the negotiations.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, clinging more or less to a policy of public silence, had returned to Wardha after a thorough discussion of all proposals and alternatives.

In today's issue of his weekly newspaper *Harijan*, Gandhi wrote that "if I have any influence over her (India's) policies, foreigners will be welcomed provided their presence is beneficial to the country."

India Reported Talking Of Wavell As Viceroy

London, *Monday*, April 6 (AP)—The *News Chronicle* said today speculation has risen in India over the possibility that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell would become viceroy to insure full control of all defense measures and with an Indian becoming defense member of the executive council.

Confirmation was lacking here, but the newspaper said "authoritative quarters emphasized that every reasonable proposal will be sympathetically considered."

JAPS SCORE 'SMALL' GAIN IN LAND STAB

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Several Invasion Barges Sunk; Enemy Losses Believed Heavy

Defense Line Pounded By Shock Troops In All-Day Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 5—A furious Japanese land-and-sea assault on the defenses of the Bataan peninsula was reported today by the War Department, which said the sea attack was repulsed with "probably heavy" enemy losses.

"Some small gains" were reported, however, for the Japanese "shock troops" in the right center of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's lines.

Fighting Rages All Day

The fighting raged all day yesterday, a communique said, and presumably was continuing. It was the fifth major assault by the invaders in less than two weeks and appeared to be the most intense thus far.

The sea attack was made on the eastern shore of the peninsula, from Manila Bay, which enemy warships may not enter because of the island fortifications at the entrance.

Barges were used and several were sunk by American-Filipino artillery before the rest turned back, the communique said.

Lull Over Corregidor

For the first time since March 24, the Corregidor fortress meantime was free from air attacks. Guns of the fort exchanged fire, however, with Japanese sea batteries on the bay's south shore.

The communique said:

"1. Philippine theater:

"Furious fighting raged along the right center of our line in Bataan all through April 4. The enemy launched a heavy infantry assault supported by an intense artillery concentration. Large numbers of shock troops were massed opposite our positions and succeeded in making some small gains. Heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted on the enemy.

Landing Attempted

"A landing by hostile troops was attempted during the night on the eastern shore of Bataan. A considerable number of Japanese barges, mounting 75-millimeter guns and carrying troops, approached the coast.

"Guns on the barges shelled our beach defenses, but our artillery succeeding in sinking several barges and turning back the others. No landing was effected. Enemy losses were probably heavy.

"During the last twenty-four hours Corregidor was free from air attacks for the first time since March 24.

"The guns of our harbor defenses exchanged fire with enemy batteries on the south shore of Manila bay."

TANK FORCE OF JAPAN IS MINIMIZED

Nippon Called Weakest Of All Major Powers In Mechanization

Lacks Big, Organized Units, Says U. S. Cavalry Journal

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 5—Japan was reported today in an authoritative military survey to be much the weakest in tank forces of all the major warring powers.

An analysis of Japanese mechanized strength by the semi-official *Cavalry Journal* says, "no formally organized large mechanized units (brigades or division) are known to exist in the Japanese army; however, improvised mechanized units have been used on the continent (against China) repeatedly with considerable success."

Other Tank Forces

By contrast, the United States Army already has eight armored divisions in service or process of organization, Britain is credited with comparable forces, and Nazi Germany and Russia are far stronger.

Moreover, lacking a well-developed automotive industry, Japan is believed unable to develop strong armored forces, a weakness which might be fatal in the event of a clash between the Japanese and Russians in Siberia.

In contrast to the smashing break-through tactics dramatized by the Nazis, the Japanese mostly employ their limited forces of tanks to support infantry attacks against the relatively weak opposition they have thus far encountered.

Rated Low As Weapons

By European and American standards, the Japanese tanks are rated low as weapons. The fifteen known types include a number that foreign armies have virtually discarded. Against the Chinese particularly, two-man tankettes of three tons, armed only with a light machine gun, have been used.

The Japanese medium tank, the *Journal* reported, weighs fourteen tons, about the same as the American light tank. Its armament may include a 47-millimeter gun, however, compared to the United States light tank's 37-millimeter.

Two models of so-called heavy tanks, each weighing about thirty-five tons and armed with either 75-millimeter or 37-millimeter weapons, were described as copies of Russian vehicles.

Independence Pledge To Orientals Advised

Washington, April 5 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association said today that the "scorched-earth" method of impeding Japan's war effort can be effective only if the cooperation of the peoples of southeast Asia is secured by guarantee of the independence they seek.

In an analysis of Japan's economic resources, the association had this to say:

"It is some times suggested that the scorched-earth policy will prevent Japan from securing significant quantities of raw materials from southeast Asia, but it must be remembered that a scorched-earth policy can be truly effective only if the people of the territory wage guerrilla warfare following the initial destruction.

"Guerrilla warfare can be conducted successfully only by people who are deeply convinced that they are fighting for themselves.

"In southeast Asia such warfare would require a clear-cut pledge of independence to the inhabitants of areas already acquired, combined with important immediate concessions and future guarantees to populations still outside Japanese control."

JAP MAJOR WARNS OF 'PERIL' IN NORTH

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BERLIN, April 5 (from German broadcasts) (A. P.).—Major Nakajima of Japanese Imperial Headquarters was quoted in dispatches from Tokio today as declaring that "from the standpoint of national defense, nothing would be more dangerous than concentrating all our energies in the south and neglecting the north."

"Despite our great successes in the south, the Japanese people must never forget that the centre of our national defense is situated in the Japanese-Manchurian-Chinese sector," he said in an article in the periodical Diamond.

"It is necessary to go on with our program in the south, but it is likewise necessary to strengthen the foundations of the Japanese-Manchurian-Chinese sector of defense."

ADMITS HIGH RED MORALE

TOKIO, April 5 (from Japanese broadcasts) (A. P.).—Lieutenant General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, retiring Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union, said today on his arrival at Manchouli, Manchukuo, that he believed Japan and Russia would adhere strictly to the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact.

He added that the Soviets were continuing the war with Germany with "high morale" under the leadership of Josef Stalin.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IS ENROUTE TO MOSCOW

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 5.—(AP) The Japanese ambassador, Naotake Sato, left Kuibyshev for Moscow today to present his credentials to Michael Kalinin, president of the U. S. S. R.

Sato was accompanied by Goro Morishima, special Japanese minister to Russia, the embassy counsellor and naval and military attaches. He recently replaced Yoshitsugo Tatekawa who was recalled by Tokyo.

NAZIS LOSE 102 PLANES IN ONE DAY, REDS SAY

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18 Reported Downed In Leningrad Raid; Moscow Front Flames Anew

40,000 Of Foe Killed There Since March 23, Russians Claim

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, April 5—The Russian air force destroyed 102 German planes in aerial fighting over the front or on the ground yesterday, the midnight Russian communique said tonight.

Of the Nazi planes, eighteen were reported downed during a night raid on Leningrad. The besieged city's anti-aircraft batteries accounted for thirteen and Soviet night-fighter planes the other five, the communique said. Only a few of the raiders penetrated to the metropolis proper.

40,000 More Nazi Casualties

As further evidence of a resumption of large-scale warfare, the Soviet Information Bureau announced that on the Central front before Moscow 40,000 Germans were killed between March 23 and April 4 and 161 inhabited localities were reoccupied by the Russians.

Although the midnight communique kept to the secretive tone maintained for weeks and reported "no essential changes" on the front, other dispatches indicated a determined Russian offensive was developing west and southwest of Moscow.

Reds Drive Across River

Red Star reported that the Russian drive carried them across a river on the Smolensk sector, behind which the Germans had set up their line of resistance.

Other sources said Bryansk, 220 miles southwest of Moscow and 140 miles southeast of Smolensk, was now virtually besieged by Russian guerrillas. All inhabitants have been removed from the eastern outskirts of the city, and in some districts houses have been razed to give the German garrison wider fields of fire, the paper said.

[A dispatch to the London News Chronicle from Stockholm said Russian artillery has started to shell Bryansk.]

The Soviet Information Bureau also reported the capture of large quantities of German materiel on the Central front during the week ended Friday.

A Separate Front

The Soviet press has begun to refer to the Bryansk region as a separate front, indicating the importance of the Soviet advance in this direction. Russian dispatches tell of guerrilla activity within the city itself, and say the German commandant there has ordered the burning of a number of neighboring villages.

One report told of an incident in a Bryansk theater in which leaflets fluttered down from the balcony announcing the Red army was coming while the Germans were presenting a play to a small Russian audience. The play demonstrated what happens to Russian guerrillas.

90 New Red Divisions

The new activity on the central front came as the Ankara radio broadcast that the Russians had concentrated ninety new Soviet divisions on the southern front between Kharkov and Taganrog to meet an expected German drive there.

Rumanian and Italian troops were reported being massed beside the German divisions on this front in preparation for the drive. These reports said, however, that the German offensive could not start before May because of the long, severe winter.

Meanwhile, ceaseless Russian pressure was reported dissolving the long-trapped German Sixteenth Army at Staraya Russa.

Position Deteriorating

The Moscow radio said the surrounded German force was making "desperate attempts to counter-attack" but that its position was deteriorating daily.

The Soviet air force, a dispatch from the northwest front said, shot down twenty-four huge Junkers transport planes and twenty-one others seeking to take war material and supplies to their encircled comrades.

In a mechanized battle on the southwestern front, the Russians said officially they had destroyed fourteen German tanks.

Reports that Adolf Hitler was pouring new war material onto that front—possibly to initiate his much-talked-of spring offensive against the Caucausus—found credence in the Russian communique, which said "three tanks of the 1942 model were captured."

Fresh Troops Move Toward Soviet Front

LONDON, April 5 — (AP) Both Germany and Russia poured fresh divisions into the front lines tonight and the Ankara radio broadcast that the "Soviet troop movements indicate the first German drive is expected in south Russia."

Russian reports said some 90 new Soviet divisions, or some 1,350,000 men, had been concentrated in the 250 miles of defenses between Kharkov and Taganrog. The Soviet high command was reported marching up fresh troops to the more advanced sectors of the thawing and boggy front lines.

The Ankara radio said these troops completed their training during the winter on the banks of the Volga.

Expect Battle In South

Most experts have expected the first and main German thrust would be in the warmer Ukraine and Donets regions of the south and directed at the oil treasures of the Caucasus.

Other Russian dispatches quoted by the Ankara broadcast said "the German spring offensive cannot start before May or thereabouts."

"The unusually long and severe winter has retarded movements of troops to points of concentrations," the account added. "A shortage of rolling stock is another source of delay."

Rumanian troops are now being massed on the Russian frontier, other reports said, and a fresh Italian force consisting of infantry divisions and four armored divisions was reported on its way to the eastern front. Italian aircraft were said to be flying toward Russia in small formations.

"Fresh German armies are being brought toward the eastern front by the Hungarian and Polish railways," the Ankara radio added.

Soviet Transport Head Replaced By Army Man

Gen. Alexander Khrulev, Aide To Stalin, Named As Commissar For Railroads

Kuibyshev, April 5 (AP)—Lazarus M. Kaganovich, Soviet Commissar for Railroad Transport has been replaced by Lieut. Gen Alexander Khrulev, formerly chief quartermaster of the Red army and one of Premier Stalin's assistants in the Commissariat of Defense.

Kaganovich was named vice-chairman of the transport committee for coordination of railroad, sea and river transport and retained his positions as member of the State Defense Council and other Soviet bodies.

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REPORT JEWS SLAIN

KUIBYSHEV, U.S.S.R., April 5—(AP) The Anti-Fascist Jewish committee reported today the Germans have killed 80,000 Jews in and around Minsk, 25,000 at Odessa and "tens of thousands" in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. In Estonia, the report said, the entire Jewish population numbering 4,500 was wiped out.

Says Bombs On Sweden Were Not From Russia

News Agency Terms Assertions Following Attack "A Malicious Fabrication"

Moscow, April 5 (AP)—Tass denied today that bombs dropped last Thursday on Haparanda, Swedish town on the Finnish border, were of Russian origin.

"Tass is authorized to state that these assertions are a malicious fabrication," the agency said.

An official Swedish communique issued yesterday said bomb fragments found near Haparanda after the attack "bore Russian markings."

PLANES OVER BULGARIA

SOFIA, Bulgaria (From German Broadcasts), April 5.—(AP) Hostile planes appeared over several Bulgarian towns late Saturday causing alarms to be sounded, the Bulgarian high command announced today. No bombs were reported dropped and the identity of the planes apparently was not established.

Convoys Get Through To Reds Despite Perils, British Told

Alexander Reports That Steady Stream Of Allied Supplies Has Defied Rigors Of Winter

[By the Associated Press]

APR 7 1942

London, April 5—All winter long, "convoy after convoy" has plowed through the icy waters of the Arctic with Allied war supplies for the Soviet Union, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told a Cooperative party conference here today.

"Do let us remember that I have in the Admiralty thousands of men who are doing their best to help them (the Russians)," Alexander said, emphasizing that Russia's "epic struggle" is being backed with enormous British aid.

Says Much Is Being Done

"Right through the winter, convoy after convoy has been taken through the stormy, dark and ice-bound Arctic, with enemy attacks being fought off. Do not let us get it into our minds that we are doing nothing. We are doing a great deal."

Another speaker before the conference, Laborite Arthur Greenwood, who was dropped from the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio in the February 23 shakeup, assailed Prime Minister Churchill for lauding the Conservative party as "the main part of the rock on which salvation of Britain is founded."

"Churchill is not only the leader of the Conservative party," Greenwood said. "He is Prime Minister of a nation united in a great purpose. . . . To make major claims for his party in its share of victory—before victory is won—may shake the belief of our dominions, our Allies and neutral nations in our fundamental unity and give comfort to the enemy."

Won't Tolerate Losses

Alfred Barnes, member of Parliament and conference president, declared, "The British will not tolerate loss of India and Australia."

"If the Government cannot quickly satisfy Parliament and the people that the Japs can be met and defeated and that we can also play our part in an offensive against Germany either in Europe or in the Middle East," Barnes added, "then I doubt whether even this Government could survive public and parliamentary indignation."

HITS CLAIMED ON RED FLEET

2 Battleships And 2 Heavy Cruisers Bombed In Bases, Berlin Asserts

News Agency Says That Raid 'Should Have Sealed Fate' Of Sea Power

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, April 5—The Associated Press records the following Berlin broadcast:

"Hitler's high command said today that Nazi warplanes had bombed 'the remnants of the Soviet Baltic fleet' in the Russian bases of Leningrad and Kronstadt, hitting two battleships and two heavy cruisers with heavy-caliber explosives.

"The news agency DNB said the four vessels were the 23,256-ton battleship October Revolution, the 23,606-ton battleship Marat and the modern heavy cruisers Maxim Gorki and Kirov.

Says Fate Is Sealed

"DNB observed that 'this raid should have sealed the fate of the Soviet Baltic fleet'."

[Last September the Germans reported that both the October Revolution and the Marat had been hit then, and one authorized Berlin spokesman said it was his understanding that the former "already was out of the fight." In October "additional hits" were claimed on "the already damaged" October Revolution.]

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"Army artillery was said to have supported the *Luftwaffe* effectively by shelling Russian anti-aircraft batteries. The Germans said a 'mining cruiser' also probably was damaged.

"The communique stressed the fighting in the northern area, where Stuka dive bombers and chaser planes were credited with effectively supporting land troops. The Germans said they inflicted appreciable losses in men and materials.

Claim 3,000 Killed

"On the Central front, between Smolensk and Moscow, the Germans said they annihilated 3,000 Red guerrillas and repulsed isolated Russsian attacks.

"The German communique made no mention of fighting in the Crimea which they have stressed recently, nor did it say anything of offensive operations.

"At the cost of one German plane, forty-seven Russian aircraft were said by the high command to have been destroyed. The Berlin radio said twenty-six planes were shot down.

Attacks On Supply Lines

"Continuing attacks on the supply lines leading from the United States and Britain to the ice-free Arctic port of Murmansk, the Germans said their planes had sunk a 1,200-ton merchant ship and damaged five others. Nazi planes guarding western Germany and anti-aircraft batteries were credited with shooting down fourteen British raiders, strongly protected by pursuit planes.

"The virtually non-stop attacks on the British fortress of Malta in the central Mediterranean continued, with German bombers concentrating on the Valletta port and military airdromes. A British cruiser in the docks was said to have been hit."

[The Italian communique said harbors and airdromes at Lavennezia, Halfar and Luca were "intensely attacked" in the Malta raids and that numerous grounded aircraft were destroyed, the account added.

[The Rome radio said that between March 25 and April 2 the Italians had destroyed thirty-seven British planes, sunk two British ships and damaged a cruiser, three destroyers, a submarine and three merchant ships.]

1,000th Raid Reported

"The Germans said a long-distance reconnaissance squadron operating from the Norwegian port of Narvik had conducted its one-thousandth raid. Most of its flights were against the British Isles and surrounding waters and aimed at keeping the high command informed on British fleet movements in Arctic waters.

"In North Africa, the high command said British patrols were repelled and airports and motorized columns in Marmarica were bombed effectively. The Germans added that, despite violent sandstorms, German and Italian detachments had made repeated attacks against British positions, inflicting heavy losses."

Sea Wolf on the Loose

APR 7 1942

Nazi Tale of 'Lost' Ship Recalls Battle Mystery

By Associated Press

A GERMAN war reporter's story broadcast from Berlin yesterday said the formidably armed Nazi surface raider, Kormoran, which the German High Command once admitted had been lost in the Indian Ocean, was loose on a mission in the Atlantic in the company of other powerfully armored naval forces.

Describing a casual rendezvous of the Kormoran with German submarines, the war reporter, Fritz List, said "some time ago we were lying side by side with a German heavily armored giant"—phraseology which might be used to describe the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz or some of Adolf Hitler's other battleships, pocket battleships or heavy cruisers.

The 9400-ton Kormoran figured in one of the most tantalizingly mysterious episodes of the war last November when it fought a blazing duel with the gallant Australian cruiser Sydney in which each apparently was sunk by the broadsides of the other.

The war reporter's account of the Kormoran's activities in the Atlantic was given in the following broadcast:

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"SOME time ago we were lying side by side with a German heavily armored giant which likewise had done most serious harm to British shipping. And now we met some submarine. The sea was rough but nevertheless we managed to get within hail.

"The submarine commander asked us to loan him a few torpedoes since he had already fired all his ammunition and did not not want to leave this good hunting ground.

"The rough sea, however, prevented this for the time being. Therefore, we sailed on for a long while, side by side waiting for better weather. All we could do now, although with great difficulty, was to supply the submarine comrades with fresh rolls.

"The next morning the sea was still very rough. We did them another good treat by inviting the duty-free men aboard our ship. This was gladly accepted. In a long rubber boat they came across. The use of our swimming bath was point No. 1 on their program. Point No. 2 was a shower bath and the use of soap, followed by an inspection of the auxiliary cruiser and by a big dinner.

"But soon the weather improved and we could replenish the empty ammunition chamber of the U-boat with our torpedoes. Our two crews were able to catch a big shark, but the submarine crew was unable to wait until our cook had sharkfin soup ready which we had to eat without our comrades."

30.24 15799

30.24 15799

A GERMAN auxiliary might well be ranging the Atlantic with the Tirpitz, sister-ship of the ill-fated Bismarck, as suggested by List.

The Tirpitz was last reported March 20 at Trondheim, a huge steel net spread over her anchorage against a high cliff so British bombers could not get at her. This was after her sally along the Norwegian coast March 9 in an effort to cut Russia's Arctic supply line when she was unsuccessfully attacked by British Torpedo planes.

Known to the British and Australians as the Steiermark and also as raider No. 41, the Kormoran had used yet other names, flags and disguises from time to time.

Said by British naval authorities to be armed with six 5.9-inch guns, equipped with two aircraft and torpedo tubes both on deck and under water, manned by a crew of about 400 and capable of 18 knots, she was the most successful German surface raider of the war.

She was admitted to have sunk at least nine ships totaling 51,479 tons near the Cape Verde Islands, in the Eastern Atlantic, South Atlantic, and the Indian Ocean, before supposedly being brought to book Nov. 19 by the Sydney 300 miles west of Australia.

SHIP LOSSES IN ATLANTIC LISTED

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115 Allied Vessels Officially Reported Lost Since Pearl Harbor.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ship losses in the Atlantic officially announced in the week March 29 through April 5 totalled 21, bringing losses since Pearl Harbor to 115.

The tabulation:

	Week March 29 April 5	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U.S.	10	59
Off Canada	2	23
In the Caribbean	6	29
Off South America	3	4
	21	115

Ten of the vessels sunk were United States ships, three were British, three Norwegian and the others one each Latvian, Panamanian, Canadian, Greek and a vessel identified only as "allied."

SHIP FLEES 4 SUBS, BUT 5TH SINKS HER

29 Survivors Reach New York, Tell Of U-Boat Attacks Off East Coast

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Victims Picked Up After Battling High Seas For Fifty-Four Hours

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 5—The shelling and sinking of their ship by one U-boat after it had outrun four others was described here by twenty-nine survivors of a medium-sized American freighter.

They arrived aboard a Pan-American Airways clipper from Bermuda Wednesday night, and the story of their experiences was released today by the Third Naval district.

30 Men In Lifeboat

One of the survivors, Erlo Pearson, 18-year-old oiler, of Galveston, Texas, said the freighter was sunk March 20 off the United States Eastern coast. Thirty men in a lifeboat spent fifty-four hours battling high seas before being picked up by a neutral ship and taken to Bermuda.

"Every time a sub would get near us the captain would order full speed ahead," Pearson said. "We got away four times, but this time we didn't make it."

Pearson declared the boat containing the captain and three other men had not been reported, and that two others of the cew of thirty-five had leaped over the ship's side and had been lost.

Smashed When Lowered

James Stickney, 32, oiler, of Maybrook, N. Y., said the side of the lifeboat holding twenty-nine crewmen and a passenger, Herbert Jernigan, was smashed while the boat was being lowered.

"We found pieces of wood and some tools in the boat," Stickney said. 'We salvaged timber from the sea and pulled nails from drifting planks, and fixed up our boat."

William Teffner, 27, an oiler, of Lansdowne, Md., declared that "some of the fellows in the boat didn't even have their pants. They just had life preservers and pajamas."

Treated In Bermuda

One of the thirty men in the life boat remained in a hospital at Bermuda for treatment.

The crewmen said they did not know Jernigan's home address, but that he had been working his way back to the United States from Calcutta, India.

Says British Attacked Four French Trawlers

Vichy Declares Two Are Presumed Lost After Raid On St. Nazaire

Vichy, April 5 (AP)—Four French trawlers, two of which are "presumed lost," were attacked by British gunboats after the raid on St. Nazaire dockyards March 28, French naval authorities said today.

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The Alice Anne and the Slack are believed lost, a communique reported, while the Ile de France and Marie Gilbert were subjected to shelling without damage.

"Nothing can justify such acts of savagery which bereave, without the slightest military need, numerous French families of fishermen and maritime workers," the official French news agency commented.

NORWEGIAN FREIGHTERS REACH BRITISH PORTS

LONDON, April 5.—(AP) "Certain" of the 10 Norwegian ships which made a dash Thursday for England from Goteborg, Sweden, have arrived in British ports, the Ministry of Information disclosed today.

"Recent sailings from Goteborg to the United Kingdom of a number of Norwegian merchant ships under charter to His Majesty's government have now been completed," an official statement said.

"While complete success was not achieved, certain ships have arrived safely in this country."

37 BRITISH SEAMEN INJURED ON TWO SHIPS

LONDON, April 5.—(AP) The Admiralty announced tonight there were 37 casualties aboard the cruiser Trinidad and destroyer Eclipse which were damaged in a German sea and air attack upon a Murmansk-bound convoy in the Barents sea.

The casualties included 32 killed or died of wounds and five wounded. The British ships made port after the running fight in which one German destroyer was sunk, another damaged and three U-boats were sunk or damaged.

An announcement on March 29 which told of the damage to the two British warships said the attacking German forces were beaten off and that the convoy later reached its destination.

Narvik Raided By Commandos

NEW YORK, April 5 (A. P.).—A special dispatch to the New York Times tonight from Stockholm said British Commandos raided Narvik, northern Norwegian port, early today and inflicted many casualties and considerable damage to shipping in the German-held harbor.

The Stockholm dispatch quoted advices reaching the Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen. Details were lacking, but it said that according to one source the raid might have been carried out in conjunction with Russian Air Force bombers, which have been particularly active over the northern front for the past 24 hours.

The Times dispatch said Moscow reported bombers had been over Navvik Saturday night.

Nazis Reported Curious On 'Second Front' Plans

Grigg Says Allies' Secrets Are Well Kept

CARDIFF, England, April 5 (AP).—The British may be curious about possible creation of a "second front" in Europe, but their curiosity is "nothing to that of the German high command," Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, said today.

Discussing the possibility of establishing a second front by invading territory now occupied by Germany, he declared:

"Democracy demands free discussion, but it does not demand public discussion of strategic plans in advance. Why tell the enemy everything?

"I know there is a great deal of curiosity in this country on the subject but I will wager their curiosity is nothing to that of the German high command. I am afraid both curiosities will have to remain unsatisfied for the time being."

BRITISH POUND FOE IN DESERT

Force Axis Column Out of Spot Near El Mechili

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CAIRO, Egypt, April 5.—(AP)—Patrols skirmished in the Libyan desert yesterday and British bombers continued to pound the main Axis positions in the Tmimi-Martuba-Derna area, British communiques said today.

An Axis column with supporting tanks and guns was forced out of Bir El Hamarin, a desert spot 15 miles southwest of El Mechili. Whether this meant the army of Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck was again in control of the key point south of the Gebel El Akdar mountains was not made clear.

The main armies have been drawn up some 60 miles apart for more than six weeks and both have been receiving reinforcements in men and material. The British are based near Tobruk. An offensive by either the British or Germans appeared likely at any time.

Harbor installations and shipping at Bengasi were pounded again by the British. Four German bombers were shot down over Malta yesterday.

Reports Heavy British Losses

BERLIN, (From German broadcasts), April 5 (AP).—The high command said today British patrols were repelled in the Libyan Desert and airports and motorized colums were bombed effectively.

Virtually non-stop attacks on the British fortress of Malta continued, with German bombers concentrating on Valletta and military airdromes. A British cruiser at dock was said to have been hit.

6 AXIS BOMBERS LOST IN ATTACKS ON MALTA

VALLETTA, Malta, April 5 — (AP) Six Axis bombers were destroyed, one Messerschmitt fighter was probably destroyed and six other planes were damaged seriously in raids on Malta in the last 24 hours, a communique announced tonight.

For the third successive day the harbor area was the main point of attack by waves of Junkers 88 bombers and Junkers 87 dive-bombers.

The first alarm was followed by three waves, and the Axis planes returned to the attack two hours later. The third, and largest, raid came after lunch and was ending just as the communique was issued. R. A. F. fighters bagged three JU-88s, ack-ack fire downed the others.

LONDON, April 5 (A. P.).—A German bomber was destroyed over the east coast of England tonight, it was learned.

BERLIN, April 5 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The German Army bulletin today said that fourteen British bombers were shot out of a formation that attacked western occupied regions yesterday under the protection of a strong fighter squadron.

Prayers In Holy Land Rise In Many Tongues

Jerusalem, April 5 (AP)—Prayers for victory rose in many tongues today as the Holy Land celebrated Easter with its customary centuries-old ceremonies.

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King George II of Greece participated in the Greek services along with hundreds of his soldiers.

Greek fighting men with strong, serious faces gathered in the tiny Catholic church in the old city of Jerusalem, singing the liturgy and lighting long white candles. The priest ended the Greek service with "*Zito Hellas*"—long live Greece—which the soldiers repeated.

Services Before Tomb

Patriarchs of the Armenian, Latin and Orthodox faiths held services in front of the tomb of the Holy Sepulchre. Armenians had a further impressive vespers in their church, with a great procession in the central courtyard of the convent.

The high point of the procession was the ceremony blessing the four corners of the earth.

Facing east, the patriarch prayed for the Armenian hierarchy. Turning westward, he prayed for the world and all Christian realms, following with prayer to the south for the fields and fruits of the earth and to the north for convents, hermitages, cities, villages and their inhabitants.

Broadcast By BBC

At St. George's Anglican Cathedral men and women in uniform assisted in the services which were broadcast to the world by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

One of the most colorful ceremonies was the divine service of the holy fire in the Holy Sepulchre, symbolizing the resurrection.

After reciting many chants the Armenian patriarch entered the tomb chamber and prayed while the crowd waited in hushed silence. Then he reappeared on his balcony holding out the torch of the holy fire and the great bells in the tower pealed.

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Runners Carry Flame

In the church, light traveled from candle to candle amid cries of joy. Then the flame was borne to the waiting crowd outside, from where runners sped with it to homes and churches as far away as Bethlehem.

The Greek King witnessed this ceremony and he also led the Maundy Thursday procession when the Greek Orthodox patriarch entered the garden of the Orthodox Convent of Jerusalem to celebrate high mass and the ceremony of the washing of the feet.

Most Britons Give Up Long Easter Holiday

LONDON, April 5 (A. P.).—Britons for the most part gave up this year one of their most cherished holidays—the long Easter week-end which in peace-time many stretched to a five-day rest period.

At the suggestion of Labor Minister Ernest Bevin that war workers could get along with just one extra holiday, some factories gave Saturday off, but everything is due to be running full blast tomorrow.

U.S. AND BRITISH TROOPS ESCAPE BELFAST BOMBS

Time Explosives Go Off After Men Leave

Theatre: Police and I.R.A. in Gun Battle

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BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 5 (A. P.).—The harmless explosion of three incendiary time bombs and discovery of others hidden like Easter eggs in a movie theatre used by United States and British troops, and a subsequent running gun battle between police and an armed band shattered Belfast's Easter quiet.

There was no ostensible connection between the two incidents save that 26 Easters ago Irish Republicans started their so-called Easter Rebellion against the British.

FOLLOWS ARRESTS

The outbreaks followed a recent series of arrests among alleged members of the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland. Hundreds of extra police had been turned out here today in anticipation of just such incidents to commemorate the 1916 Dublin Rebellion.

Examination of four unexploded bombs found in the theatre showed them to be incendiaries similar, officials said, to one type used by the Germans.

AFTER TROOPS LEFT

After a thorough search of the place a special guard was posted until tonight, when 1500 troops and members of women's auxiliary services attended a concert.

The timed incendiaries started exploding shortly after midnight and after the theatre had been emptied of its Saturday night audience of soldiers; the gun battle came in broad daylight when gunmen, hidden in an air raid shelter, blazed away at a police patrol car containing four men.

ONE POLICEMAN KILLED

The gunmen fled to a nearby house with the policemen in hot pursuit. One policeman was killed and a member of the armed band was seriously wounded. Five other men and two women were arrested.

(The British Press Association said the gunmen were members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.)

The area of this Northern Ireland capital where the battle was fought is known as a centre of Irish Nationalist sympathizers. Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and the Irish Republican Army is violently in favor of its union with neighboring Eire.

THEATRE REQUISITIONED

The movie theatre had been requisitioned for a series of shows for the American and British troops in Northern Ireland. The first show was last night.

The first explosion caused a fire which damaged a few seats before it was extinguished.

The second explosion came shortly afterward and the third followed two hours later when police were searching the theatre.

No one was injured in any one of the three explosions.

OTHER BOMBS FOUND

Additional bombs planted inside the movie house were found by police searchers.

Although several parts of the theatre were damaged, the Sunday show for the troops went on as scheduled.

War Communiques

American

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP).—War Department communique No. 176, based on reports up to noon:

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1. Philippine theater:

Furious fighting raged along the right center of our line in Bataan all through April 4. The enemy launched a heavy infantry assault supported by an intense artillery concentration. Large numbers of shock troops were massed opposite our positions and succeeded in making some small gains. Heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted on the enemy.

A landing by hostile troops was attempted during the night on the eastern shore of Bataan. A considerable number of Japanese barges mounting 75 millimeter guns and carrying troops, approached the coast. Guns on the barges shelled our beach defenses, but our artillery succeeding in sinking several barges and turning back the others. No landing was effected. Enemy losses were probably heavy.

During the last twenty-four hours Corregidor was free from air attacks for the first time since March 24.

The guns of our harbor defenses exchanged fire with enemy batteries on the south shore of Manila Bay.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

British

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 5 (AP).—A British headquarters communique:

Colombo was attacked by a large force of Japanese aircraft at 8 a. m., local time.

Dive-bombing and low-flying machine-gun attacks were made on the harbor and Ratmalana areas.

British fighters intercepted the raiders and destroyed a number of aircraft.

A later communique:

Twenty-five enemy aircraft were shot down for certain by our fighters, while five more were probably shot down and twenty-five more damaged.

Light anti-aircraft fire accounted for two more in a low flying attack. Our losses were slight.

NEW DELHI, India, April 5 (AP).—A British communique on Burma:

There has been no substantial change in the situation on the Irrawaddy front since yesterday. Our forces have been withdrawn successfully to prearranged positions.

Enemy air activity was heavy throughout the day. Our troops were subjected to dive-bombing and machine-gunning.

From reports, it appears that the enemy is concentrating troops and motor transport on the west bank of the Irrawaddy. Our artillery was active in this direction, and enemy troops on the west bank were effectively shelled.

CAIRO, April 5 (AP).—A British headquarters communique:

Fighting patrol activity continued yesterday in Libya. An enemy column, including tanks and guns, was forced to withdraw from Bir el Hamarin, about fifteen miles southwest of Mechili.

A Royal Air Force communique:

Bomber aircraft of the Middle East command raided the harbor installations and shipping at Bengasi during the night of April 3.

Further attacks were made on enemy positions in the Tmimi-Martuba-Derna area. During enemy raids on Malta April 4, three Junkers 87's and one Junkers 88 were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

It is now known that a second enemy aircraft, a Junkers 87, was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire during the raid on Malta April 3. One of our aircraft is missing.

LONDON, April 5 (AP).—An Air and Home Security Ministries communique:

This morning a few enemy aircraft made a brief appearance over a town on the south coast of England.

Bombs which were dropped caused only slight damage, and no one was hurt.

Apart from this, up to 8 p. m. there has been nothing to report.

Australian

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 5 (AP).—An Australian communique:

In various engagements on Saturday, the Royal Australian Air Force destroyed eighteen enemy aircraft and damaged at least ten. Two of our own planes were lost, but one pilot is safe.

At Lae, four enemy bombers and one fighter were left burning, and ten others were damaged.

At Koepang, six Japanese aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

At Darwin, the enemy probably lost four of seven raiding bombers and two fighters.

One Zero fighter was shot down over Port Moresby. The damage caused at Darwin and Moresby is very slight.

Another Australian communique:

Darwin experienced its thirteenth raid Sunday. Seven bombers with fighter escort came over soon after noon. The raid was light and of short duration. Damage was negligible, and there were no casualties reported.

A supplementary communique:

Port Moresby was raided for the twenty-second time this morning by seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters. The material damage was small. One Japanese Zero fighter was shot down. We lost no aircraft.

Russian

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MOSCOW, April 5 (AP).—A Soviet Information Bureau special communique:

During the period of March 24 to April 3, Soviet troops operating on the central front captured 28 tanks, 122 guns, 69 mortars and 541 machine guns.

Soviet troops on this front also captured 334 automatic rifles, 3,234 rifles, 12,968 shells, 10,020 mines of various kinds, 8,132 hand grenades, 1,200,000 rounds of ammunition, nine wireless transmitters, 60 miles of telephone cable, 163 vehicles, 54 wagons, three locomotives, 220 trucks and 350 parachutes.

During this period the enemy lost about 40,000 officers and men killed.

One hundred and sixty-one inhabited localities have been freed of the enemy by forces of the western front.

An earlier Soviet Information Bureau communique:

During the night of April 4-5, there were no substantial change at the front.

In a tank battle on the southwestern front, fourteen German tanks were destroyed and three tanks of the 1942 model were captured by Soviet troops.

A Soviet rifle detachment was ordered to penetrate behind a German punitive detachment in one of the areas of the Smolensk region.

The Red Army men concerned carried out the order with exceptional ability, the German punitive detachment being surrounded and annihilated. The Germans lost more than 200 officers and men killed.

Our gunners operating in one sector of the western front destroyed eleven German guns, blew up a fuel dump and provision store and silenced two artillery points and three mortar batteries.

German

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BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 5 (AP).—A German high command communique:

In the southern and central sectors of the Eastern Front, isolated attacks of the enemy were repulsed. In the course of mopping-up operations in the rear of the central sector, a group of 3,000 partisans (guerrillas) was annihilated.

Strong squadrons of fighter, dive-bomber and chaser airplanes effectively supported the fighting troops in the northern sector. The Soviets suffered appreciable losses in men and material. In air fights and by anti-aircraft fire, forty-seven enemy airplanes were destroyed, while we had one machine lost.

Units of the same air force attacked remnants of the Soviet Baltic fleet in the ports of Leningrad and Kronstadt. Two battleships and two heavy cruisers were hit by bombs of the heaviest and heavy caliber. It is probable that one mining cruiser was damaged.

Heaviest artillery of the army supported the attacks of our air force by shelling the enemy's anti-aircraft batteries.

In the region of Rybachi Peninsula and off the Murmansk coast, fighter airplanes have sunk by bombs a merchant ship of 1,200 tons and seriously damaged five more ships.

In North Africa, attacks by British reconnaissance forces were repelled. Airports and motor car columns in Mamarica were bombed with good effect. Attacks an military objectives and port establishments of Valetta, as well as British airports of Malta, were continued day and night with strong effect. A British cruiser in the docks was hit by bombs.

On the English southwest coast, German fighter airplanes bombed workshops of the British airplane industry. Of a British bomber squadron which, on Saturday afternoon, under the strong protection of pursuit airplanes, tried to fly into the occupied western region, fourteen machines were shot down by German pursuit airmen and anti-aircraft artillery without losses of our own.

The pursuit squadron under Major Trautloft obtained its 2,000th air victory yesterday.

Finnish

HELSINKI, April 5 (AP).—A Finnish high command communique:

Fighting activity in all sectors of the land front was comparatively insignificant. Our guns and trench mortars have kept up successful fire, shelling enemy positions and encampments. Direct hits have been scored on a great number of enemy firing posts and dugouts, causing their destruction. Buildings used as billets have been set on fire.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy when his attempts at reconnaissance were frustrated, and his activity in shifting and reorganizing his positions was disturbed by our concentrated fire.

Our air force has heavily and successfully bombed an enemy air base near the Murmansk railway, scoring damaging hits on rows of parked planes and buildings.

In the Gulf of Finland, our airmen continued machine-gunning camps and columns.

East of Lake Onega, our fighters set fire to an enemy bomber on the ground. As enemy air activity over the Gulf of Finland was extended to within the near proximity of our coasts, alerts were sounded in several places last night.

Italian

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), April 5 (AP).—An Italian high command communique:

There was artillery and patrol activity on the Cyrenaican front. The enemy carried out air raids on Bengasi and Derna, but no objectives of military importance were hit. There were some wounded among the native population.

An enemy aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft artillery over Bengasi. Three other planes were brought down by German fighter planes in air combats.

A strong German bomber formation carried out violent day and night raids over Malta. Harbor installations and airdromes at Lavennezia, Halfar and Luca were intensely attacked, and numerous aircraft on the ground were damaged. Many artillery and searchlight positions were destroyed.

500 Refugees Reach Bermuda From France

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 5 (AP)

A small Portuguese passenger freight vessel, the 2,600-ton Guine, crammed with 500 refugees from various parts of occupied Europe, has arrived here after a round about trip from France which took about a month.

Most of the refugees had escaped from concentration camps for Jews established by the Germans. There were many French Jews who said "life is a terrific hell" in most of France. One man who had been very wealthy said Jews who paid "fabulous sums" to the Germans were permitted to stay at boarding houses or hotels in occupied France.

The Guine sailed from Marseille, going to Lisbon, Cadiz and Casablanca, and is scheduled to proceed to Cuba before sailing to an undisclosed United States port.

HITLER EXTENDING SLAVE LABOR PLAN, SAYS U. S. REPORT

APR 7 1942

Farm Workers Recruited In Subjugated Europe Taken to Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 5—(AP)—Hitler is hastening to extend his "system of slave labor throughout subjugated Europe," the Office of Facts and Figures said today.

"Nazi propagandists," the OFF said, "are boasting of the pace attained in putting millions of free men and women under the yoke of labor in the Reich."

The office based its conclusions on foreign broadcasts picked up by the listening posts of the Federal Communications Commission.

"A Berlin broadcast boasted recently that Germany will increase the number of foreign workers in the Reich to more than 4,000,000," OFF said.

Goering Explains Need

Field Marshal Goering told German farmers that "the crushing need, the pressing need, for necessary labor forces for agriculture will be met by the application of usuable auxiliary laborers from occupied eastern territories, and by the use of foreigners and prisoners of war."

The Berlin radio, the OFF said, reported that "four special trains leave France weekly with French volunteers to Germany" and that 150,000 such workers now were in Germany.

"This," the OFF quoted Berlin as saying, "is another proof of the fact that France is taking an active part in the construction of the new Europe."

Italy to Increase Number

Mussolini—the OFF said he was "once the bellicose, but now the pliant, partner of Hitler"—is sending manpower, as well as food to Germany. In 1941, according to a Berlin broadcast, Italy sent 300,000 workers to Germany, 8 per cent of them women, and Berlin predicted the number would be increased to 400,000 soon.

The German-controlled Polish radio reported 1,100,000 Poles were working in Germany, including

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prisoners of war. Two hundred and fifty thousand Polish women are in Germany and Latvia, "liberated" from Russia, is sending girls from 16 to 25 years old to work as farm and industrial hands in northern Germany, the OFF said.

"The German labor front will care for the girls by controlling their working conditions and organizing their leisure time," the Berlin radio said of the Latvian girls.

The office said Belgium had 250,000 in Germany in February, with other Belgians going to France for farm work and Holland had supplied 200,000. Lithuanians and Esthonians also were reported working in the Reich, but their numbers were not given.

"Immigrants from Poland and the Balkans who came to France before the war are being conscripted by the Nazis for labor in Germany," OFF said. "The clandestine 'European revolution' station said that Russian peasants are being shipped by the thousands to Germany in freight cars."

LABOR CAUTIONED BY FIRST LADY TO GUARD INDUSTRY

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U. S. System of Enterprise Must be Preserved, Says Mrs. Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, April 5—(AP) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt tonight urged retention of "the machinery by which labor can bargain with the employer," declaring that "there are abuses in organized labor which msut be changed, but changes can only be made in an organization which exists so we must be careful not to destroy it."

Making her final broadcast of a sponsored series, the first lady said:

Will Match Army's Sacrifice

"I am sure that labor and management as a whole are ready to match sacrifices of youth in the armed forces, by working such hours as will give us the greatest production, by limiting pay when the cost of living is stabilized, and when profits are controlled.

"These things must be done, but neither the men in the armed forces nor the men and women here at home must forget that the machinery by which labor can bargain with the employer was won by the combined efforts of men of good will in both labor and management, but the sacrifices and the main fight have been made by unionized labor.

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"This fight has benefitted labor as a whole, because unorganized labor is better paid when organized labor obtains better pay and more desirable working conditions. It will mean more security in peace-time occupations to those who return from the war as well as those who have worked to the limit of their ability during the war, if this machinery is not destroyed under the guise of a false patriotism which insists that production depends upon giving up not just limitations on hours and wages, but the destruction of the machinery by which agreements are made between labor and management."

Must Look to Future

The President's wife added that unless U. S. soldiers "come back to a country where they feel that their interests have been safeguarded and that they have full opportunity to build their normal lives, we must face the probability that we will have a dangerous group in our midst."

Counseling the nation to look ahead, Mrs. Roosevelt said the people should see "that we adjust our economic system so that opportunity is open to them according to their abilities along the lines which they wish to develop on their return."

The first lady's broadcasts were sponsored by the Pan-American Coffee bureau, representing interests in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico and Venezuela. She made no announcement of future plans other than to remark: "I am sure that every now and then I shall have the opportunity to renew contacts both over the air and in person with friends throughout the country."

SHIPWORKERS IDLE AFTER CUT IN PAY

Trouble Stops Production in Two Canadian Yards—3,800 Men Involved.

QUEBEC, April 5 — (Canadian Press) Two shipbuilding companies halted work in their yards yesterday, making approximately 3,800 workers idle, when workmen complained against enforcement of a new wage scale.

Three dominion labor conciliators are scheduled to confer with union leaders and company officials tomorrow.

About 3,000 employes of the Davie Shipbuilding Co., and 800 of the Morton Engineering Co., were involved in the dispute. Workers said some pay checks were decreased as much as seven cents an hour while others were increased as much as 21 cents an hour.

The workers said they made their complaint when a telegram from the dominion department of labor told them the new wage scale should contain no wage reductions. The telegram, they claimed, also said the yards should remain open pending settlement of the matter. The workers said the companies decided nevertheless to close down temporarily.

British Air Official Arrives On Clipper

Marshal MacNeece Foster To Be Deputy Head Of RAF Delegation In Washington.

New York, April 5 (AP)—Air Vice-Marshal William Foster MacNeece Foster, of Great Britain, arrived today by clipper to assume his duties in Washington as deputy head of the Royal Air Force delegation there.

Formerly the British air delegate to the League of Nations, Marshal MacNeece Foster declined to comment on the war. He was greeted by his wife and two daughters, who have been living at Stamford, Conn., the past twenty months.

Included among the eleven European passengers aboard the clipper were three other British officials: R. C. Geddes, of the Ministry of Transportation; R. D. Hall, of the Ministry of Supplies, and Paul D. Butler, of the British Foreign Office.

PLASTIC AIRPLANE DELIVERED TO NAVY

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First of New Type Training Craft to Undergo Tests at Washington

WASHINGTON, April 5. — (AP) Delivery of the first experimental plastic-plywood training plane ordered by the Navy was announced today.

A low-wing monoplane, 90 per cent wood and plastic glue, the plane will undergo tests at the naval air station here. If the experimental model is satisfactory, it may be one of several types to be put into mass production to provide training ships for naval air cadets. The test plane was built by the Timm Aircraft corporation, Los Angeles.

British, Italians and Russians are reported to be using some planes of wooden construction, the Navy said. Beginning about 1930, most American military and commercial planes were constructed of metal.

Advocates of plastic-plywood construction contend that it is stronger than steel, and claim a number of other advantages for the materials.

PELLEY IN JAIL, UNABLE TO RAISE BOND IN INDIANA

Friend of Silver Shirt Leader Appears But Second Bondsman Is Required.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley gray-goateed leader of the Silver Shirts and publisher of anti-Semitic magazines, was placed in the Marion county jail here tonight on charges of sedition in connection with articles that appeared in his publication.

U.S. Marshal Julius Wichseh of the southern Indiana district took custody of Pelley late today from Bernard Fitch, marshall who brought the prisoner from New Haven, Conn.

Unable to Arrange Bond

Pelley was unable to make satisfactory arrangements for bond and must remain in jail at least overnight.

Waiting from him in the marshal's office before Wichser took him to jail were Mr. and Mrs. Lee Finehout of Indianapolis, who said they were long time friends of Pelley. Mrs. Finehout signed the bond for Pelley and the Silver Shirt leader was allowed to remain in the marshal's office while Finehout attempted to locate another bondsman as required in this Federal district. He was not sucessful tonight.

Pelley's bond is $15,000 and where a U. S. commissioner is not present regulations here provide there must be two bondsmen each having unencumbered property equal to twice the bond.

Arrested in Darien

Pelley was arested yesterday at Darien, Conn., and charged under the 1917 espionage act with distributing false statements intended to harm the United States and "Promote the success of our enemies."

"The Galilean", has been printed at Noblesville, Ind., and Pelley gave his home address to Wichser as 155 Pleasant St., Noblesville.

"I don't know a thing about this," Pelley said as he sat chain-smoking cigarets in the marshal's office. "There hasn't been a damn thing that Boake Carter, 'Iron Pants' Johnson, father Coughlin and many others haven't also said."

He asserted he would plead innocent to the charges if indicted. He said he had been unable as yet to locate George Henry, his attorney here.

U.S. District Attorney B. Howard Caughran who prepared the complaint and the affidavit, and Judge Robert C. Baltzell both were out of the city today and there was no indication whether a special grand jury would be summoned to consider the case or whether it would await the regular session in June.

MEXICO NAMES MINISTER

MEXICO CITY, April 5 (AP)—Ramon Beteta, assistant Mexican minister of finance now in Washington on a special mission with Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, was named minister to Washington today. The move indicates the closer economic ties between Mexico and the United States.

Beteta, one of Mexico's leading economists, will handle all economic affairs between the two countries, leaving ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera free for the general supervision of relations.

What's Behind The War News

By EDWARD E. BOMAR
(Wide World War Analyst)

Army day emphasizes that the Yanks are coming again.

They have come far already. With probably two million or more men under arms in the ground and air forces, they have doubled their strength of last Army day. It is easy to forget that a year earlier, on the eve of the battle of France, there were fewer than half that many in uniform.

By next Army day, the process of doubling and redoubling calls for four millions or more, an Army larger than Japan's and including an air force calculated to challenge Germany's.

From Lieutenant General Leslie J. McNair, chief of the ground forces, comes a timely assurance that "the troops going overseas are better led and trained than in 1917, and the new units coming along behind them will be better and better."

If any testimony is needed as to their valor and fighting qualities it is provided eloquently by the battle of Bataan.

Further reassurance is provided by Donald Nelson's report of the progress made since Pearl Harbor in speeding the production of guns, planes and tanks.

Altogether, as the troops parade a feeling of guarded confidence is justified as well as a surge of pride over the manner in which the country is reaching its fighting stride.

Every day makes it more obvious, nevertheless, that further severe tests are ahead for the Army and the United Nations before American might can make itself fully felt.

Laborious as is the process of building a war machine, the Army is being trained and equipped faster than it can be transported to foreign fighting fronts by transports and supply vessels harassed by U-boats.

U. S. Army Dispersed

A glaring contrast with the conflict which the United States entered a quarter of a century ago is the present necessity for dispersing American armed strength among a score or more Atlantic and Pacific outposts. This time no single, great expeditionary force will suffice.

Too, the army that appears impressive in the day's parades is still an army in the making. Almost all its trained divisions are being obliged to surrender groups of officers and men to serve as the nuclei for other divisions.

For the time being, the American contribution to victory promises to continue to be chiefly at sea, in the air, and in arming the Allies. The doughboys may have to await another Army day for their full opportunity.

NEW YORK APRIL 5—(AP)—HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE ATTACKED THE DOCKS AT JAPANESE-HELD RANGOON ON FRIDAY NIGHT AND STARTED THREE LARGE FIRES, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST QUOTING A U.S. AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE FROM NEW DELHI. HEARD BY CBS.

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ALL AMERICAN PERSONNEL RETURNED SAFELY, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID. "SOME ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES WERE MET," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

EASTER

MELBOURNE APRIL 5-(AP)-EIGHT THOUSAND CIVILIAN AMERICANS SPENT A DREARY EASTER IN JAPANESE PRISONS OR CONCENTRATION CAMPS, IT WAS ESTIMATED HERE, WHILE OTHER AMERICANS HURRIED TO STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSE OF AUSTRALIA AND THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS FOUGHT ON BATAAN AGAINST INCREASING JAPANESE PRESSURE.

FOR THE AMERICAN CIVILIANS, THERE SEEMED LITTLE HOPE OF RELIEF UNTIL THE WAR ENDED. THE NEAR FUTURE SHOULD TELL THE STORY OF WHETHER AUSTRALIA CAN BE HELD AND AN OFFENSIVE STARTED, WITH THE ANSWER DEPENDING ON HOW FAST AMERICAN TROOPS, PLANES, GUNS AND SHIPS CAN BE SENT TO THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC WAR AREAS. APR 7 1942

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 5-(AP)-PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA, WAS RAIDED FOR THE 22ND TIME TODAY BY SEVEN JAPANESE BOMBERS WITH FIGHTER ESCORTS, OF WHICH ONE NAVAL ZERO PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN, A COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 5--(AP)--SCORING ONE OF THEIR LARGEST ONE-DAY VICTORIES, ALLIED PLANES WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 22 JAPANESE PLANES IN AERIAL ACTIONS AT DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, TIMOR AND NEW GUINEA YESTERDAY.

THE ALLIED FORCES CLAIMED 12 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED AND LISTED 10 OTHERS AS DAMAGED OR POSSIBLY DESTROYED.

FOUR OUT OF SEVEN MITSUBISHI BOMBERS WHICH RAIDED DARWIN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WERE DESTROYED WITH TWO ESCORTING ZERO FIGHTERS, WHILE ANOTHER BOMBER AND ANOTHER ZERO FIGHTER PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED AND A FOURTH ZERO POSSIBLY ACCOUNTED FOR. TWO ALLIED FIGHTERS WERE LOST IN THIS BATTLE, BUT THE PILOT OF ONE PARACHUTED TO SAFETY.

SIX JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND DURING AN ALLIED RAID YESTERDAY MORNING ON KOEPANG, CAPITAL OF DUTCH TIMOR.

A LONE AUSTRALIAN AIRMAN REPORTED MACHINE-GUNNING THREE JAPANESE PLANES AT THE LAE, NEW GUINEA, AIRPORT YESTERDAY MORNING.

LONDON - ADD INDIA X X X SYMPATHETICALLY CONSIDERED."

A DAILY HERALD DISPATCH FROM NEW DELHI SAID SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, THE BRITISH WAR CABINET'S NEGOTIATOR ON PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE, HAD SENT A CABLE TO LONDON FOLLOWING WAVELL'S WEEKEND MEETING WITH LEADERS OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY BUT IT GAVE NO INDICATION AS TO THE NATURE OF THE COMMUNICATION.

A DAILY MAIL DISPATCH FROM NEW DELHI REPORTED THE BRITISH WAR CABINET WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE MEETING TONIGHT (MONDAY) TO CONSIDER THE CONGRESS NOTE AND REPORTS FROM SIR STAFFORD, WAVELL AND LORD LINLITHGOW, THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 5--(AP)--THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY REPORTED THE RAF HAD RAIDED BENGASI AND DERNA, LIBYA, AND SAID THERE HAD BEEN ARTILLERY FIRE AND PATROL ACTIVITY IN CIRENAICA.

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Commandos

London, Monday, April 6-(AP)-Authoritative London quarters said early today they were without information of a Commando raid on theGerman-held Norwegian port of Narvik as reported abroad.

(The British heretofore have withheld confirmation of such reports until the raiding Commandos have returned home from their mission.)

Havana, April 5-(AP)-Cuba went on war time today, advancing clocks one hour ahead of the normal eastern standard time. The change was ordered in a decree by President Fulgencio Batista.

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Japs Advance Again on Bataan; Two Towns in India Are Raided; Enemy Warships in Bengal Bay

Gains Against U. S. Defenses Costly to Foe

Wave After Wave of Assault Troops Hurled at Gen. Wainwright's Men.

DRIVE SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY, PLANES

American Anti-aircraft Gunners Down One Dive Bomber.

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WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Japanese hurled wave upon wave of assault troops at Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright's American-Filipino forces today, and gained ground in the third day of fierce fighting on the Bataan Peninsula.

A late day communique from the War Department said the attacks were supported by heavy artillery fire and dive bombers, and, for the second time in three days, reported that "the enemy made some gains," although paying heavily in casualties. Anti-aircraft gunners shot down one of the dive bombers, the second they have bagged in two days.

Artillery Fires From Barges

On the east coast of the peninsula, where the Japanese have been repulsed twice in the last 72 hours in attempts to land troops for a flank attack, enemy artillery harassed the defenses, firing from barges in Manila Bay. Most of the shells fell short of their targets, the communique said.

The action reported today was the seventh massed drive against the Bataan defenses in less than two weeks. Since Saturday the hammering at the right center of Wainwright's line has been almost continuous.

There was no mention in department communiques today of the extent of casualties among the defending forces in the savage fighting of the last three days, but it was believed likely that they have been much lighter than the Japanese losses.

Landing Attempt Broken Up

A morning communique, covering the fighting of yesterday, had reported the Japanese unable to gain and related the frustration of the second attempt to land troops from barges on the peninsula shore.

Light artillery fire from the beach defenses broke up the landing attempt, a department communique said, and the Japanese, despite the tremendous power of the attack on the Bataan line, were unable in several hours of savage fighting to extend the slight gains they had made in a similar attack the day before.

The anti-aircraft fire of the defending American-Filipino forces knocked down one of the attacking dive bombers.

The repeated heavy Japanese drives at the American-Filipino line were taken by observers in Washington as meaning that Lieutenant General Tomoyuki, the Japanese commander, was determined to force his way through the line at that point, regardless of the cost in men and equipment.

This grim view of the situation was accompanied by predictions that, if Yamashita was willing to disregard casualties, he probably would be able eventually to crush the stout opposition and force a general withdrawal by the defenders to new positions farther down the Peninsula, possibly even to a last-ditch stand at Corregidor. Wainwright's line now extends across Bataan from a point above Abucay on the Manila Bay shore, southwestward to the China Sea, with about half the peninsula in the possession of the defenders.

Corregidor Gets Respite

Corregidor itself was free of aerial bombardment for the second successive day, but the smaller forts of Frank and Drum, near the Cavite shore of Manila Bay, were subjected to light attack by enemy dive bombers which inflicted neither casualties nor damage.

Confirmation of previous reports from New Delhi that American bombers had carried out a successful attack on Japanese shipping in the Bay of Bengal also was contained in the communique.

A formation of heavy bombers led by Major General Lewis H. Brereton, commanding the American Army Air Forces in India, scored direct hits on an enemy cruiser and a transport at the Andaman Islands April 2, the department said. Both were left in flames, and heavy explosions were seen.

Americans And Filipinos Kneel In Easter Services Under Fire

Chaplains Conduct Rites For As Many Of Troops As Possible, Although Attacks Do Not Let Up

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By DEAN SCHEDLER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the United States forces at Corregidor, April 5 (Delayed). This is Easter Sunday in the Philippines.

War has trampled roughshod over this glorious day but Filipinos and Americans are to be found kneeling side by side, their hearts turned toward God amid the roar of high-flying bombers and the screaming of artillery shells.

Therein, one of the paramount purposes for which the United Nations are fighting—freedom of religion—is personified in army observance of the occasion.

Services Thoughout Day

Throughout the day's pounding by the enemy—for he never lets up for a moment—army chaplains of Catholic or Protestant faith have been conducting brief services, trying to reach as many men as possible. Under the tall, friendly trees the men huddled, always ready to duck into a fox hole at the whine of an approaching shell, the chatter of machine-gun fire or the roar of an enemy bomber.

For several days the enemy has been making hard sharp thrusts at our lines, with heavy artillery pounding our positions into the night as he endeavored to advance during the moonlight period. In the heavens his bombers have been active, harassed from the ground fire thrown up by our accurate gunners.

Last evening—Easter eve—the fighting was particularly heavy. Bombers hovered over the outer edge of Corregidor, ever careful of anti-aircraft fire that has brought so many of them down. Late in the evening another of them felt the sting of our gunnery and crashed into the China Sea.

Air Activity Lightened

A lightening of aerial activity was noticed thereafter, leading some to believe there might be a temporary peace and quiet for the morrow.

But under the hot sun on this Easter Sunday there was no letup. Not only our front lines but the rear areas on Bataan peninsula were strafed throughout the day. And high over Corregidor, mighty symbol of power, enemy observation planes droned back and forth. Filipinos who rose mightily to defend their country, however, joined with Americans to observe the day. In other places saber-rattling war lords and generals of the Axis powers may have forced soldiers not only to fight but to worship according to predesigned dictates. Here men worshiped according to the freedom of their conscience.

3 More Jap Ships Sunk by U.S. Subs

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2 Heavily Ladened Tankers Destroyed Near Caroline Islands—Freighter Also Sent To Bottom in Japanese Waters.

WASHINGTON, April 6. (AP)—American submarines battering steadily at Japan's long supply lines in the Western Pacific have sunk three more enemy merchant ships, two of them heavily laden tankers, the Navy reported today.

Total For U. S. Subs Now 51

Destruction of these vessels raised to a total of 51 the Japanese ships blasted by far-roving U. S. undersea raiders—a total made up of 30 sinkings, 10 probable sinkings and the damaging of 11 other ships. The over-all score of Japanese vessels sunk and damaged by both army and navy forces mounted to 209 in the four months of war ending today.

The two tankers were sunk by a submarine on extended patrol in the vicinity of the Caroline Islands, Japanese mandates lying east of the Philippines. One of the tankers fired on the submarine but, the Navy said, failed to damage it.

The cargo of the tankers, whether oil or gasoline, was not given, but it was considered possible that they were transporting fuel for enemy fleet units. Truk island in the Caroline group is a great Japanese naval base.

Freighter Blasted

The third ship reported sunk was a freighter, blasted by a submarine on patrol in Japanese waters. No details of this encounter were divulged by the Navy. It was recalled, however, that other submarine attacks have been carried out in that area, suggesting the probability that U. S. craft are in constant operation there, thousands of miles from their bases.

That operations over the whole of the enemy-dominated western Pacific are constantly increasing was indicated by the fact that in recent weeks the Navy has made more and more frequent reports of American undersea attacks. Only last Saturday it was announced that two light cruisers had been torpedoed south of Java and that five non-combatant enemy vessels had been damaged by submarine attacks in Dutch East Indies waters.

Text of Communique

The communique issued today, No. 67, said:

Far East—1. A United States submarine has reported the sinking of an enemy freighter in Japanese waters while on extended patrol in that area.

Southwest Pacific Area—2. A United States submarine has reported that it sank two heavily-laden Japanese tankers in waters near the Caroline Islands while on extended patrol in that area. The submarine was fired upon by one of the tankers but escaped without damage.

3. These sinkings have not been reported in any previous Navy Department communique.

4. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Quezon Plans For His Return To Philippines

Dynamic Leader Working Hard With Allied Military Authorities.

By CLARK LEE

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 6 —(AP)—Manuel Quezon, the small dynamic leader of the Philippine

people, is working hard with military authorities somewhere in Australia on preparations for eventual reconquest of his island commonwealth.

Looking 20 years younger than when I last saw him in the Philippines, although he is suffering from a bad cold, he is obviously healthier than when he was under constant bombing and shelling.

He still wears an Army shirt and trousers but has swapped his peaked forage hat for a felt fedora and donned an overcoat more suitable for approaching Australian winter than his usual leather jacket.

With his improvement in health, his confidence has been restored and he has got back his swagger and gusto. The president's wife, two daughters and son who made the arduous journey to Australia are also in good health.

Quezon so far has granted no interviews, but from sources close to the president it has been learned that he is still chuckling over the Tokyo radio's claim that "General MacArthur had him murdered."

The Tokyo reports were apparently fabricated when a Japanese warship captured a small Filipino boat somewhere in inner Philippine waters with part of Quezon's luggage on board.

Disgruntled at the president for slipping through their hands, the Japanese invented the story. Tokyo later resurrected Quezon only to report his death anew from a coughing spell somewhere on the island of Mindanao.

Details of Quezon's trip to Australia still cannot be published beyond saying that he had the opportunity of conferring personally with many of his people and assuring himself of their firm loyalty to the commonwealth and United States governments.

Japs Own Worst Enemy

Information reaching the presidential party from the occupied portions of the Philippines reports that the Japanese are proving their own worst enemy by brutal treatment of the people.

Throughout the occupied areas the people are reported unanimous in their hatred of the Japanese and enduring their ordeal in the hope that the United States will come to the rescue before long.

The Japanese high command is said to have attempted to control the behavior of the soldiers but this apparently has been unsuccessful and there have been numerous reports of high-handed and cruel actions by Japanese troops.

The Japanese are said to have built a wall around Santo Tomas University where 1,500 American men, women and children are interned. The American's Filipino servants are denied direct contact with them but may throw packages over the wall from time to time.

On the island of Masbate, the Japanese were reported to have captured a number of American mining engineers who tried to dynamite their property to prevent it from falling into the invaders' hands. They were removed from the island by boat and have been unreported since.

General MacArthur's possessions at the Manila hotel, however, have been respected. The Filipino manager refused to give up the key to MacArthur's suite when Gen. Masaharu Homma asked for it. The Japanese commander, who was later reported to have killed himself as a result of MacArthur's continued resistance on Bataan, did not insist.

A Japanese prince who arrived in Manila some time afterward asked as a special favor, that the suite be opened. On the following morning, the Prince returned the key personally and assured the manager that MacArthur would find everything as he left it.

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Wermuth, Bataan's One-Man Army, And A Bolo-Swinger Score

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(Editor's Note—Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent who chronicled the heroic exploits of General MacArthur's men on Bataan peninsula for more than two months, discloses for the first time in this dispatch that he himself was injured at the front. Lee recently arrived in Australia.)

By Clark Lee, Associated Press Correspondent

Melbourne, April 6—Despite all that has been written about the courageous defenders of Bataan Peninsula, there are still many tales of individual heroism that have never been told.

There is, for instance, the story of a black night when Capt. Arthur Wermuth—the American officer whose almost legendary exploits caused him to be known as "the one-man army"—was pussyfooting along behind the Japanese lines on a typical scouting mission.

He suddenly bumped into about twenty shadowy figures, the first of whom raised a finger to his lips with a warning "S-s-s—s-h-h!"

"Ssh," Says Wermuth, And—

Wermuth, realizing he had run into a Japanese patrol, made a similar gesture and replied, "S-s-s—s-h-h!"

Then he drew a firing pin from a grenade, pressed the missile into the hand of the Japanese, closed the man's fingers and tiptoed away into the darkness with another admonishing "S-s-s-h-h-h!"

The Japanese opened his fingers a moment or two later, releasing the firing mechanism, and . . .

One Man And His Bolo

Then there is the story of the Filipino scout who fell in behind a Japanese scouting party of eleven men marching along a trail in single file one night near Davao. The Filipino drew out his bolo, lopped off the head of the nearest man and then cut the whole column down one by one from behind.

It also was at Davao that an American sergeant named May, of the Thirty-first (apparently the Thirty-first Infantry) made a lone stand against a Japanese warship attempting to cover a landing party. Equipped with a .50-caliber machine gun mounted on a truck, May mowed down boatload after boatload of Japanese as they came ashore.

Warship Blasts Truck

The warship finally shot the truck out from under him, but he came back with another and went to work again. It was estimated that he accounted for at least 250 Japanese. He is understood to be fighting somewhere in the Philippines still.

I have been trying to recall when I had my biggest scare during the campaign in Luzon. Frankly, I was scared every time there was a loud explosion nearby—and that was often.

Broken Hand, Deaf Ear

I probably was lucky to get out with nothing more serious than a broken hand, suffered while diving into a foxhole to escape strafing planes and a few small scars—the result of being blown off a dock at Corregidor by a shell.

A stick of six bombs which exploded about fifty yards away while I was visiting some Marine buddies in their trench at Corregidor also left me with one deaf ear, but it was partly bad before that.

Escapes From Bullets

During the first frantic days in Manila after the war started there was considerable indiscriminate shooting in the streets, and Russell Brines, also of the Associated Press, and I had a narrow escape when a sentry fired a shot through the rear door of an automobile in which we were riding.

On another occasion, while watching an air raid from the roof of a hotel, we were fired at by guards below, who took us for Fifth Columnists trying to signal the Japanese.

Caught In A Battle

With two Filipino reporters, whom I can't mention by name because they are still in Manila, I found myself in the midst of a minor battle on the road from Baguio to Lingayen Gulf one night early in the war.

Hoping that the Japanese hadn't cut the road we drove safely down the treacherous mountain highway from Baguio, only to be stalled by a convoy of Filipino trainees. Most of them were unarmed and were sitting in trucks laughing and talking when the three of us in our car heard noises across a fifty-yard stream running through the canyon.

Jap Party Discovered

We switched on our headlights and saw a force of Japanese coming down the hill. We quickly switched off the lights and notified the major commanding, who deployed his few armed men and challenged.

As the Japanese replied we turned on our lights again and the Filipinos opened fire. There were a few exciting minutes before the Japanese beat a retreat.

While on Corregidor I couldn't decide which was worse—being bombed or shelled. I was vaguely disturbed that I couldn't get used to either, and spoke to General MacArthur about it. His reply was comforting:

"No soldier ever born isn't terrified of either bombing or shelling. The test of a real soldier is one who'll cling to his foxhole or trench and shiver and shake during the shelling, but who'll stick there without yielding to his natural impulse to run, and when the enemy attacks will jump to his rifle or machine-gun and fire."

Bombs Cause Slight Damage To Two Ports

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Jap Premier Hints at Invasion in Warning That India Faces 'Great Calamities.'

SHIPPING IS ATTACKED BY JAP NAVAL FORCE

London Intimates British Squadron Already Searching for Foe's Warships.

NEW DELHI, India, April 6. (AP)—Bombs fell among the people of India proper today when Japanese planes, attacking the Indian coast for the first time, raided two ports in Madras Presidency, and worse to befall was hinted in the disclosure that a Japanese naval force is ranging the Bay of Bengal.

The naval force, which includes at least one aircraft carrier, already has attacked commerce both with its surface ships and its planes, said a communique.

Hint at Invasion

These first direct manifestations of war came to India as its people still were torn with hesitation on their political future and a few hours after Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo in a broadcast from Tokyo had warned of "great calamities" to her 390,000,000 people. These would be unavoidable, he said, "in the course of our subjugation of British forces," a reference which seemed plainly to indicate his determination to direct a Japanese invasion.

The raiding force which attacked Vizagapatam, a city of more than 40,000 and site of a British naval base, and Cocanada, nearby provincial capital of 40,000, was officially described as small.

Vizagapatam and Colombo, capital of Ceylon and sixth largest port in the British empire which the Japanese attacked on Sunday, are two of the points from which the Japanese might expect war supplies to move to Burma and China.

Slight Damage

Slight damage to the Vizagapatam harbor area, which was attacked twice, was reported and only a few casualties occurred at Cocanada—possibly because the raiding force had been dealt with so severely when it attempted the surprise blow at Colombo only to be ambushed by a waiting RAF which asserted 27 of the 75 raiding planes were shot down and 30 more damaged.

Vizagapatam and Cocanada, almost half way up the eastern Indian coast between Madras and Calcutta, are about 800 miles from the Andaman Islands where Japan secured her first foothold in the Bay of Bengal.

The towns are just north of Masulipatam where the British made their first settlements in India, and north of the region where Robert Clive began the conquest of India nearly two centuries ago. Cocanada has a large export trade.

(A hint came from London naval quarters that the Japanese naval force included two aircraft carriers and that British warships already might be searching for the Japanese task force.

(London observers pointed out that Rome broadcasts 10 days ago reported a strong British squadron, including two battleships, two carriers and several cruisers and smaller warships had rounded the Cape of Good Hope en route to the Indian Ocean.)

Japs Menacing Supply Line

British sources said Japanese warships and planes had attacked merchant ships several times in recent days, and it was assumed that one of the missions of this flotilla was to cut United Nations supplies to Burma and the Chinese. This also was borne out by the Japanese attack on Colombo, the Ceylon capital instead of Trincomalee, the Ceylon naval base.

(A Japanese broadcast said naval units—apparently naval air units was meant—had been battering at Colombo since Saturday, inflicting heavy damage in attacks aimed at "enemy warships, merchantmen, air facilities and the principal military establishments."

War also was coming closer to India by land.

In Burma, Japanese patrols had pushed forward to Nyaungbinzeik, 15 miles north of Prome, on the Irrawaddy branch of the Japanese drive.

The Japanese were massing forces west of the Irrawaddy in a possible flanking move to threaten the British connections with the coast. The invader had the advantage of continued air superiority.

(A Tokyo broadcast said destruction of 103 planes in Japanese raids March 21 to 31 was believed to have "shattered the fighting spirit of enemy air remnants" in Burma.)

The Chinese who yielded Toungoo on the eastern end of the Burma line said the Japanese now were attacking lightly with about one battalion, since the foe had lost 3,700 dead in the 12-day battle for the town.

Fresh Chinese Troops Reach Burma Front

APR 7 1942

CHUNGKING, April 6. (AP)—Fresh Chinese reinforcements have reached the Burma front and have bolstered and stabilized the Chinese positions north of Toungoo, it was reported here today.

The reinforcements, it was said, are taking over the front line positions from the Chinese division which withdrew from Toungoo, giving that weary force a breathing spell.

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Planes And Warships Raid Allied Vessels On Bengal Bay

APR 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 6—Japanese bombers carried the war to India proper today by raids on two coastal cities north of Madras, the British announced officially. The planes were based on an aircraft carrier, operating with a Japanese task force in the Bay of Bengal.

Nizampatam, a town situated at the mouth of the Kistna river, was attacked twice.

Cocanada also was raided. It is on the coast north of Nizampatam. Both lie between Madras and Calcutta.

Carrier In Bay

The raids followed closely on an attack Sunday on Colombo, Ceylon, in which the British defenders shot down twenty-seven planes and damaged thirty others.

Slight damage to the harbor area was reported from Nizampatam while a few casualties were reported at Cocanada.

In Hunt Area

(The two coastal towns on the Bay of Bengal lie in the territory where British warships are reported to be seeking a Japanese aircraft carrier from which the bombing planes operate and her escort vessels.

(Cocanada is a town of 40,000 population, the capital of the provincial district and has a large export trade.

(Nizampatam, of 5,000 population, is situated in the irrigation system area near the Kistna river delta where it flows into Bengal Bay.)

The British announcement said:

"In the morning of April 6 it became apparent that an enemy naval force, including an aircraft carrier, was operating in the Bay of Bengal.

Ships Attacked

"Several attacks have been made against merchant ships both by surface craft and aircraft.

"During the morning and again in the afternoon Nizampatam Harbor was bombed by a small number of aircraft causing slight damage to the harbor area.

"Coconada was also bombed although the casualties were slight."

Carrier Hunted

London, April 6 (AP)—British warships were believed scouring the eastern Indian Ocean today for at least two Japanese aircraft carriers from which the Easter attack on Colombo, Ceylon, was launched, informed naval experts said.

The fact that the surprise attack—similar in many respects to the raid on Pearl Harbor — was launched against Colombo instead of the great naval base at Trincomalee found no official explanation here. Some observers thought the attack possibly was aimed at war supplies en route to the hard-pressed British troops in Burma.

Japs At Akyab, Nazis Report

Berlin,
~~New York,~~ April 6—The Associated Press listening post today recorded a German broadcast which said it was officially announced in Tokyo that Japanese troops had made a surprise landing at Akyab, West Burma port, within one hundred miles of the Indian frontier.

(A Chinese army spokesman announced in Chungking last week that the Japanese had landed at Akyab, but the British denied this and the Chungking spokesman said later his statement had been incorrect. Thus far Tokyo has not reported directly any Akyab landing.)

The German broadcast said the Japanese started a thrust from Akyab toward the British rear and added that the Japanese now might use Akyab as one of their main sea and air bases in operations against India.

The announcer said the Japanese now controlled sea communications to Calcutta.

MANDALAY RUINED BY JAP BOMBERS

Two-Thirds of Center of City Destroyed and 2,000 Killed

APR 7 1942

By The Associated Press

London, April 6.—The Daily Sketch's war correspondent in Burma wrote today that two thirds of the center of Mandalay was destroyed by Japanese bombers Friday and that 2,000 to 3,000 persons were killed.

[There was no indication from official or other sources that the damage was severe.]

The correspondent, Alfred Wagg, added that 5,000 others were injured by the 35 bombers which swooped upon the city.

He wrote that no alarm was sounded before the raid and that huge fires broke out swiftly.

"Cholera has been threatening for many weeks," he wrote. He said the water works was destroyed, making the threat of epidemic more grave. The electric system also was bombed out of commission, he said.

Enemy Continues Push

New Delhi, April 6—(AP)—Japanese patrols pushed forward to Nyaung-Binzeik, 15 miles north of Prome, as the invades continued to bring up reinforcements in apparent preparation for a new drive up the Irrawadyy River, a British communique from the Burma waterfront reported today.

The bulletin said there had been no change in the situation on the Irrawaddy front, but declared that Japanese warplanes continued to batter British positions blocking the path to the rich oil fields of northern Burma.

British headquarters reported yesterday that the Japanese were massing forces along the west bank of the Irrawaddy under harassing fire from British artillery trying to break up preparations for a new push.

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3,700 Japanese Killed

The Chinese announced that 3,700 Japanese were killed in the 12-day battle of Toungoo, the eastern anchor of the United Nations' Burma line which the outnumbered Chinese have been forced to yield.

A Chinese communique said Japanese losses also included six mortars, one mountain gun, one field gun, 70 horses and some bicycles and rifles captured.

The enemy now has launched a small attack on the Mawchi-Toungoo highway with about one battalion of infantry, it said.

Japan Claims Air Control

Tokio (from Japanese broadcasts), April 6—(AP)—A Domei despatch datelined from the Burma front said today that "complete Japanese aerial supremacy over Burma was demonstrated yesterday when not a single enemy plane challenged Japanese planes which swept over a certain enemy air base to destroy one bomber and three fighters on the ground."

"Destruction of 103 enemy planes in a series of Japanese air raids in the period between March 21 and 31 is believed to have shattered the fighting spirit of the enemy air remnants," the despatch added.

MADRAS FORTRESS TO BE BLACKED OUT

MADRAS, India, April 6—(AP)—The Madras fortress area will be blacked out, beginning next Sunday, it was announced today.

(The province of Madras is at the southern tip of India, nearest Ceylon which underwent a mass Japanese air attack yesterday. Its capital city of Madras is 500 miles due north of Colombo, raided capital of Ceylon.)

Loss 27 to 57 Out of 75 Planes in Attempt to Perpetrate Another 'Pearl Harbor'

APR 7 1942

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 6 (AP).—Japan tried a "sudden-death" air blow on this island Sunday, but alert defenses turned the attack, instead, into one of the sharpest air defeats the Japanese have suffered. Ceylon is just southeast of the tip of India.

About 75 raiders streaked out of the Easter morning sun in the first raid of the war on Ceylon, and, according to Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander-in-chief of armed forces, 27 were shot down, five more probably destroyed and another 25 damaged so badly that they probably never regained the aircraft carriers from which they were presumed to have come.

Like Pearl Harbor

The harbor area of Colombo, capital and southwest port of Ceylon, the air field and the Ratmalana Railway were chief targets.

[Japanese naval units have been battering at Colombo since Saturday and have inflicted heavy damage, Imperial Headquarters announced in Tokyo. No other reports mention bombardment by naval forces.]

The attack on Ceylon was added evidence that the Japanese, stalled at Australia, may have made India the goal of their next big campaign. The attack was comparable to that on Pearl Harbor because of its attempted surprise.

Ceylon guards important Allied shipping lanes and contains Trincomalee, site of a big naval base.

5185 Miles From Tokyo

The raid stretched Japan's air arm 850 miles southwest of the occupied Andaman Islands and the closest yet to the Indian mainland. Colombo is 5185 miles from Tokyo.

Both air fighters and ground gunners proved the efficiency of Ceylon's carefully-prepared defenses. Twenty-five of the 27 Jap planes were shot down by British fighter pilots. The antiaircraft batteries' curtain of steel knocked down two. Some bombs fell in the city and half the civilian dead were killed at a medical establishment.

Admiral Layton ordered every effort to capture the Japanese crews which managed—as it was known some did—to parachute from their broken planes.

"Capture them and bring them to the nearest police station or military headquarters," he broadcast to the people.

Offers Rewards for Capture

He offered rewards for all Japanese captured or for information which would lead the military police and European and Singhalese patrols to their hiding places.

Ceylon had a preliminary warning of attack Saturday when air raid sirens sounded for the third time since March 30. No planes were reported.

Confident of easy victory because of surprise, the Japanese swept over the harbor. Dive bombers screamed down and other formations swept in with machine guns rattling. It was evident that the Japanese did not know what awaited them.

Britain, for more than a month, has been moving in reinforcements, strengthening docks, laying out new airdromes, building shelters, organizing a civilian air-raid defense system, demolishing blocks of flimsy dwellings and cutting fire lanes through the city.

Say Naval Units Attacked.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 6 (A. P.).—Japanses naval units have been battering at Colombo on the island of Ceylon, since Saturday and have inflicted heavy damage, Imperial Headquarters announced today.

Raids yesterday were directed against enemy warships, merchantmen, air facilities and the principal military establishments in the Colombo area, a communique said.

Enemy Reports

The enemy in many cases puts out statements to induce replies that will disclose military information. The claims made are not confirmed by the United Nations.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts) April 6 (A. P.).—Imperial headquarters declared today that Japanese troops had killed or captured 76,766 Chinese troops in thirty encounters from the beginning of "the Greater East Asia War" through March. The total, said an extensive summary of Japanese operations in China during that period, includes 58,313 killed and more than 18,000 captured.

Japanese losses, the communique asserted, amounted to 2,536 killed and 6,383 wounded. It listed as Japanese booty:

Five planes, seventeen tanks, 1,470 trucks, 309 railway cars, two torpedo boats, 201 guns of various caliber, 1,353 machine-guns and 12,443 rifles.

Japanese forces also shot down thirty enemy planes and either sank or destroyed four gunboats and thirteen merchantmen, it added.

Guerrillas Wreck Two Japanese Supply Trains

Chungking, *Tuesday*, April 7 (AP). Two Japanese supply trains were wrecked not far from Hankow in the last two weeks by land mines planted by Chinese guerrillas along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, a communique said today.

Casualties were heavy, and a large amount of wa. equipment and supplies was destroyed, the communique said.

U. S. Emissary Trying to Help In India Talks

APR 7 1942

Johnson Confers With Indian Leaders and Then With Cripps.

BY H R KNICKERBOCKER

NEW DELHI, India, April 6 (AP)—Louis Johnson, a special emissary from the United States, sought in a round of conferences today to assist in solution of the complex Indian independence question, rendered even more urgent by the first Japanese air attacks on the mainland.

Friendly assurances of the American government's interest in India's freedom and future were believed to have been given by Johnson in talks yesterday and today with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, leaders of the All-India Congress party, the country's major political group of Hindus.

Johnson then conferred with Sir Stafford Cripps, British cabinet minister who brought to India an offer of post-war dominion status.

While the American position was described as in no sense involving guarantees to the Indians, Johnson was reported striving to see what could be contributed toward a solution, and his attitude imparted a sense of cigor and urgency to the negotiations.

Talk of Temporary Solution

(In London well-informed sources said a decision one way or the other was expected this week after Cripps explains the British cabinet's revision of the plan for India's defense.

(To meet Indian objections to this defense remaining in British hands, one suggestion under consideration was said by these sources to be appointment of General Sir Archibald P. Wavell as viceroy with Nehru or the moderate Sir Tej Bahrur Sapru as defense minister. Wavell would retain his position as commander-in-chief for India.

(Thus a temporary solution would be founded upon the desperate nature of the military situation rather than on the complexities of Indian politics, with Britain underlining a promise of post-war government of, by and for Indians, these London quarters asserted.)

Roosevelt Letter Not Delivered

Johnson, special American minister to India and head of a mission to bolster India's war industrial possibilities, did not hand to Nehru a letter which he has brought from President Roosevelt to some unidentified Indian native leader. When and to whom he will deliver it remained secret.

Johnson plans to see leaders of various other Indian groups.

The Congress Working Committee heard reports today from Nehru and Azad on their talks with Johnson, and Azad said he was expecting to hear from Cripps possibly tonight.

The committee adopted a memorandum to be given to Cripps, inviting an "unequivocal" declaration on India's future status, and Azad said committee views on British proposals might be made public Tuesday night.

Cripps scheduled a press conference for Wednesday morning, and this was taken by observers as an optimistic sign.

Meanwhile the Moslem League adopted a resolution at Allahabad empowering its president, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, to "take forthwith all necessary and effective steps for protection of the life, honor and property of Moslems." It was not explained what these steps might be. The League, second largest of Indian political organs, claims leadership of India's 77,000,000 Moslems.

The Moslem fear domination by the Hindu majority. The Hindus, on the other hand, are cold to the British proposal for creation of separate autonomous states for those provinces which do not generally agree on one united dominion.

Even if the Congress and the Moslems should get together, the president of the Hindu extremist Mahasabha organization warned the British that his group must be placated. The Mahasabha contends Hindus will be alienated by what it calls "the vivisection of India clause" permitting more than one dominion.

Meanwhile, the Indian press, expressing pleasure over Ceylon's rough treatment of Japanese air raiders, used the raid as a warning to politicians to conclude the current negotiations quickly so India's 390,000,000 people could be mobilized.

The Madras fortress area is to be blacked out starting next Sunday. Madras province is in southern India near Ceylon, with the city of Madras only 500 miles from the raided city of Colombo.

Johnson, Native India Leaders Confer

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London, April 6 (AP)—Appointment of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell as Viceroy of India with the Hindu leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as defense minister was reported in informed circles here today to be one of the suggestions under consideration for settlement of the Indian question.

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 6—Louis Johnson, head of a special mission named by President Roosevelt, held exploratory conversations with India's native leaders in what was widely believed today to be a projection of United States influence in an effort to smooth the country's difficult political problem.

Mindful of the importance of India's political problems if this country is to be converted into a military bulwark against the Axis, Johnson conferred for two and a half hours yesterday with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, past president of the potent Congress Party.

Sees Nehru Again

Johnson conferred for an hour this afternoon with Nehru and the Congress president, Maulana Abul Kalan Azad.

Johnson, a former Assistant Secretary of War who heads a mission to build up India's war industry potential and who, in addition, has been made a special minister to India, did not give to Nehru a letter which he has brought from President Roosevelt for some one of India's native leaders.

Neither the contents of the letter nor to whom it is addressed has been divulged.

First Of Series

Johnson's meetings were the first of a series he had planned.

His whole attitude has been to impart an attitude of vigor and urgency toward the problem.

The Congress Party working committee, which has conditionally rejected the proposals brought by Sir Stafford Cripps, met for two hours this morning. The exact text of the committee's resolution on the proposals still was undisclosed.

Awaits British Decision

Azad was expecting today a communication from Cripps which presumably would give the British War Cabinet's decision on the Congress Party's proposals concerning Indian defense.

Sir Stafford and Congress leaders are expected to have further discussions after the British envoy receives a reply from the British War Cabinet to the Congress proposals for India's immediate future.

Sir Stafford canceled a press conference set for tomorrow and withheld publication of the Congress' proposals, and this was considered an indication that negotiations are making progress.

Johnson and Sir Stafford met Sunday and the United States envoy was informed of the course of the negotiations. Some quarters attached even greater importance to the conferences Johnson held with Nehru and Azad.

The Indian press used the Japanese raid on Ceylon as a warning to political leaders to bring negotiations to a speedy conclusion which would permit the mobilization of India's 390,000,000 people. Newspapers pointed out that the Japanese aim was to destroy harbors and suggested that India's great ports may logically be the next targets.

The newspapers, while expressing delight over the hot reception given the Colombo raiders, declared that if political problems were settled and India got down to the job behind a national government, there was no reason why the Indian people should not meet the Japanese threat as well as did the residents of Colombo.

(Some London sources expressed belief that the final outcome of the involved negotiations would come from deliberations today of the British war cabinet.

Core Of Difficulty

(The core of the difficulty, evidently, was the insistence of the Indians, particularly the All-India Congress party, that India control her own defenses.

(British sources said the Government would consider any responsible suggestion. One possibility, mentioned by the London *News-Chronicle*, was that an Indian would become Defense member of the Executive Council and that General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief of India, would succeed Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy to insure full cooperation of all defense measures.)

Warning Sounded

"If you depend on any Congress-League pact alone, to which the Hindu Mahasabha is not made a willing party then you will be leaning on a broken reed," warned Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, president of the Mahasabha, in a telegram to Cripps.

"Such a pact can only alienate the largest part of the Hindus who would otherwise have welcomed the scheme if the vivisection of India clause had been omitted."

The reference by Savarkra, whose organization is one of the voices of the Hindus, India's majority group, was to the plan possibly to create two Indian commonwealths after the war, if necessary because of the large Moslem minority.

Japs Exhort India To Reject British Offer

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 6 (AP).—Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told India's millions today that "great calamities" would be unavoidable" in the course of our subjugation of British forces" in India.

(The hint that Japan's course is set for an attack on India occurred at several points in the Premier's statement, an exhortation to India to reject Britain's offer of post-war independence.)

Tojo recalled Japan's progress through Malaya, Burma and the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengall and added:

"The grim determination of our empire to crush the United States and Britain is thus being steadily translated into action.

"If India should remain, as before, under the military control of Britain, it would, I am afraid, be unavoidable in the course of our subjugation of British forces there that India suffer great calamities."

At another point he commented that "British influence in India is now about to be exterminated."

Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the information board, in a similar appeal, declared it does not matter who obtains command of the armed forces in India, "the only way left is to crush that army."

Japs Urge Indians to Shake Off British Rule

LONDON, April 6 (AP) — The German-controlled Paris radio was heard broadcasting a statement by Japanese Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo today that Sunday's air attack on Ceylon was not directed against the native population but solely on British military installations.

Tojo appealed to the Indian people to "seize the opportunity offered them by Japan to free themselves from British rule," the radio said.

U.S., Aussie Fliers Hammer Jap Bases

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Raids on New Britain Coast Described as 'Among Heaviest Yet Made By Allies' —Large Enemy Ships Hit.

BY EDGAR HAUGLAND

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 6. (AP)—Raids described as "among the heaviest yet made by the Allies" were reported carried out today by flying Aussies and Americans striking at Rabaul and Gasmata in New Britain where Japan was said to be reinforcing her badly wrecked and overmatched air forces.

Grounded Planes Damaged

The Sydney Herald, which reported the raids, said direct hits were scored on large Japanese ships in Rabaul harbor on the northeast New Britain coast, where the Japanese secured their first foothold on Australia's outer island rim.

Both at Rabaul and Gasmata, on the south coast of New Britain, aircraft were said to have been damaged on the airdromes.

Earlier it had been reported that Japan was strengthening her air forces in that area to bolster her faltering Australian offensive, and it was assumed that the Allies determined to destroy the new planes before they could get in action.

It remained for official reports, however, to tell whether the raid had been as successful as that one March 21 when the Japanese are claimed to have suffered one of the most devastating blows of the southwest Pacific, with 23 ships sunk, burned, beached and damaged and the equivalent of two squadrons of planes knocked out.

Warning Against Over-Confidence

The raid was in line with Army Minister Francis M. Forde's advice today to the defenders—not to grow over-confident because of their recent sharp successes.

This warning was emphasized by reports received in Sydney that the Japanese had taken up positions in four places in Bougainville and nearby islands at the northern end of the Solomon Islands.

These places were given as Kieta, Kessa, Buka and Faisi. Some small forces already had been reported on Bougainville, southwest of New Guinea and northwest of Australia, and the new landings were said to have been accomplished by small forces from destroyers.

New Jap Bases Feared

The Japanese could use the positions, however, to patrol the seaway approaches to Australia from the United States, and possibly to project attacks upon the Free French islands of New Caledonia, the New Hebrides or the Fiji islands in an encircling movement east of the Australian continent.

Forde spoke encouragingly after a visit to one of the American troop camps of the force built up by joint Australian, American and British efforts. He said this force already had given the Japanese a bitter taste of the task they had

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ahead of them if they attempt to invade this continent.

"Tide Always Returns"

But he warned: "I am encouraging nobody to believe the tide has turned. The tide always returns. We must be vigilant and ready. There is a long way to go yet. The tide in which I am most interested is the flood tide whereon the full strength of the Allies, with Australia among them, will flow toward Japan for the final battle."

Although Australia's position was distinctly easier than two months ago, he said the country "must expect and prepare for attack."

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He ordered emergency regulations extended to Thursday Island and all the islands in Torres Strait within one hundred miles of the mainland. Military authorities thus were enabled to act promptly in event the Japanese strike from the northeast.

Moresby Raided Again

Hostile action was limited to a Japanese raid, the 23d, on Port Moresby, northern defense center in southern New Guinea. Of seven Japanese bombers with fighter escort which attacked just after noon, the defenders reported they shot down one "Zero" fighter, and damaged a second one and a bomber. Only one casualty, a wounded sergeant, and slight damage to a gasoline dump were reported.

Allied headquarters expected that word from a Sunday attack by Australian and American fliers on the Japanese base to the northwest at Koepang, Dutch Timor, would show further damage inflicted upon the Japanese, already reported to have suffered 20 planes destroyed and 19 damaged in a series of smashing week-end successes for the United Nations.

Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Dutch East Indies lieutenant governor, told Gen. Douglas MacArthur that two groups of Dutch troops "of considerable size" were continuing to hold out in Java's jungles and mountains, and inquired as to the role which they are expected to play in the General's strategic plan.

He said the forces under Generals W. Schilling and A. Plesman were well supplied with munitions and food. He added that Netherlands Indies crack aviators, sailors and soldiers who escaped from Java were operating with the Australians and were prepared to strike at the Japanese again.

BULLETIN

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, April 7. (AP)—Several Japanese bombers were damaged yesterday in Port Moresby, New Guinea, and two of the defending Australian fighter planes were lost, a communique said today.

One of the Allied pilots was saved, however, and the raid on Port Moresby was declared a failure.

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The communique said:

"A raid on Port Moresby yesterday failed completely. Japanese planes were intercepted and driven off after several had been damaged by bursts of machinegune fire.

"One of our aircraft was shot down and one is missing, but one pilot was saved."

Another Raid on Koepang.

Melbourne, April 6 (A. P.).—Australian airmen made another successful attack yesterday on the Japanese base at Koepang, capital of Dutch Timor, a communique announced today.

Jap Ships and Airdrome Hit By Allied Bombers at Rabaul

Raid on New Britain Port One of Heaviest —Enemy Lands on Solomon Islands Northeast of Australia.

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Sydney, Australia, April 6 (A. P.).—Large Japanese vessels in Rabaul harbor were hit by United States and Australian bombers today, the Sydney Morning Herald reported. The raiders also damaged airdromes at Rabaul and at Gasmata, both in New Britain, the paper said.

The raids were described as among the heaviest yet made by the Allies.

Air Victories Ease Aussie Situation, Forde Says

APR 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 6—The encouraging word that Australia's position is much safer after two months of acute danger was given by Army Minister Francis M. Forde today after a series of smashing week-end successes in which Australian and American airmen destroyed at least twenty Japanese planes and damaged nineteen others.

But he warned that Australia must be everlastingly prepared against attack.

"Vigilant And Ready"

"I am encouraging nobody to believe the tide has turned," he said after inspecting an American troop camp.

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"We must be vigilant and ready. There is a long way to go yet."

He said Australia owed her easier position "to speedy and generous help" from Britain and the United States plus measures taken by the dominion itself.

Japs Reinforced

"These joint measures have built up in the Commonwealth a force which in the north has already shown the Japanese the sharpness of its range," he said.

His warning, however, that Australia must remain vigilant was underscored by press reports that the Japanese were receiving air reinforcements at their much-battered New Guinea invasion bases which might affect the local superiority gained by Allied aviation.

New Attack Hinted

Reports from Sydney also told of growing danger to the northeast of Australia where, it was said, small Japanese forces from destroyers had established themselves at four places—Kieta, Kessa, Buka and Faisi—on Bougainville and near-by islands in the Solomon group. This movement suggested that the Japanese were planning an attack on Free French New Caledonia or the New Hebrides or Fiji Islands.

Forde extended emergency control regulations to Thursday Island and all islands in the Torres Strait within one hundred miles of the mainland. The regulations will give the military power to act swiftly in any emergency.

Port Moresby was raided again shortly after noon today by seven Japanese bombers, escorted by fighters, an army communique broadcast by the Melbourne radio said. No damage or casualties were reported.

Air Minister Arthur Drakeford said the Australian air force was deployed in a series of concentrations over the most important areas in a new dewense plan. The effectiveness of the new setup, he said, was illustrated by the recent defenses against attacks on Darwin and Port Moresby, where the Japanese have had to pay increasingly heavy tolls of aircraft.

Possibly that the week-end toll of enemy aircraft might be still greater was foreseen as detailed reports were awaited on an attack which American and Australian airmen carried out yesterday on the Japanese base at Koepang, capital of Dutch Timor.

Targets Believed Fired

A communique described the assault, pressed home in the face of intense aircraft fire, as successful and said columns of smoke were seen rising from the target as the raiders turned homeward.

The raid followed up Saturday attacks on Koepang and Lae, New Guinea, in which eleven Japanese planes were reported destroyed on the ground and fourteen others damaged. No allied losses were reported.

Nine Japs Downed

Japanese attacks during the week end, which included raids on Darwin and Port Moresby, New Guinea, cost the enemy at least nine planes, communiques said.

Seven of these—five bombers and two fighters—were shot down over Darwin Saturday in an air battle in which the Allies lost three planes. The other two were downed over Port Moresby—one Saturday and one Sunday.

Darwin also was attacked again yesterday by seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters, but apparently none was downed.

Damage Termed Small

A communique said that damage resulting from the raids on Darwin and Port Moresby was small and no casualties were reported. Darwin has undergone thirteen raids to date and Port Moresby twenty-two.

JAP LANDINGS IN SOUTH SEAS ARE REPORTED

APR 7 1942

Invasion of Solomon Islands Threatens Northeastern Flank of Australia.

NEW CALEDONIA IS MENACED

Territory Under Free French Control May Be Next on Tokio's List.

New York, Apr. 6—(AP)

The All-India radio broadcast Sydney dispatches today saying that the Japanese had made additional small landings in the Solomon Islands, threatening New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, on Australia's northeastern flank. The forces were said to have been landed from destroyers, the broadcast, heard here by the Columbia listening post, said.

"The Japanese will possibly use them in their advance against New Caledonia and the New Hebrides," the broadcast added. The New Hebrides are ruled jointly by the French and British. New Caledonia is under Free French control.

150 Rabaul Defenders Killed 1,500 Japs, Survivors Relate

Australians Tell How Air Force of 5 Planes Battled Against 150

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 6.—The bloody story of the Japanese conquest of Rabaul, New Britain, in which 150 Australians mowed down about 1,500 Japanese in a single 200-yard stretch of beach, was told today with the arrival at Australian bases of 600 survivors of the Australian garrison.

Rabaul, former capital of New Britain, fell January 23 after the Japanese had pitted a landing force of 20,000 men, a formidable naval force and an air fleet of at least 150 bombers, dive bombers and fighters against Rabaul's Australian garrison of 1,400 men and an air force of 5 planes.

Rabaul's casualties were 700 killed, wounded or missing while Japanese losses were in excess of 2,000.

It was at Ralauna Beach that a unit of 150 Australians blazed away at a Japanese force which was caught in barbed wire at the water's edge.

Dead Stacked 6 Feet High.

Over a 200-yard beach front, it was reported, Japanese dead were stacked 6 feet high as an estimated 1,500 fell before the Australian fire—and the Australian cost was only 20 men slightly wounded.

The aerial attack on Rabaul, 800 miles northeast of the Australian mainland, began January 20 with 60 bombers and 20 fighters.

Against them the defenders were able to put into the air only 5 Wirraways — single-engine, general purpose monoplanes. The Australian planes accounted for two enemy craft before they were shot down, leaving Rabaul entirely without air protection. Anti-aircraft fire brought down 5 other planes.

Two days later, refugees from the island said, 110 Japanese aircraft bombed Rabau heavily—blasting Praed Point fortress for a solid hour. They attempted to land on the airport but demolition charges were exploded and two of the invading planes were destroyed. Machine-gun fire brought down a third.

The actual invasion began at 2:30 a.m. by a force of Japanese with blackened arms and faces and clad in shorts and singlets.

Thousands More Came.

That force was repulsed, but at dawn thousands of troops came, covered by the guns of warships.

and 100 dive-bombers and fighters.

The Australian garrison caught many landing barges with 50 to 100 men in each before the terrific slaughter of Ralauna Beach.

By noon the Japanese were swarming everywhere, survivors of the defense said, and further resistance was seen to be useless. Some Australian troops then suddenly withdrew through Okopo toward the bush.

Four hundred others took the Malabonga road toward Rabata, a village 30 miles distant, harried by Japanese planes. At Rabata food was picked up and troops moved into the jungle for what turned out to be a struggle of many weeks with mud, mosquitoes, malaria, rain and crocodile-infested rivers.

On many days, veterans of the struggle said, each man had only a single biscuit and one-twelfth of a tin of beer. Later, natives helped them supplement their food supply with yams and coconuts until they could reach Australian-held points on the island.

WINTER SOON FOR AMERICANS IN AUSTRALIA

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U. S. Army headquarters in Australia, April 6. (AP)—Winter is in the offing in the southern part of this land below the equator, providing problems for those charged with keeping the American Expedition-Force contended and comfortable.

Some of the troops still are living in open shelters, receiving their food from outdoor kitchens, eating in mess halls that are only partly enclosed and bathing in water that is far from warm, Maj. Lynn Cowan, assistant morale officer, disclosed in a formal report to Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Cowan declared that steps to remedy this situation were being taken immediately.

"The boys realize that this is war and that they can't expect the comforts of home," Cowan said, "but they should have better conditions. Some are pretty miserable, but their spirit and discipline are swell."

Cowan's supperior, Col. Alexander L. P. Johnson, also emphasized the high morale of the American troops in a report to MacArthur in which he outlined plans for an organized program of entertainment and recreation to keep the men occupied when off duty.

The principal items on Johnson's program include organized sports, friendly athletic competition between Australians and Americans, nightly entertainments and a free weekly newspaper similar to "the stars and stripes" published by the AEF in the last war.

Johnson, formerly of Nogales, Ariz., and Tampa., Fla., and one-time judge advocate in the Philippines under Gen. Leonard . Wood, said the newspaper would be called "The Kookaburra", after Australia's distinctive laughing jackass bird.

"The aggressive spirit of this game little bird typifies the American soldier," he explained. The paper will stress the lighter aspect of American army life in Australia and will be published in collaboration with the Australian army weekly "Salt".

Australian-American competition in boxing, wrestling and baseball already is under way. Track meets and football games are planned as soon as equipment and uniforms can be assembled.

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Camp Built In 12 Hours

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, April 6 — American hustle is on the job in Australia, a correspondent for the Sydney *Sun* with the United States forces reported today, describing the transformation of a sheep pasture into a troop camp in twelve hours.

He said carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, surveyors, draftsmen, electricians and road builders descended on the quiet sheep paddock "like a swarm of grasshoppers."

Roads Constructed

"Within an hour," he reported, "the site was pegged into streets and blocks.

"Within four hours framework buildings were up, tents were rigged and roads laid.

"Within six hours a permanent water system had been installed with hot and cold water and bathrooms.

Army Moves In

"Within eight hours each tent and building had been supplied with electric light, a drainage and sanitary system had been completed, and the camp was interlinked by telephone and radio.

"Within twelve hours an army had moved in; hot meals awaited them, and the carpenters, plumbers and all had moved off to the next job."

[By the Associated Press]

Wellington, N. Z., April 6—New Zealand's air strength has been "substantially" increased with the most modern equipment from Great Britain and the United States, Prime Minister Peter Fraser told a Labor party conference today.

DUTCH SUBMARINE OUTWITS JAPS

Torpedoes Tanker, then Limps to Safety from Java Sea

By The Associated Press

A Pacific Port, April 6.—A Netherlands submarine has reached this port after torpedoing a 14,000-ton Japanese tanker in a strong convoy in the Java Sea and then slipping through a net of pursuing warships and aircraft despite considerable damage from depth charges.

A total of 67 depth charges exploded near the submarine, according to the story disclosed today by Aneta, Dutch news agency, and in addition there were numerous bomb attacks by Japanese aircraft.

Damaged fuel tanks leaked and the submarine left a trail of oil in her wake—but she managed nevertheless to slip from the Java Sea through Sunda Strait into the Indian Ocean.

Her adventure began as she sighted the tanker in the Java Sea escorted by one cruiser, three destroyers, two submarine chasers and two planes.

She slipped between the tanker and her escorts, fired a torpedo and then made a crash-dive.

Even as she was diving, her crew said, there came a terrific explosion as the torpedo hit home. At almost the same moment the explosion sof several air bombs were heard and felt.

For three hours the Japanese tried to rack down the submarine, exploding one depth charge after another and causing considerable damage which the crew said was repaired largely amid the attacks.

When the pursuers were silent for an hour, the submarine commander decided to surface—but he had 60 feet yet to go when explosions indicated the hostile aicraft had managed to keep on the trail. He sent his craft deep into the ocean again and waited until dark to continue his flight.

M'Arthur Accepts Honor Offered By Sgt. York

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[By the Associated Press]

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 6—Gen. Douglas MacArthur accepted today the invitation of Sergt. Alvin C. York to become honorary international commander in chief of the Citizens Committee to Display the Flag.

MacArthur replied to a cable from Sergeant York, asking him to accept the honorary post:

"I cannot tell you the sense of distinction I feel in accepting the position you proffer me. Throughout the history of mankind symbols have exerted an impelling influence upon the lives of men. The cross and the flag are embodiments of our ideals and teach us not only how to live but how to die."

York's Message

Sergeant York said in a cable to General MacArthur:

"To fulfill your aim tc keep the flag flying I have accepted national chairmanship of the Citizens' Committee to Display the Flag in every home. I am assured the campaign is pleasing to the President.

"Your sanction of the program would weld the entire nation's enthusiastic cooperation. Will you accept the post of honorary commander in chief? Please cable support and acceptance."

The general's devotion to the flag was illustrated in Manila when an aide suggested that the flag furled over Fort Santiago might serve as an enemy target.

MacArthur replied:

"Men should take whatever other precautions necessary, but they should keep the flag flying."

Epic Of U. S. Naval Airmen

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, April 6—Another epic of heroism and endurance was unfolded today following the arrival in Australia of seven United States Navy airmen who within seventy-three hectic hours—

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Escaped from their flying boat after it was shot down in flames off northern Australia by nine Japanese fighters with the loss of one of their comrades;

Drifted for hours in a rubber dinghy until they were rescued by an American merchantman, which in turn was sunk by Japanese dive bombers as the vessel raced to the aid of another ship set afire by enemy planes;

Survived this sinking and rowed for many hours in a lifeboat manned by panic-stricken natives before sighting an island;

Walked endless miles under a scorching sun to a settlement where they were picked up by a second rescue ship which was bombed by a Japanese flying boat but finally reached the safety of an Australian port.

'Peoples' War Name Proposed

Melbourne, April 6 (AP)—Answering President Roosevelt's suggestion for a name for the present war, Miss Vida Goldstein, of Melbourne, former leader of the International Federatoin of Women Voters, presented to Prime Minister John Curtin today a proposal to call it the "peoples' war."

She told Curtin the name "indicates the solemn pledge of the Allied Governments to their people that the war is being fought to establish a social order and spiritual values based on justice and security."

It was said Curtin was transmitting the suggestion to Washington.

MANCHUKUO ON ALERT

Premier Returns with Orders to Reinforce North Border

London, April 6—(AP)—Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchukuo, returning to Harbin from a visit to Tokyo, said he had received orders to reinforce the northern frontier of Manchukuo, Exchange Telegraph said today in a despatch credited to the Rome radio.

It said Chang declared the reinforcement was ordered so that Japanese military operations in the south might proceed without being hampered by fear of surprise intervention from the rear.

Chang left Tokyo March 24 after a week's visit in honor of the establishment of Manchukuo under Japanese sponsorship.

TOKYO STOCK MARKET UP

Rise Laid to Soviet Neutrality —More Men for Manchuria

TOKYO, April 6 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press) — An assurance by Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, returning Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, that both Japan and the Soviet Union would adhere to their neutrality pact today caused a marked rise on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Domei, official Japanese news agency, said.

Dutch Fight On In Java

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 6 (AP)—Two Dutch forces of considerable size still are battling the Japanese in Java, Lieut. Gov. Hubertus J. Van Mook, of the Netherlands East Indies, told Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

The forces, under command of Generals Schilling and Pressman, are well supplied with food and munitions and should keep Japanese forces occupied for some time, Van Mook said.

The Netherlands official conferred at length with MacArthur on the role which the Dutch are expected to play henceforth in the war in the Pacific.

London, April 6—(AP)—The German-controlled Netherlands radio broadcast today that the Japanese had declared the 30,000 Netherlanders in overrun Sumatra enemy aliens and ordered their internment in concentration camps. Dutch quarters expressed the view that the Japanese were forced to take the step to cope with continuing resistance.

Japanese Diplomats To Confer On Turkey

Envoys To Berlin And Ankara Will Meet At Sofia

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Bern Says

Bern, April 6 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, arrived in Budapest today en route to Sofia to meet the Japanese Minister to Turkey for a conference Wednesday on Turkey's attitude toward the war.

The Balkan correspondent of the *Basler Nachrichten* said the Japanese legation at Sofia, Bulgaria, had confirmed the purpose of the meeting, which diplomatic circles in Ankara counted as important because of increasing Japanese activity in the Indian Ocean and "the possibility of the appearance of Japanese naval and air forces off southern Arabia at the entrance to the Persian gulf."

30.24 158.09

30.24 158.09

Allies Forging Ahead In Battle of Attrition

But Loss of Territory in 4 Months Since Pearl Harbor Presents Grave Problems—Jap Ship Losses Mounting.

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By EDWARD E. BOMAR

WASHINGTON, April 6. (AP)—The Pacific war turns the four-month mark tomorrow with the United Nations apparently forging ahead in a savage struggle of attrition to compensate partly for previous losses of territory to the Japanese.

The Bright Side

A mounting score of Japanese ships and planes destroyed or crippled tops developments buoying hopes of a turning tide. Others include:

Arrival in Australia of General Douglas MacArthur and "considerable numbers" of American ground and air forces, to halt the enemy's southward drive and make ready for a future offensive.

British success in smashing Japan's "sudden death" air onslaught on the Colombo, Ceylon, base in the Indian Ocean. At least 57 of possibly 75 attacking planes were downed or damaged in this Easter attack.

Raids of American submarines in the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean which sank or damaged two enemy light cruisers and five other vessels.

Evidence that American fliers may have won aerial mastery over the northern approaches to Australia, where this last week-end they destroyed a score or more of enemy planes at a cost of three of their own.

Four months after Pearl Harbor, however, the Japanese are hammering with renewed fury at the besieged defenders of the Philippines, and continue to push forward in Burma on the eastern border of India.

Military movements arouse suspicion too that they may soon clash with Russia in Siberia, synchronizing their attack with a Nazi offensive in the west.

Severe Test in Philippines

In the Philippines, the renewed Japanese onslaught on the Bataan Peninsula and the nearby Manila Bay fortifications has confronted the defenders with the severest test since General MacArthur fought the foe to a standstill in February.

Several successive attacks, two supported by assaults by invasion barges on the Manila Bay shore of the Peninsula, have been beaten off by Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright's forces, but "some gains" were made in the last onslaught, and the situation of the defenders is obviously increasingly perilous.

The brightest spot in the Philippine picture is the sharp shooting of Corregidor's anti-aircraft gunners who downed at least 17 enemy bombers in less than two weeks and thereby freed the fortress from further raids for the time being.

Bad News

The fourth month of the war brought a succession of bad news for the United Nations which was only partly offset by successes.

Java, citadel of the Netherlands Indies, fell at the start of the month, major resistance apparently ceasing March 8.

In the Battle of the Java Sea February 27-28, it was disclosed, the United Nations lost five cruisers, seven destroyers and a sloop in a heroic attempt against overwhelming odds to head off the enemy invasion.

Other losses also were reported belatedly—sinking of the destroyer Peary February 19, of the aircraft tender Langley February 27, and the oil tanker Pecos on March 1, all near Java. Possibly 700 men lost their lives in these sinkings.

But heavy blows also were struck at the enemy. Notable were the raids by two strong naval squadrons on Marcus Island only 1,000 miles from Tokyo on March 4, and on Wake Island February 24. Enemy shore bases were blasted.

Naval planes and surface vessels cooperated with Army and Australian fliers in a dramatic joint raid March 11 on Salamaua and Lae in New Guinea which cost the foe seven sunken or crippled ships and at least five planes.

On April 4 came the Navy's announcement that American submarines operating in the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean had sunk a light cruiser, probably sunk another, and had damaged five other vessels. Only today, the Navy reported that U. S. submarines had sunk two Japanese tankers and one freighter in the western Pacific.

Altogether, as the fateful four months closed, the Navy was able to report 56 enemy warships and 79 noncombatant vessels sunk, probably sunk or damaged. The score of Army bombers was unofficially tabulated at 74 ships sunk or crippled.

New warships which have slid down the ways have more than compensated for the Navy's acknowledged losses of 25 ships of all types, in the Atlantic as well as at Pearl Harbor and elsewhere in the Pacific. Since December, there have been launched a battleship, 16 destroyers, two cruisers, two aircraft tenders and several other vessels.

EVATT HAILS M'ARTHUR AS VALOR SYMBOL

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Australian Says Dauntless Spirit Alone Can Recapture Pacific Area

Speaks At Unveiling Of Statue To Stand At West Point

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 6—Gen. Douglas MacArthur was hailed today by Herbert Evatt, Foreign Minister of Australia, as the "symbol of the valorous heart and the dauntless spirit which alone can recapture the Pacific area which the Japanese covet."

Evatt spoke at the unveiling of a portrait statue of MacArthur at ceremonies here in connection with the annual Army Day celebration. The program was broadcast to MacArthur and his associates in Australia by shortwave.

Given sufficient support in men and materiels, the Australian Foreign Minister declared, MacArthur "will build a monument to himself more lasting than bronze as the saviour of all the peoples in the Southwest Pacific."

To Stand At West Point

The statue was unveiled by Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, sister-in-law of the general. The statue is the gift of William Howard Hoeffer, New York businessman, and the work of Sculptor Nison Tregor. It will stand beside those of other eminent military leaders at West Point.

Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, referred to General MacArthur as the "hero of Bataan" and said that all Filipinoes respect him and revere him.

Pacific Fleet Called Stronger Than Before Pearl Harbor Attack

Stambaugh Says Knox Authorized Statement; Hits Rumor Mongering

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By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Lynn Stambaugh, national commander of the American Legion, in a radio address last night quoted a statement he credited to Secretary of the Navy Knox saying that "the Nation's Pacific Fleet in ships, planes and men is even stronger today than it was before December 7."

The Legion commander, deploring complacency and rumor mongering, urged a return to "100 per cent Americanism," and asked that everyone demand proof of many rumors and "inside stories" relating to the war.

Quotes Hayes Statement.

He quoted a statement from former Comdr. Ed Hayes, now a special assistant to Secretary Knox, which said:

"The Navy Department is aware of the many rumors which have arisen about the Japanese action at Pearl Harbor, rumors so fantastic in some cases as to include the whispered statement that the Pacific Fleet was completely wiped out. I am authorized by Secretary Knox to state for the first time that as of this date, and for some time past, the Pacific Fleet in ships, planes and men today is even stronger than it was before December 7."

Calls for Unity.

Mr. Stambaugh urged Legion members to assume leadership in the civilian war effort, adding "there is not now within this country the bright spirit of unity which flamed high as an accompaniment to our entry into this war. I call on you of the Legion to help recapture this spirit of unity before our Nation suffers irreparable harm."

"There are Americans today who, deliberately or innocently, are earning the Iron Cross and the Order of the Rising Sun for their work in spreading Axis propaganda," Mr. Stambaugh continued. "There are Americans who are disrupting the national unity and who are willing to admit that we are defeated, even before we have begun to fight * * *."

REAR ADMIRAL J. W. WILCOX, JR., IS LOST AT SEA

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High Officer Is Washed Overboard During Heavy Weather, Navy Says

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP) — Rear Admiral J. W. Wilcox, Jr., has been lost overboard "at sea in heavy weather during normal cruising," the Navy announced today.

No additional details were disclosed by the department.

Admiral Wilcox had been on duty at sea since November, 1941. His official residence is listed as Atlanta, Ga.

He was born in Milledgville, Ga., March 22, 1882, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1901. He won his Navy "N" in football in 1903 and 1904.

Immediately prior to his service at sea, Admiral Wilcox was president of the board of inspection and survey at the Navy Department, a post to which he was appointed in September, 1940.

He received the Mexican Service Medal for service in the U. S. S. Dolphin, in 1914, and earned the Victory Medal with the Atlantic Fleet Clasp during the first World War.

He was commended by the Navy for services during the first World War as flag secretary to Vice-Admiral DeWitt Coffman.

He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Caroline Manigault, whom he married in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 22, 1919, and two children, Arthur M. Wilcox, 21, and Mary M. Wilcox, 11.

Two C. And G. Survey Ships Jap War Victims

The Research Beached In Manila Bay, The Fathomer Missing, Admiral Colbert Reveals

Washington, April 6 (AP)—Rear Admiral L. O. Colbert, director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, announced today that both of his agency's ships in the Philippine Islands were either damaged or missing.

The survey vessel Research was beached on the western side of Manila Bay after being damaged by bombings at Engineer Island on December 28 and in Manila Bay December 29 and 30. The survey ship Fathomer was last heard from at Manila before the outbreak of war and its fate is unknown.

Admiral Colbert indicated that the personnel of the Research escaped serious casualties. He added that the shore office of the agency, including map-making facilities, had been safely transferred to army units operating in the Philippines.

The Research was commanded by Lieut. George E. Morris, Jr., of Minneapolis. The Fathomer was commanded by Lieut. (j. g.) J. W. Stirni, of Milford, Del.

Four Die As Bomber Crashes And Burns

Honolulu, April 6 (AP)—Army authorities today reported an army bomber crashed and burned last night with a loss of at least four lives.

Four bodies had been recovered and it was feared there were additional victims.

The crash occurred on the windward side of Oahu Island. No other details were available.

Soviet Losses Only 84

This tremendous toll was rolled up, a Moscow communique said at a cost of only 84 Soviet planes. On Saturday and Sunday alone, it added, 221 Nazi craft were destroyed.

Erupting in full fury over the week end, the biggest day's total was reported yesterday, when 119 Nazi craft were listed as destroyed in the air and on the ground after Saturday's count reached 102.

The communique said briefly that "no essential changes took place at the front."

A supplement to the Moscow communique said that in the last two days of fighting on the Leningrad frout 2,300 German officers and men were killed.

A Russian Guards unit in the Kalinin sector recaptured seven more inhabited localities from the Germans, taking much equipment, it added.

Unprecedented Easter Snow

Worse-than-usual weather of a sodden Russian Spring, along with the Red Army's unceasing pressure on the key German forward bases, was regarded tonight as seriously dampening German hopes for an early Spring drive to the east.

An unprecedented Eastern snow on some parts of the battlefront emphasized the lateness of the season this year and underlined the prospect of weeks of slow thawing that will turn roads into rivers of mud and fields into quagmires.

Although the Germans apparently have started feeling out the front for weak spots, Russian dispatches reported the Red Army still pushing doggedly to the west in their offensive which has cost the Germans important forward positions and sapped the Nazi striking power.

Nazi Reserves Mauled

These reports mentioned particularly the weakening of the German reserve strength on the bitterly-contested southern front where Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's divisions have been said to have mauled troops the Nazis had ex-

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415 Planes Lost by Nazis In 8 Days, Russians Claim

By By By Gilmore

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 6. (AP)—Russian airmen and ground batteries, scoring one of the biggest bags of the war, destroyed 415 German planes in blazing aerial war during the 8-day period up to and including yesterday, a Soviet communique announced tonight.

pected to keep under wraps until time for their offensive.

The Germans also were believed to have been forced to re-plot their campaign on the front west of Moscow where the Russians claimed to have killed 40,000 Nazis from March 23 to April 3, retaking 10 communities and endangering the key German positions at Vyazma and Gzhatsk.

(Dispatches reaching London reported the Red Army shelling Bryansk, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, on one flank of the central front, and pushing forward on the other with cavalry raids northwest of the capital.

(The Germans claimed their troops had lunged forward at places on the central front, after weeks of defensive fighting, and captured 69 communities).

Battlefield Thawing, Nazis and Reds Jockey For Drive Positions

Russians Claim Toll of 102 Warplanes in Day; Leningrad Is Raided

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By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, April 6.—Exceptionally heavy land and aerial action in the jockeying of masses of German and Russian troops for advantage in the grand spring campaign beat fiercely on the thawing Soviet battlefield today.

The Russians claimed a total of 102 German planes shot down or destroyed on the ground last Saturday and officially announced in a special communique that the invaders lost 40,000 men and officers killed on the central front before Moscow between March 23 and April 4.

The Russians also claimed the capture of huge quantities of war material in that bloody area and said 161 inhabited localities had been retaken by their soldiers.

The Red Army organ, Red Star, declared Russian soldiers pressing on westward on the central front had crossed a river behind which the Germans had established their line of resistance.

Germans Raid Leningrad.

German planes pounded furiously at Leningrad Saturday night in the first big raid reported on that key Russian city in months, but the Moscow radio said anti-aircraft batteries and fighter planes dispersed most of the invading craft. The Moscow broadcast said anti-aircraft guns brought down 13 German bombers and Red fighters shot down five more.

The report said some persons were killed when the Germans jettisoned their bombs over living quarters.

The 18 planes downed in Leningrad were part of a bag of 102 German planes the Russians said were shot down or destroyed on the ground along the whole front Saturday while the Red Army lost only 16 planes.

From foreign sources came indications that Germany and Russia were lining up for the spring offensive which the Germans are expected to launch.

Russian reports in London said some 90 new Soviet divisions, or about 1,350,000 men, were concentrated in the 250 miles of defenses between Kharkov and Taganrog. The Ankara radio said these men were trained during the winter on the banks of the Volga.

Other reports said Rumanian troops were being massed on the Russian frontier; fresh Italian divisions were reported en route to the front along with Italian aircraft.

Russians Thrown Out of 69 Localities, Nazis Claim

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts). April 6 (AP).—The German high command reported today that local Russian attacks had failed and that the Soviets were thrown out of 69 localities in the central sector.

The Germans also declared successful night air attacks were made against military installations at Moscow.

Germany also struck at Russia's war industries behind Moscow, according to the communique which reported air attacks on Russian aircraft works at Rybinsk on the Volga River 160 miles northeast of Moscow.

Troops Ready for New Drive on Reds---Berlin

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts), April 6. (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that the German Army had made successful use of strong point tactics, rather than a continuous defense line, in Russia to cover the mobilization of fresh troops and supplies for a renewed drive against the Soviets on whose side "exhaustion is clearly noticeable."

This new offensive will begin when the present thaw ends and the dry season begins, the announcer said, quoting a DNB dispatch.

The Russians also were mobilizing men, he pointed out.

"On both the German and the enemy sides plans are being drawn up for new offensive or defensive operations.

"On the Soviet side exhaustion is clearly noticeable.

"Naturally those German units which have been giving the Russians tit for tat by their continuous attacks in snow and ice cannot be compared with that part of the army which, fresh and rested, is ready for attack.

"But at no time and at no point on the gigantic east front has the morale of German troops been even temporarily shaken."

Recapture of Island Announced By Finns

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) April 6 (AP)—The Finnish High Command announced today recapture of Tytaersaari, an island on the Gulf of Finland, on April 2. It is south of the Island of Suursaari, occupation of which was announced March 28.

Russian forces on two other islands, Lavansaari and Seiskaari, were bombed, a communique added. All these islands were ceded to Russia by Finland in the 1940 peace.

Finnish artillery action was reported at points all along the front from Karelian Isthmus to the far north.

Reds Shoot Down 57 of 60 Nazi 'Chuists

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—The Moscow radio reported tonight that 60 German parachute troops attempted a landing behind Soviet lines, but before they reached the ground 57 of them had been killed by Red army machine-gunners. This frustrated effort was said to have been made after the Germans had been repelled with severe losses in repeated land assaults on the Russian line.

grew dim today with new developments.

Soviet reports of drastic weakening of German spring reserves on the Southwestern front were considered in informed Russian circles as bound to bring changes in the Nazi strategy.

Thrown Off Stride

In addition, Red army claims to have killed 40,000 Germans between March 23 and April 3 on the Western front, together with the recapture of 161 communities, were felt to have caused the Germans to modify their plans.

Such Western-front successes brought new threats to German defenders in the Gzhatsk-Vyazma area, directly west of Moscow on the Smolensk highway, where Red army units already have knifed deep into territory which German prisoners have reported as the offensive's starting point.

Mud Widespread

Another factor which may delay the attack is spring weather, now breaking over the Russian plains with accompanying quagmires, slush and mud, making roads, highways and bypaths impassable.

From the southwest front, where the fighting has been described as violent as Marshal Semeon Timoshenko struck forward, came reports that the Sixth and Seventeen German Armies are being used up for defense work.

Exclusive Spring Units

Red Star, Russian army newspaper, said these armies had figured prominently in Hitler's plans for the spring.

The Twelfth and Twenty-fourth Divisions, said to be exclusive spring units, already have fought and are tired, it was said.

The dispatches asserted that the Second army under Col. Gen. Baron Maximilian von Weichs has had to hurry to the help of the defeated Thirty-fourth Army Corps the grand army under Marshal Timoshenko in the encirclement battles of Bryansk and Vyazma.)

It was said that the 229th and the 111th Divisions also were rushed up to stem Marshal Timoshenko, but that the Soviet defender of south Russia still was moving forward.

Red Star said that the Germans were moving up "strategic reserves" from the deep German rear.

Nazis' Spring Offensive Delayed, Russ Believe

By Eddy Gilmore APR 7 1942

Associated Press Correspondent

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 6—The Germans were reported feeling out the Russian front for a possible start of their expected spring offensive, but chances for an early launching of the massive attack near Yelets, 220 miles south of Moscow in the Don river region.

(The army of Von Weichs was one of the group officially commended in a German communique last October 18, for what the Germans declared was annihilation of

War Horse To Find Its Niche When Mud Bogs Soviet Front

Red Cavalry Can Go Where Tanks Can't As Fields Turn To Swamps, Says Observer

APR 7 1942

By EDDY GILMORE

Associated Press Correspondent

Kuibyshev, April 6—The next six or eight weeks are expected to see the Russian horse really reach its fighting gait as the battlefront becomes one vast quagmire.

A good example of what machines will be up against was given on a ride through the country today when our automobile got stuck in the mud, but hundreds of horse-drawn vehicles moved on uninterrupted.

A large tractor pulling a piece of machinery bogged down. In desperation the drivers finally abandoned their tractor for six horses.

Sledge's Important Role

A Russian sledge, turned out by hand by two men in two hours, will play an important part in the war during the thaw.

It's of such simply design that it's primitive. This contraption consists of two stout wooden cut runners atop which is a wooden framework and is pulled by a single horse. Built right on the ground, it is amazing what loads it carries and what a horse can pull due to the lack of friction.

The sledge is called a "*rozvalni*" and its construction has been unchanged for centures. Drivers ride—even sleep—o nthem, hence the name which comes from the verb *rozvalista*, meaning relaxing.

Cavalry A Big Factor

During the coming operations the *rozvalni* is going to be as important as the highest perfected weapon, tank or plane.

Here's a prediction—look for increasing cavalry operations as the Russians continue to carry the attack to the invader.

Hard-riding Cossacks already have proved their worth in this war, but military authorities say what they have accomplished in the winter is nothing to what they can do in the spring.

NARVIK COMMANDO ATTACK REPORTED

British Quote Stockholm Paper on Assault by Troops and Planes

By The Associated Press

London, April 6.—Reuters quoted a report today in the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet that British troops and planes raided the Narvik area of the German-held coast of Norway last Friday.

Explosions, it said, could be heard on the Swedish side of the frontier which runs close to the coast in the Narvik area, almost touching the back of Narvik fjord.

Authoritative London sources, however, said they had no information about such a raid (which, even if true, the British probably would keep secret until the return of the raiders).

A special Stockholm despatch to the New York Times last night, quoting the newspaper Afton Tidningen, said many casualties and considerable damage to shipping had been inflicted in the far northern

Scores additional Japanese planes blasted to earth by United States and Australian airmen in week end exchanges of blows at Koepang, Dutch Timor; Darwin and Port Moresby.

German and Italian raiders attacking Malta lost 11 planes and probably 12 others Saturday and Sunday. Six were damaged.

The British lost six planes at Malta and over Libya and five more in the RAF's massive assault Sunday night upon Paris and the Rhineland. Three Allied planes were lost in Australian-United States raids on the Japanese.

Axis Powers Lose 279 Planes, Allies Only 47 In Weekend Aerial War

UNRATED PLANES

Growing Airpower of United Nations Scores One of Mightiest Blows Yet; Russians Lead, With 221 Nazi Craft Destroyed

APR 7 1942

By The Associated Press

The swelling air power of the United Nations scored one of the mightiest series of blows yet against the Axis in aerial warfare over the week end, destroying by official count 279 enemy planes and damaging scores more at a cost of 47 Allied craft.

The Russian air force—which Hitler once boasted was destroyed—turned in the best performance, listing 221 Nazi planes wiped out Saturday and Sunday against 33 Soviet losses for the two days.

Furthermore, Moscow announced officially that 194 other German planes were destroyed in the air and on the ground in the six days preceding Saturday, for an eight-day total of 415. The Russians said their own losses for the eight days were 84 craft.

Japan was the second heaviest loser

—27 of 75 raiders hurled against Ceylon Easter morning having been knocked down by the British. Five more enemy craft were listed as probably destroyed there and another 25 damaged.

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Norwegian harbor and that British raiders may have collaborated with Russian bombers. It said the raid was staged early yesterday.

RAF Delivers Mighty Blows At Nazi Plants

APR 7 1942

More Than 300 Bombers Raid Rhineland and Paris Area.

By Kurt Gunnelle

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—One of the mightiest British air fleets ever to cross the English Channel — a force of more than 300 bombers—cast a thousand tons of explosive and countless fire bombs upon German war plants in an overnight raid extending from the French coast inland to the Parisian industrial suburbs and on east to the heart of the Rhineland.

In this great attack, a part of a master plan to choke the flow of German arms eastward to the Russian front, only five British craft were lost, the Air Ministry announced today in briefly recapitulating one of the most successful operations of recent months.

Hard hit were the docks at Le Havre and the Gnome-Rhone works at Gennevilliers near Paris, in which French workmen under the lash of the Nazi conqueror are making airplane engine parts for use against England and the Russian allies, but the greatest power of the raid was expended on Cologne, the metropolis of the industrial Rhineland and the hub of its railway transport.

150 Planes Raid Cologne

More than 150 British planes beat at Cologne, in the 105th assault upon that city.

Returning pilots told of great flames left in Cologne and of British super-bombs falling upon the targets in fountains of fire.

"It was," said Flight Sergeant Wen Field of Montreal, Canada, "the best of the nine trips I have made."

The Germans themselves in official broadcasts acknowledged during the day that there had been material damage in western Germany, although claiming it was to residential sections, but asserted that only slight damage was caused in the Paris industrial area.

(A Vichy broadcast said that there were several casualties in the Paris area and that bombs fell on Argenteuil, Marly and Colombes as well as Gennevilliers.)

The extraordinarily small number of British losses relative to the weight of the attack—less than two per cent—was stressed by an authoritative informant with the restrained remark:

"Very satisfactory."

The Paris area attack was the fifth since March 3.

Other British offensive action of a different nature was reported during the day but not confirmed.

British News Agency dispatches attributed to the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet a statement that British troops and planes had raided the Narvik area of the German-held coast of Norway last Friday. Explosions could be heard on the Swedish side of the frontier, the reports said.

A German raider flew over the south coast of England at dusk tonight and dropped bombs, but the Air Ministry reported that only slight damage was caused and no one was injured.

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300 RAF Bombers Smash At Nazi Arms Plants

APR 7 1942

(By the Associated Press)

London, April 6—More than 300 RAF bombers, an air fleet approaching the record number of more than 400 raiders which attacked London less than a year ago, smashed hard during the night at the German arms industry in the Rhineland and in the Paris area, it was reported authoritatively today.

Half Hit At Cologne

Cologne was said to have been one of the main targets of the RAF, but British bombers also attacked the Gnome-Rhone works at Gennevilliers, about three miles from Paris, which the British charged was making aero-engine parts and other war material for the enemy.

Indicative of the weight of the attack, it was reported that more than half of the 300 planes took part in the bombing of Cologne, raided for the one hundred and fifth time.

British sources estimated that the big RAF bomber squadrons unloaded about 1,000 tons of high explosives and many incendiaries in the raids, which spread from Le Havre, on the occupied French coast, to the Rhineland.

Scores of four-engined Stirlings, each carrying eight tons of bombs, were believed to have taken part.

The loss of only five—less than two per cent.—of the air armada was called "very satisfactory."

By contrast, the British lost thirty-seven bombers last November in a large-scale raid on Berlin.

That more than 300 bombers participated was fully and quickly advertised—contrary to the usual policy of concealing numbers—suggesting that the attack ranked among Britain's biggest.

The raid on the Paris area was the fifth there since March 3 when the British began hitting at French industries working for the German war machine with an attack on the huge Renault works.

Twice last week the RAF bombers struck at the Nazi-directed Matford works at Poissy, on the Seine river, eight miles from Paris.

A patrolling British fighter was reported authoritatively to have shot a German fighter down over the Channel this morning.

British Statement

An authoritative statement said:

"The main RAF attack last night was on the Rhineland.

"Other objectives included docks at Le Havre and the Gnome-Rhone works at Gennevilliers, near Paris, which is an important center making aero-engine parts and other war materials for the enemy.

"Over 300 RAF bombers were engaged in the night's operations, from which five of our bombers are missing."

Bomb Damage Is Slight At Paris, Germans Say

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 6 (AP).—D.N.B. said today that British planes again attacked Paris last night but that heavy German anti-aircraft fire shielded all important industrial works from the raiders and only slight bomb damage was caused.

R. A. F. bombing squadrons also were over Western Germany during the night, it said, causing some material damage in residential sections and civilian casualties.

The high command said British bomb raids on Western Germany were mainly against the town of Bonn.

"According to reports so far received three of the attacking bombers were shot down," the news agency added.

The Germany Army bulletin yesterday said 14 British bombers were shot out of a formation which attacked western occupied regions Saturday under the protection of a strong fighter squadron.

Waves of German Planes Pound Malta, Italy Says

By the Associated Press.

ROME (from Italian broadcasts), April 6.—Strong German air formations attacked Malta repeatedly yesterday and last night, scoring direct hits on a British cruiser and damaging an arsenal, several factories and fuel depots, the Italian high command announced today.

Repeated attacks on the Mediterranean island stronghold have done "considerable damage" to runways and other facilities at defense airports, the communique said.

One British plane was reported shot down in the latest raids.

Large-scale Assault Launched At Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, April 6—(AP)—German bombers started a large-scale assault on Malta late today after a number of small raids earlier in the day.

A communique reported that during the violent raids over the weekend a large church and a motion picture house were demolished and a convent school and a large apartment building received direct hits. A number of streets are blocked by debris and craters, but public services are functioning normally.

Five German planes were reported shot down Sunday and 11 others probably destroyed.

13 Planes Claimed by British.

VALLETTA, Malta, April 6 (AP).—Six Axis bombers were destroyed, one Messerschmitt fighter was probably destroyed and six other planes were damaged seriously in raids on Malta in the previous 24 hours, a communique announced last night.

For the third successive day the harbor area was the main point of attack by waves of Junkers 88 bombers and Junkers 87 dive bombers.

Vichy Aid To Axis Alleged

APR 7 1942

Vichy, April 6 (AP)—The Paris region was held under an air alarm from 4 to 5.30 A. M. today and anti-aircraft batteries threw a heavy weight of steel into the sky.

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 6—The Free French Press Service asserted today that France is scheduled to produce 6,000 planes in 1942, and that all but 1,000 are for Germany.

The remaining 1,000, it said, are for Vichy's armed forces.

Other military aid being given to the Axis by the Vichy Government, the statement continued, included the manufacture of torpedoes for the Germans at Toulon and for the Italians at St. Tropez.

Troop-Carrying Planes

The seaplane works at Toulon, the statement said, have produced three prototypes of troop-carrying planes and "are now making plans for their mass production."

The statement also said three German ships arrived at Marseille "a few days ago."

It added that night work in the Dodeville Aeroengine Works at Marseille had ceased since the RAF bombed the Renault factories near Paris.

Vichy Air Strength Up

Gen.. Jean Marie Bergeret, French Secretary for Aviation, disclosed at Vichy Saturday that Germany had given special permission for the Vichy Government to increase its air force, and that it now has 1,000 modern planes.

Laval Blocking Laid To U. S.

Vichy, April 6 (AP)—The Paris newspaper *Nouveaux Temps* said today that United States pressure had blocked a rapprochement of Marshal Petain and Pierre Laval and that the Axis powers were "through with France" because of her failure to collaborate.

The writer, Jean Luchaire, warned that the Axis would take large slices of the French Empire unless Vichy sided with Germany.

Rome Reports Libya Fighting

APR 7 1942

Rome, April 6—The Associated Press listening post has recorded an Italian broadcast in which sharp patrol fighting in the Libyan desert was reported today by the high command, which said Axis forces had repulsed advance British units, supported by artillery, after an encounter southeast of El Mechili.

The Italians also reported their planes had attacked British tank concentrations in the same area, severely damaging a number of vehicles. Other Fascist air formations were said to have bombed the Martruh-Alexandria rail line, cutting it in several places.

(The British reported yesterday from Cairo that their forces had routed an Italian column about fifteen miles southwest of El Mechili. Today's Cairo communique mentioned continued patrol skirmishes.)

The German air force was said to be continuing its attack on the British Mediterranean base of Malta "by day and night."

Italian Repatriation Ships Reach Gibraltar

Bringing Back Part Of White Population Of African Colonies Now Under Allied Control

Gibraltar, April 6 (AP)—The Italian liners Saturnia and Vulcania, showing large red crosses on their foremasts, dropped anchor in Gibraltar today in accordance with a plan to repatriate part of the white population of Italian African colonies now under Allied control.

This repatriation of civilians followed announcement Saturday that Britain and Italy had started to exchange their sick and wounded prisoners of war. Ships carrying the war prisoners met at the western Turkish port of Smyrna for the exchange.

Escape Of Norwegian Ships From Sweden Laid To Fog

Sailor Says It Saved Those Which Reached England When Nazis Attacked With Bombs And Torpedoes

APR 7 1942

[By the Associated Press]

A British Port, April 6—A number of the eleven Norwegian ships which last week made a daring dash toward Britain from Goteborg, Sweden, have reached this port safely after being attacked repeatedly by German airplanes, naval surface craft and submarines.

A combination of heavy fog, skillful seamanship and plain luck enabled the ships to run the German blockade. But some of them were sunk by the Germans.

[Copenhagen dispatches said that from two to four of the ships were sunk, and that two turned back to Goteborg.]

A young Norwegian sailor who came through the gantlet said "those torpedoes seemed to fill the sea."

Chartered To British

The ships had been in the Swedish harbor opposite the northern tip of Denmark since the German invasion of Norway, and were chartered formally to the British by the Norwegian Government in exile.

The problem was to get them through an alert German blockade. The attempt was made last Tuesday.

Germans Had Tip

"We knew we were taking tremendous risks, but we did not expect things to happen as quickly as they did," the young Norwegian said.

"The Germans had been tipped off. They were waiting just off the Swedish coast in the heavily mined Skagerrak, and opened up on us immediately.

"We could do nothing in reply.

"Their shells were screaming all around us. German bombers droned overhead and it seemed as if nothing could save us. Some of us were being fired on at point-blank range.

"Somehow we managed to survive, some of us.

Most Had Turned Back

"Most of the ships had turned back from this almost certain destruction. Then suddenly a heavy fog came down. Visibility was nil, and the Nazi bombardment stopped.

"We crept out again. Then I saw a vivid flash. I think it was a ship which had turned with us on the second attempt to make a run for it. She must have been hit by a torpedo.

"Our ship kept on at full speed. Above us we could still hear the roar of German bombers, and every now and then the thud of exploding bombs. In spite of the fog the German warships and U-boats were resuming the attack.

"Those torpedoes seemed to fill the sea, but all missed us. We were chased for hours and attacked with every form of weapon—bombs, shells, torpedoes.

"But that fog was our salvation."

NORSE SHIPS SAFE

British Announce Arrivals After Sea Dash.

London, April 6 (A. P.).—An undisclosed number of the ten or eleven Norwegian ships which set out from Gothenburg, Sweden, last Thursday in an attempt to run the German naval blockade was reported safe in British ports today. Their arrival was announced in a terse bulletin which said:

"Recent sailings from Gothenburg to the United Kingdom of a number of Norwegian merchant ships under charter to His Majesty's Government have now been completed. While complete success was not achieved, certain ships have arrived safely in this country."

The Vichy radio said on Saturday that two ships had reached Britain. Earlier reports from Stockholm said that German warships had sunk two and possibly four in the Skagerrak and that several had turned back, but that some probably had gotten through.

Liner Drottningholm To Leave Soon For U. S.

Stockholm, April 6 (AP)—The Swedish passenger ship Drottningholm, which is to be used to exchange German diplomats in the United States and American diplomats held in Germany, is expected to leave on the voyage to New York about April 15.

A number of American citizens in Sweden are planning to make the crossing.

First Officer Is Shifted From R.C.A.F. to U.S. Army

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 6.—Group Capt. Harold Fowler, director of United States personnel in the Royal Canadian Air Force, was transferred to the United States Army today, the first officer of the R. C. A. F. to do so. He was sworn in with the rank of colonel at a ceremony in the United States Embassy.

A former deputy police commissioner in New York City whose home is in Far Hills, N. J., Col. Fowler has been in Britain since last autumn.

He was born in Liverpool and as a sportsman he twice rode his own horses in the Grand National, steeplechase classic.

He served in the Royal Flying Corps in the first World War and later transferred to the United States Army Air Service.

In today's ceremony he was sworn in by Col. I. B. Summers, adjutant general.

Decoration Penalizes Flyers

APR 7 1942

London, April 6 (AP)—American flyers in the RAF Eagle Squadrons have introduced a new decoration—"the order of prang"—but it never appears in official citations.

"Prang" is Eagle slang for crash. Any American pilot who damages his plane gets the decoration whether he wants it or not, if an investigation shows the damage might have been avoided.

The "order", a large wooden cross in the shape of a German iron cross, is presented at full dress parade together with a scroll detailing the damage.

For seven days the award must be worn.

"It's made the Americans put their planes down as if they were made of glass," one RAF pilot commented.

CANADIANS IN BRITAIN ORGANIZE TO ATTACK

1st Army sets up Headquarters in United Kingdom

Somewhere in England, April 6—(AP)—Formation of a Canadian First Army headquarters in the United Kingdom was announced today, and its commander, Lieutenant General A. G. L. McNaughton, declared that it would provide a Canadian organization "competent to undertake the planning for, eventual offensive operations on the continent."

"It will keep the closest liaison with British organizations set up for similar purposes," McNaughton said in a statement from the new headquarters which was opened this morning in southern England.

He said formation of the First Canadian Army "is a clear recognition that the war can only be won by attack aimed at the heart of Germany."

An Ottawa announcement on the setting up of headquarters said Acting Lieutenant General H. D. G. Crerar had been named commander of one of the new army's two corps.

SIKORSKI BACK IN BRITAIN

Polish Premier Returns from America in Bomber

London, April 6—(AP)—General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, returned to Britain today from the United States. He flew in a British bomber.

Time Bombs Explode In Belfast Theater Used by U. S. Troops

Later Gun Fight Between Police and Armed Band Results in One Death

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 6.—Three German-type incendiary time bombs exploded harmlessly yesterday in a movie theater which just had been emptied of a Saturday night crowd of United States and British troops, and a search disclosed other explosives hidden like Easter eggs in the building.

Besides the explosions, the rattle of gunfire in a running fight between police and members of an armed band marked the anniversary of the Easter rebellion of 1916 when Irish Republicans revolted against the British in Dublin.

The outbreaks followed arrests recently among reputed members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland.

The police, fired on from an air-raid shelter as their car passed by in broad daylight, were among many on patrol to guard against such incidents.

One policeman was killed in the ensuing fight. A man who police said was a member of the armed band was wounded seriously and five other men and two women were arrested.

The theater where the bombing occurred had been requisitioned for shows for British and American troops. A strong guard was posted until after a concert last night which was attended by 1,500 troops and members of women's auxiliary services.

U. S. ARMY IN IRELAND ALERT

Gen. Hartle in Message to Men Suggests War Title

By RICE TURNER

WITH THE U. S. ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, April 6 (AP)—Major-General Russell P. Hartle, field commander of the AEF in Britain, suggested tonight in an order of the day commemorating the United States entry into World war I, 25 years ago, that the present conflict be called a "Crusade for Living."

Broadcasting to his troops, some veterans of the last war and others sons of veterans, General Hartle said:

"If in the future this war is known by some other designation than World war II, it should be named in terms that express this will to fight for truth, international character and freedom—in other words, a 'Crusade for Living.'"

The rigid training programme of his forces abroad permitted only the barest ceremonials to mark the anniversary. At each camp the general's message was read, reminding the forces of their "individual responsibility" and saying that "every act will take America a step toward victory or a step toward defeat.

"To win this war, there must be no backward or downward step," his message said, adding that "never in all history was the determination of our men to accomplish the task that lies before them as intensely great as it is today."

General Hartle said he and his soldiers were "thrilled" by General Douglas MacArthur's stand, "inspired" by naval successes and "not unmindful of work in the munitions industries."

Sight of Hams Causes Near-riot in Italy

BERN, Switzerland, April 6. (AP)—Two succulent hams hanging in a Milan store window caused a near-riot among ration-pinched Italians who couldn't believe their own eyes.

The incident was related today in a Milan dispatch printed in the Fascist newspaper La Stampa of Turin.

The newspaper said a grumbling crowd gathered in front of the store at the spectacle of "two marvelous hams," and began asking one another if the hams were real or a joke.

The crowd grew, traffic was blocked and police were called. Finally the authorities learned that, sure enough, the hams, described as "gifts from God," were real and had been acquired legally.

The proud owner, who had put the hams in the window merely for show purposes, was ordered to hang them out of public view.

United States

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 6—A War Department communiqué, based on reports received here up to 9:30 A. M. today, said:

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1. Philippine Theatre:

The enemy on April 5 renewed the attack on the right center of our line in Bataan. Though the assault was made with great force, supported by tanks, artillery and dive-mombers, it was stopped by our troops after hard fighting. The enemy was unable to extend the slight gains made on the previous day. Japanese losses were heavy. One enemy dive-bomber was shot down by our anti-aircraft artillery.

Another attempt to land hostile troops on the east coast of Bataan under cover of darkness last night was frustrated by light artillery fire from our beach defenses.

Corregidor was again free from hostile air raids, but two nemy dive-bombers attacked Fort Frank yesterday morning and Fort Drum yesterday afternoon with light bombs. No damage and no casualties resulted.

2. India:

A delayed message confirms previous press dispatches reporting a successful raid by American Army air units on Japanese shipping at the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal on April 2. The attacking planes were heavy bombers of the Flying Fortress type. The attack was led by Major Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, United States Army. Direct hits were scored on a Japanese cruiser and a transport. Both ships were left in flames and heavy explosions were observed. Three American planes were slightly damaged by anti-aircraft fire and by enemy fighter planes, but all returned to their base.

3. There is nothing to report from other areas.

A communiqué based on reports received until 4 P. M. said:

1. Philippine Theatre:

Savage fighting is in progress in Bataan today, where General Wainwright's troops are resisting stubbornly the repeated attacks of Japanese assault troops. During the day the enemy made some gains, but at a heavy cost in casualties. The attacks were supported by artillery and dive-bombers. One enemy plane was shot down by our fire.

On the east coast hostile artillery, firing from barges, harassed our beach defenses. Most of the shells were short of the targets.

There was no air attack on Corregidor today.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

A Navy Department communiqué said:

Far East—1. A United States submarine has reported the sinking of an enemy freighter in Japanese waters while on extended patrol in that area.

Southwest Pacific Area—2. A United States submarine has reported that it sank two heavily laden Japanese tankers in waters near the Caroline Islands while on extended patrol in that area. The submarine was fired upon by one of the tankers, but escaped without damage.

3. These sinkings have not been reported in any previous Navy Department communiqué.

4. There is nothing to report from other areas.

APR 7 1942

Chinese

NEW DELHI, India, April 6 (AP)—The following Chinese communiqué on the Burma front was received here today:

Reports from Chinese field headquarters indicate that the Japanese have launched a small attack on the Mawchi-Toungoo highway, using about one battalion of infantry.

Yesterday there were two bombing raids on Chinese troop positions. The Chinese suffered one truck destroyed and some wounded in two raids. There was no other damage reported.

A resume of the twelve-day battle of Toungoo has been received. During furious fighting which took place 3,700 Japanese were

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30.24 15813

Killed and six mortars, one mountain gun, one field gun, thirteen bicycles, 100 rifles and seventy horses were captured. The Toungoo-Mawchi front was quiet today.

British

NEW DELHI, India, April 6 (AP)—British headquarters issued this communiqué on the Burma operations:

There is no change in the situation on the Irrawaddy front.

Enemy action was confined yesterday to air bombing and reconnaissance.

On the east bank their forward troops are located in the area of Nyaungbinzeik.

A further British announcement said:

APR 7 1942

In the morning of April 5 it became apparent that an enemy naval force including an aircraft carrier was operating in the Bay of Bengal.

Several attacks have been made against merchant ships both by surface craft and aircraft.

During the morning and again in the afternoon Vizagapatam Harbor was bombed by a small number of aircraft, causing slight damage to the harbor area.

Cocanada was also bombed, although the casualties were slight.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 6 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin issued this communiqué today:

Port Moresby, New Guinea, was raided for the twenty-third time shortly after noon today when seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters made an attack. Details are awaited, but it is confirmed that there was no damage or casualties.

An additional Australian communiqué said:

The attack on Kupang by the Royal Australian Air Force yesterday was on a small scale and was directed at wharves and grounded aircraft and was pressed home in the face of most intensive anti-aircraft fire. It is believed the attack was successful. As our bombers left to return home a column of smoke was seen rising from the target area.

The enemy losses in Saturday's raid on Darwin mentioned in yesterday's communiqué are now confirmed. Five bombers and two fighters were shot down. Our losses were three aircraft, the pilot of one being safe.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 6 (AP)—The Royal Air Force Middle East Command issued this communiqué today:

Enemy airdromes at Berka and harbor shipping at Bengazi were again raided by our bomber aircraft during the night of April 4.

During the same night our aircraft bombed and machine-gunned airdromes at Martuba and attacked other objectives in the same area. Fighter aircraft were in action over Cyrenaica April 5 and one Junkers-88 was shot down. In the Gialo area a twin-engined enemy aircraft was destroyed on the ground.

Enemy aircraft continued their raids on Malta yesterday and our fighters shot down three Junkers-88s.

A further Junkers'88 was shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire on the night of April 4-5, while complete reports for the raids of Saturday show that an additional Junkers-88 was destroyed by anti-aircraft gunfire and our fighters shot down another German bomber.

Six of our aircraft are missing, but one pilot is safe.

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

Last night a strong force of our bombers attacked targets in the Rhineland, particularly at Cologne.

The Gnome-Rhone works and other factories at Gennevilliers, near Paris, which are making war material for the enemy, and docks at Havre also were bombed.

Bombers and fighters attacked airdromes in occupied territory.

From all these operations five of our bombers are missing.

An additional Air Ministry communiqué said:

One enemy fighter was shot down into the Channel this morning by one of our fighters on patrol.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security issued this communiqué:

In the early part of last night there were a few enemy aircraft off the east coast of England. One of them was destroyed.

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security also issued the following communiqué:

Before dark this evening an enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the south coast of England. Slight damage was caused but no one was injured.

VALLETTA, Malta, April 6 (Reuter)—A Malta communiqué issued tonight said:

Sunday evening a fourth and final mass attack was made on the harbor by two formations of Junkers-88's and a small attack on the airdrome by fighter-bombers. Anti-aircraft artillery engaged the enemy. One Junkers-88 was destroyed and one Messerschmitt-109 damaged.

Monday, after a quiet morning and afternoon, the German Air Force launched a large-scale raid at 6 P. M. local time. The raid has just finished as this report is issued. No details have yet been received. This morning and this afternoon a number of brief alerts were given for small fighter patrols and one bomber dropped bombs on land.

Last night enemy activity was also small. There were five alerts for a single bomber dropping bombs over a wide area. Anti-aircraft artillery engaged the enemy. Preliminary reports show one person seriously injured.

APR 7 1942

Russian

MOSCOW, April 6 (From Russian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Soviet Information Bureau broadcast this communiqué today:

During the night of April 5-6 there were no substantial changes at the front.

One unit on the Kalinin front, overcoming enemy defense fortifications, captured from the Germans four guns, seven machine guns, 1,660 shells, 432 automatic rifles and other ammunition.

On another sector of the front one of our artillery units, overcoming furious German resistance, in one day's fighting annihilated 780 German soldiers and officers and destroyed six tanks.

On one sector of the northwestern front the Germans flung into battle an infantry unit supported by tanks. Five German tanks were destroyed.

Soviet fighter pilots encountered in the air eleven German fighter planes.

Despite considerable numerical superiority of the enemy our airmen attacked the enemy planes and shot down four.

The rest turned tail. All our fighter planes returned to their airdromes safely.

The Soviet Bureau of Information issued the following tonight:

On March 6 no essential changes took place at the front.

On April 5 119 German planes were destroyed in air combats and on enemy airdromes. Our losses were seventeen planes.

A supplement to the communiqué said:

In the week from March 29 to April 4 the Germans lost 296 planes. Our losses during the same period were sixty-seven planes.

German

BERLIN, April 6 (From German broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The German High Command issued this communiqué today:

On the eastern front several local attacks by the Russians failed.

In the course of a German attack in the central sector the enemy was expelled from sixty-nine localities in fighting lasting several days.

In addition to hundreds of prisoners and dead, the enemy lost forty-seven guns, twenty-seven grenade throwers, 132 machine-guns and numerous firearms.

Six Russian planes were shot down yesterday in aerial combats or were destroyed on the ground. Two of our planes were lost.

Successful night attacks were directed against installations of Russian aircraft works at Rybinsk and military objectives at Moscow.

In North Africa, thrusts by strong British patrols toward Mekhili were repulsed.

The Alexandria-Matruh railway line was interrupted at several points by bomb hits.

Successive attacks were directed by German bombers and fighters against military installations on the island of Malta.

Direct hits were scored on shipyards, port and dock installations, barracks, fuel dumps and public utility plants, causing explosions and fires.

A light British cruiser in the dock, a merchant ship and a harbor tanker were damaged by bomb hits.

German bombers bombed industrial works important for supplies on the south coast of England.

British bombers last night attacked various places in Western Germany, in particular the town of Bonn. The civilian population sustained casualties in killed and wounded. No damage was caused to military objectives or targets of economic importance. A number of public buildings, some of high cultural value, were damaged by bomb hits.

Anti-aircraft fire and night fighters shot down five of the attacking bombers.

Italian

ROME, April 6 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command broadcast this communiqué today:

Enemy patrols supported by artillery were repulsed southeast of Mekili. In the same sector our air formations attacked with particular effect a concentration of enemy tanks and severely damaged a great number of them. One of our planes failed to return.

The railway line from Matruh to Alexandria has again been cut at several points by our planes.

Large German air formations again repeatedly attacked the island of Malta by day and night.

An arsenal, several factories and fuel dumps at Valletta were heavily bombed and one cruiser in port received a direct hit.

Airdromes and runways on the island suffered considerable damage. One Hurricane was shot down in aerial combat.

TANKER LOSS PICTURED

Germans Try to Show how Vital those Sunk were to Foes

Berlin (from German broadcasts), April 6—(AP)—German sources estimated today that 2,755,900 tons of enemy tankers or tankers in enemy service have been sunk by the German navy and air force since the start of the war.

The Germans said that these ships, if loaded, would be carrying more than 4,000,000 tons of oil. This, they said, was more than the annual output of the Iraq oil fields.

Washington, April 6-(AP)-Three merchant ships have put into port safely "following inciidents with enemy submarines at sea," the Navy announced today, identifying them only as a large Panamanian ship, a large United States ship and a medium sized U.S. ship.

The Navy gave no additional information here about the "incidents."

Ship Torpedoed, Shelled, Crew Returns to Save Her

APR 7 1942

NEW ORLEANS, April 6. (AP)—Eighth Naval District headquarters here late today announced the loss of eight seamen and the wounding of about 20 others among a crew of 50 in the torpedoing of a large Panamanian ship in the Caribbean March 8.

2 Other Ships Escape

The survivors who escaped in three life rafts and one life boat after other life boats were shot away were landed at an unannounced port and the vessel, a cargo ship, after being given up as lost by the crew, was reboarded the day after the attack and taken to Mobile under her own power.

This attack was one of three attempts by hostile submarines to [illegible] in March, as reported [illegible]y by the Navy.

[illegible] as a medium sized U. S. cargo vessel attacked March 25 about midnight when one or two torpedoes were fired but missed.

The other was a large U. S. ship which was attacked on a clear night March 23 and outran the sub after missing running it down by about 30 feet.

Both put in at Texas ports without being damaged.

Captain Missing

Among those lost in the torpedoing of the Panamanian ship were its master, Captain James Stewart, and First Mate Hawkins Fudske.

Stewart was killed by shrapnel which raked the deck for 30 minutes while Fudske died from the explosion of a nearby shell after he had entered the only life boat which was not destroyed by shellfire.

T. J. McTaggart, 29, of Medford, Mass, chief engineer on the vessel, told the navy the attack occurred at 2:25 a. m. on Sunday, March 8 under a full moon.

The ship was raked by machine guns, shellfire, shrapnel and pom poms and after a 30-minute siege with the steering gear out of control orders were given to abandon the ship.

Seamen began jumping into the water. One of them was killed by a shark, his shipmates said.

One shell sent into the side of the ship injured six men. After 4 1-2 hours of firing, the sub abandoned attack because of two star shells sent up by another ship.

Ship Reboarded

McTaggart said the deck was aflame when he left the ship but the next day the vessel was found to be still afloat. The fire had burned itself out and surviving members of the crew reboarded her, made repairs and took her to Mobile.

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The one torpedo fired into the vessel tore a gaping hole in the port side amidships at the water line.

Captain Willard Davis, Jr., was master of the medium sized U. S. vessel which was attacked March 25 and escaped one or two torpedoes.

The larger cargo ship, attacked March 23, reported having sighted a hostile submersible after first picking up the thrum of its motors with a mechanical detecting device.

Tried to Ram Sub

Its master, Captain Oscar Christensen, a naturalized Dane, said the sub with grey stripes and a brown conning tower was spotted in the Atlantic "close to the coast" and that he immediately changed sourse, ordering the ship "hard to port" and tried to ram the sub, missing by about 30 feet.

"The crew of the submarine was just emerging from the conning tower and they looked as surprised as seeing us as we were at seeing them," the captain was quoted as saying.

After the ramming attempt had failed, the captain said, the sub gave chase for about an hour on the ship's stern but never got close enough to shoot.

A zig-zag flight by the surface vessel with its crew of 37 Americans and one Filipino reduced the enemy's chances for a successful shell barrage, Captain Christensen said.

Italian Sub Is Taking Toll, Skipper Reveals

Miami, April 6 (AP)—The captain of a medium-sized British freighter, sunk in West Indian waters March 13, said today that an Italian submarine was taking its toll of shipping in the western Atlantic. (The navy announced the sinking).

One member of the crew, who died of a heart attack, was the only casualty when the submarine torpedoed and shelled his vessel, Capt. J. J. Egerton said. The remaining fifty-seven in the ship's company were picked up after forty-two hours in lifeboats and were taken to Nassau, where the sinking was announced March 17.

Sure It Was Italian

"I am certain the sub was of the

large Italian class," said Egerton, a 64-year-old veteran of more than forty years at sea, after he and the other survivors were brought to Miami.

"After we abandoned ship, the sub circled our four lifeboats and the captain shouted out to ask us whether we were all right and whether we needed anything. He spoke very good English, but it was easy to tell that it was an Italian talking English and not a German.

'Then he hoisted the Italian flag just before waving good-by."

Attack In Broad Daylight

The attack occurred in broad daylight, Egerton related, but the men saw nothing of the submarine or the torpedo until it crashed into the boiler room "and stopped the ship completely."

The men abandoned ship immediately. The sub surfaced, fired ten or twelve shells, then used another torpedo to sink the blasted hulk.

Many of the crewmen had been on torpedoed vessels before.

One of them, Anthony M. Cox, 21-year-old senior wireless operator, said he "wasn't nearly as worried as the last time, when I was aboard a benzine tanker that I was afraid was going to blow up."

On Borrowed Time?

Cox, a modest, good-natured youth, grinned when someone asked him if he felt he was living on borrowed time.

"Well, this was my sixth attack, but, as I said, it wasn't as bad as some of the others. I was on a boat that was bombed while we were lying in the English Channel, waiting to help evacuate the men at Dunkerque. We got the ship away that time, though.

"I was bombed two other times and this was my third torpedoing. Out of the six attacks, this freighter was the second time I've had a ship sunk under me."

Captain Egerton said Cox stuck to his post and sent distress signals for more than thirty minutes before he was ordered to abandon ship.

Torpedoed Destroyer With Fleet Once More

Kearny Repaired At Boston Navy Yard—Work At War Scene Commended

Washington, April 6 (AP)—The destroyer Kearny, which was torpedoed in the North Atlantic October 17, has been completely repaired and is again operating with the fleet, the navy announced today.

Final repairs were made at the Boston Navy Yard. Emergency repairs made immediately after the attack by the repair ship Vulcan were performed so efficiently that Lieut. Com. Edwin R. Duncan, of Burlington, Ky., repair officer, and Capt. Leon S. Fiske, of Whitinsville, Mass., commanding officer of the Vulcan, have been officially commended.

Eleven men were killed in the attack, two were seriously injured and eight received minor wounds.

Destroyer Launched At Night

Seattle, April 6 (AP)—The 1,700-ton destroyer Endicott left the ways of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation last night in Seattle's first night launching of the war. The Endicott was named after a navy gunner who fought with Stephen Decatur at Tripoli 138 years ago.

COASTAL CONVOYS PLANNED BY BOARD

APR 7 1942

Inter-American Defense Group Gets Started.

Washington, April 6 (A. P.).—The Inter-American Defense Board, charged with formulating plans for defense of the Western Hemisphere, opened its first business meeting here today.

The first reported problem was the creation of a hemispheric convoy system to assure delivery of vital war materials to the United States and safe passage to Latin America of goods necessary to the security of the twenty other American republics.

To surmount language barriers, each of the thirty-two board representatives listened on headphones to translations of each speaker's remarks.

Presiding was Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Embick of the United States, elected chairman.

The board was created by a resolution passed at the January meeting of American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro. Each of the twenty-one American republics is represented.

The board sessions will be secret because of their military and naval nature. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles has declared the convoys imperative due to the sinking of merchant vessels of Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

Ship Sit-down Strike Mutiny, Court Rules

5-4 Ruling By Supreme Court Upsets Labor Board Order for Steamship Firm to Reinstate Five Seamen.

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WASHINGTON, April 6. (AP)—A sit-down strike aboard a ship is mutiny even though the vessel is in port, the Supreme Court ruled today.

Normandie Disaster Cited

In a 5 to 4 decision, the court upset a Labor Board order directing the Southern Steamship Company to reinstate five seamen who were discharged after a strike aboard the steamer City of Fort Worth at Houston, Tex., in 1938.

But it upheld the portions of the board's order directing the company to bargain with the CIO National Maritime Union. It was the company's alleged refusal to do so, after the union had been certified as bargaining representative, which caused the strike.

The strikers refused to provide steam to operate machinery for loading cargo and the board and the union contended that their sit-down, which was attended by no violence, constituted no danger to the vessel and that the ship was safe while tied up at the dock.

But the majority opinion, written by Justice Byrnes, recalled the recent disaster to the former French luxury Normandie at New York, in the course of its conversion to naval use, as "grim enough proof that the hazard of fire is ever present."

"It is by no means clear that a ship moored to a dock it 'safe' if the crew refuses to tend it, as the strikers did at Houston," Byrnes wrote. "At the very least, steam must be maintained to provide light and fire protection."

Moreover, the opinion observed, "the strategy of discipline is not simple" and "the maintenance of authority hinges upon a delicate complex of human factors." Thus, it added, in enacting the mutiny laws, "Congress may very sensibly have concluded that a master whose orders are subject to the crews veto in port cannot enforce them at sea."

"Ever since men have gone to sea," the decision said, "the relationship of master to seaman has been entirely different from that of employer to employee on land. The lives of passengers and crew as well as the safety of ship and cargo are entrusted to the master's care. Every one and every thing depend on him. He must command and the crew must obey. Authority cannot be divided."

The mutiny statute covers acts not only on the high seas but in "any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States" and the court viewed this language as a "plain congressional mandate" that the act applied to vessels in port.

The majority held that the labor board, in performing its mandate to "effectuate the purposes" of the Wagner Act, could not "wholly ignore other and equally important congressional objectives."

Dissenting Opinion

The dissenting opinion, by Justice Reed, held that the board did have discretion to order the seamen reinstated and noted that the board had found that they were discharged "not for disobeying orders but for striking, for peacefully, albeit unlawfully, resorting to self-help in retaliation against denial of their rights." Justices Black, Douglas and Murphy joined in the dissent.

The court also disposed of a Florida case in which the question whether the 1939 Hatch Act applied to primaries as well as general elections had been raised, but it did not decide this issue. Two WPA officials and the police chief of Ormond, Fla., were accused of threatening a WPA worker with loss of his job unless he supported certain candidates in the 1940 primary. The Supreme Court sent the case back to the district court to consider whether such an action was not outlawed by the relief act itself.

AXIS FIRMS TRY TO CIRCUMVENT U.S. BLACKLIST

APR 7 1942

Washington, April 6. (AP)—Widespread fraud in applications for export licenses to circumvent the policy of blacklisting foreign firms which do business with the Axis is being detected almost daily, board of economic warfare officials said today.

Some of the attempted frauds are clumsy and are caught immediately, for example, a drugstore in South America evidently screening a Nazi firm ordered 250 tons of beams. Another drugstore applied for license for a big shipment of tinplate.

Officials of the board reported that the blacklist had been so effective in keeping American goods out of enemy hands that foreign concerns or individuals acting for enemy powers were now using dummy names or misusing the names of non-blacklisted firms in applying for American export licenses.

The export control division, largest unit of the B. E. W., recently blocked a large shipment of quinine to Mexico. The application was filed in the name of the Mexican government and its validity was suspected because of the size of the order and the fact that Mexico had not been accustomed to buying quinine here.

A line of trucks loaded with small packages of drugs and chemicals for retail stores in Mexico was halted at the border when it was discovered no such stores had ordered the goods.

Many German and Italian orders for South American goods are blocked before the orders are received by the shippers. British mail censors take care of this in West Indies ports.

The United States to date has forbidden trade with 4,494 firms and individuals in Latin America and 1,894 in Portugal, Spain, Sweden Switzerland and Turkey because of suspected enemy ties.

With virtually every exportable item under rigid control, the export license division of B. E. W. is now handling 8,000 license applications daily. An average of three days is required to clear each one.

The applications have increased more than five-fold since January because of the requirement that each shipment be licensed. Before January exporters could get a general license covering all their shipments for a year.

So thorough is the control system that in some cases even licensed shipments are traced at the other end to make sure they do not leak into enemy territory. This is true of some exported to Spain.

Another control feature with respect to Spain is that the United States will not allow certain goods to go there in excess of Spain's known domestic needs of those goods. Licenses for such shipments are held up until Spain's supply of those things are about exhausted. In return this country gets some strategic materials from Spain.

Would Shoot Short, Kimmel, Says Rep. May

APR 7 1942

Military Committee Chairman Says Hawaiian Commanders Ignored Repeated Warnings.

PIKEVILLE, Ky., April 6—(AP)—Congressman A. J. May (D-Ky), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared today that "when General Short and Admiral Kimmel come up for court martial I'm in favor of holding a shooting match."

Then turning to newspapermen seated on the stand from which he addressed some 5,000 Army Day celebrants, he said; "You can quote me on that, and if it gets back to Washington that will be all right too."

May asserted that the deposed commanders of American Army and Navy forces in Hawaii received repeated and ample warnings to take every precaution because war was imminent and that they had not heeded these warnings.

(Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel were relieved of their commands Dec. 17, 10 days after the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. They face court martial at a time not yet set but expected to be delayed until the end of the war.)

The congressman devoted much of his talk to a discussion of America's war production, stoutly defending the steps taken and decrying as help to Hitler the "repeated assertions by some persons and some newspapers that the war program has broken down."

Stating he could not give exact figures because of censorship regulations, he said, "The lowest percentage of increase in vital production since America entered the war has been 40 per cent, and in some cases the figure has gone over 100 per cent.

"If, then, in December, 1941, we produced 3,108 fighting planes and if production increased 40 per cent, it would lead a person to believe that more than 4,000 planes were produced in the last month and that if the rate continues the President will have his 1942 quota.

"By the end of the year our production will have reached such proportions there will be no question but what the United Nations will be able to take the offensive on all fronts."

He brought prolonged cheers when he declared, "It won't be long now before American bombs will fall on Tokyo, and let me promise you there will be one hell of a fire when that time comes."

May asserted that if he had anything to say about matters when the war was over "we won't stop at an armistice but will go on into Berlin and into Tokyo and take every gun and every battleship."

Italians Lead Count of State's Foreign-Born

With Germans, They Form Nearly a Third of White Immigrant Population

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—German and Italian immigrants compose nearly one-third of New York State's foreign-born white population of 2,853,530, figures released today by the Census Bureau show.

New York State, with 32 per cent of its foreign-born white population furnished by the enemy powers, runs well beyond average figures for the nation in this respect. Germans and Italians form about 25 per cent of the national total.

Census figures for 1940 show more New York State residents were born in Italy than any other foreign country—584,075. Russia, with 436,028, and Germany, with 316,844, followed.

Poland and Eire, with 281,080 and 205,323, respectively, were the only

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other countries furnishing more than 200,000 natives.

Despite its large foreign-born white population 92 per cent of the state's residents are American citizens. Of the 13,497,142 state total, only 904,714 are known aliens. Citizenship was unreported for an additional 173,099.

In the voting-age class, of particular interest in this gubernatorial election year the percentage of aliens, who of course are non-voters, is slightly higher. The figures disclose 9,350,026 state residents of voting age, of whom 859,136 are aliens and 163,327 of unknown citizenship. This leaves a potential voting total of 8,327,563, or 89.1 per cent of the balloting-age population. In 1940, those voting for President in New York State numbered 6,301,596. In 1938, 4,821,631 voted for Governor.

Other large foreign-born groups residing in the state included 172,347 born in Austria, 117,370 in England, and 123,737 in Canada. Among others were Hungary, 75,254; Scotland, 57,639; Norway, 37,169; Sweden, 48,317; France, 26,373; Czechoslovakia, 41,798; Rumania, 43,950; Greece, 34,800; Denmark, 14,304; Yugoslavia, 9,743; Lithuania, 22,455; Latvia, 6,058; Finland, 15,101; Bulgaria, 1,103; Spain, 16,147; Portugal, 4,468; Palestine and Syria, 12,515; Turkey, 20,817; Mexico, 3,567; Newfoundland, 6,073; Cuba and the West Indies, 14,986; Central and South America, 14,322; Australia, 1,433.

The smallest number of foreign-born white residents—112—came from the Azores.

New Jersey had 695,810 foreign-born white residents, with more Italians than any other nationality. The bureau found 169,063 native-born Italians in the state in the last census. Next in order in the total number of foreign-born groups were Germans, 87,692; Poles, 77,782; Russians, 55,407; from England, 39,316; Irish Free State (Eire), 35,830; Austria, 34,195; Hungary, 33,816; Scotland, 27,202.

Pennsylvania had 973,260 foreign-born, with 197,281 Italians and 80,111 Germans.

New Jersey stood sixth in the total number of foreign-born. New York State was first; Pennsylvania, second; Illinois third, with 969,733; California, fourth, with 870,893; Massachusetts, fifth, with 848,852. Michigan followed New Jersey with 683,030, and Ohio stood eighth with 519,266.

The ratio of Italians and Germans in the lead among all foreign-born residents was found to be true throughout the country, with the Italians most numerous. The bureau reported the foreign-born population dropped 18.3 per cent from 1930 to 1940 and commented that if present conditoins continue the foreign-born whites will cease to be a numerically important element in the population in twenty or thirty years.

The bureau reported that New Jersey's population included 2,592,978 citizens of voting age in 1940, when 2,361,080 were registered for the Presidential election and 2,019,406 votes were cast.

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Wife of Alien Repatriated

American Woman Wed to Japanese Clergyman Regains Citizenship

BOSTON, April 6 (AP).—Mrs. Nellie Cook Minakuchi, wife of the Rev. Utaka Minakuchi, sixty-three years old, Vermont's only Japanese alien, regained today the American citizenship that she lost upon her marriage to the minister and lecturer, who now is under detention as an enemy alien. Federal Judge George C. Sweeney granted her petition for repatriation.

Mrs. Minakuchi, mother of two children and a former resident of Watertown, Mass., has been employed as a teacher in Glover, Vt., where she lived with her husband. The Rev. Mr. Minakuchi, a native of Okayama, Japan, who came to the United States forty-five years ago and who lectured on the subject "Whither, America?" prior to the outbreak of war between the two countries, was taken into custody after Federal Bureau of Investigation agents raided his home and seized a radio set and a camera. He is held at Newport, Vt., where he had an enemy-alien-board hearing last week.

Seek Recognition By Allied Nations

Free Albanians Appeal to U. S., Britain, Russia

BOSTON, April 6 (AP)—Asserting that Albania's "national rights to independence seem completely disregarded by the United States and allied nations," Constantin Chekrezi, president of the Free Albania movement in this country, appealed to the heads of the United Nations today for recognition of Albania's status as a "combat allied nation."

Boston headquarters made public copies of messages which Chekrezi addressed to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull, British Ambassador Lord Halifax and Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff.

Pointing out to Hull that today was the fourth anniversary of Italy's invasion of Albania, Chekrezi declared that that country's rights to independence had been ignored until now despite formal adherence by Free Albania supporters to the declaration of the 26 nations.

Lear Says U. S. Must Wage Bold And Aggressive War

Second Army General Declares Costly Machines Useless Without Hardened Fighting Men

[By the Associated Press]

APR 7 1942

Detroit, April 6—Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding the Second Army, told the Detroit Economic Club in a luncheon address today that the United States must fight an aggressive war, "bold, venturesome and loaded with the risks of daring action and distant objectives—a war in which fighters will win."

General Lear, here to view an Army Day parade, declared costly machines and equipment, necessary as they are, would be useless without "hardened fighting men"—whom he called "the master machines of war"—to operate them.

Fighting Men Ask Support

And American fighting men, he added, look to you never to fail them, not even for an hour; never to fumble, never to falter, never to look backward, never to compromise with the evil that they fight."

"Gone from the minds of reasoning men," the general said, "is the futile and tragic conception of the static defense of the Western Hemisphere, as preached only a few months ago by the isolationists—the false, distorted theory that this land of free men can survive by taking those measures that have resulted in defeat wherever the aggressors have been given the initiative to make war on their own timing and according to their own plans.

Whole World Battleground

"Today we know that all the world is our battleground, and that our troops must go forth through all perils to carry the attack to the enemy. . . .

"There will be no escape from this reality, the alternative to which is defeat, humiliation and untold misery for humanity. We will enjoy the benefits of no tricks of military legerdemain, no ready collapse of enemy resistance, no secret weapons, no machine-made victory, no substitution of gasoline for the blood of heroes."

Pelley Remains in Jail, Unable to Provide Bond

Says He Will Plead Innocent to Charges of Sedition

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6 (AP).—Unable to furnish bond, William Dudley Pelley, chief of the Silver Shirts, remained in the Marion County Jail today awaiting grand jury action on an affidavit charging him with sedition in connection with articles published in his magazine, "The Galilean."

The silver-goateed publisher of anti-Semitic magazines said he would plead innocent to any indictments brought against him. It was not definitely known, however, when his case would be presented to the grand jury.

Pelley was unable to obtain his freedom last night, although United States Marshal Julius Wichser, of the Southern Indiana District, allowed him several hours to post a $15,000 bond before ordering him to jail. Pelley was brought here yesterday by United States Marshal Bernard Fitch from the East after his arrest Saturday in Darien, Conn.

District Attorney B. Howard Caughran, who prepared the complaint and affidavit against Pelley under the 1917 espionage act, said he had not decided whether to call a special grand jury in the case or to submit it to the regular session in June.

Pelley, whose organization was charged with being Fascist in Dies committee hearings, has suspended publication of both "The Galilean" and "The Roll Call," which he had been printing in an old box factory at Noblesville, Ind. He gave his home address as Noblesville.

Stimson Asks New Medal For Exceptional Service

Would Give 'Legion of Merit' to Civilians Also

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, asked Congress today to create a new decoration—the "Legion of Merit" award.

It would be awarded to personnel in the armed forces of the United States and those of friendly foreign nations and to civilians connected with national defense who distinguished themselves by "exceptionally outstanding conduct in the performance of essential service," during the war, secretary Stimson said.

"There does not now exist any decoration, which we can award for a course of conduct by an individual, which is characterized by being outstanding and essential to our national defense, as distinguished from a specific act or service," he wrote Representative Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas, Speaker of the House.

Great exphasis has been placed by Congress, he continued, upon creation of friendly relations with Allies and South American neighbors. During visits from South American diplomats during the last year, officers of the United States received decorations given as a gesture of friendship.

"It has proved to be most unfortunate," he said, "that no reciprocation could be made. We were compelled to stand mute as a nation because we had nothing to give in return."

Sugar From Martinique And Guadalupe Offered Washington By Vichy

Washington, April 6 (AP)—The State Department today confirmed reports from Vichy that the French Government is negotiating with the United States for the sale of 200,000 tons of sugar from Martinque and Guadalupe.

The Pacific war has disrupted the flow of sugar from the Philippines and limited drastically the amount of shipping available for transport of Hawaiian sugar to the United States. Hence the demand for Caribbean sugar has been increased sharply.

Aside from this aspect of the situation, however, it is understood that the Government is interested in encouraging normal trade relations with the French Caribbean possessions so long as authorities there show a disposition to collaborate with the United States.

State Department officials would not comment, beyond disclosing that the negotiations had been undertaken at the request of the Department of Agriculture.

In the War Zone

Reply to Philadelphia High School Boy Sets Forth Why We Fight Axis

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

John J. Hunt, High School Junior,
2308 N. Bouvier Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

APR 7 1942

Dear John:

You pay me a very real compliment in wishing to quote my view in your essay on "Why America MUST Win This War." I am deeply appreciative and am particularly happy that such an inquiry should come from a high school student, since it is further evidence that our boys and girls are doing serious and patriotic thinking in these grave days.

As a matter of fact, John, I have been encountering much of this grand spirit in traveling about. Many high school and university students have been asking me: "What is our part in this great crisis—how can we help?" Believe me, my throat was tightened more than once at this eagerness of youth to serve.

Answer to Letter.

So, because your query represents what is in the hearts of all our people, both young and grown-ups, I'm taking the liberty of answering your letter through this column. I hope you won't mind.

In the first place, we are fighting for much more than an ideal. To put it bluntly, we are battling for existence—for country and firesides. It has been difficult to realize this, because of our great distance from the forces of evil in Europe and the Orient. It hasn't seemed possible that invasion could come to us.

As this terrible conflict has proceeded, however, it has become clear that we are engaged in a fight to the death with a terroristic gang that is bent on ruling the world by force. Can any one doubt the awful purpose of the Axis when we see the brutal enslavement of many nations and mass slaughter of civilians because they have refused to bow their necks to the yoke.

Murder and Destruction.

As for our safety because of geographical isolation, the inventive genius of man has destroyed that by wiping out distance. Our United States is vulnerable, John, and don't let any one tell you otherwise. If we should lose to Hitler in Europe and to the Japanese in the Orient, we may be sure that murder and destruction would come to our shores.

Not long ago, Admiral Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the Nipponese fleet, declared his ambition to dictate peace terms to us in our own capital. There's not much doubt what that means, is there?

Beyond this grim matter of survival, we are battling for those rights which are symbolized by that old, cracked Liberty Bell in your home city—democracy of our own design. But we don't stop there, for we are defending something which goes even farther back than that—back to our Pilgrim Fathers, who came to settle this new continent so that they might have freedom of thought and expression.

Right to Our Freedom.

This is one of the great things we are fighting for at Armageddon, John—the right to freedom of thought and speech and worship, that is, to "our way of life." This is a privilege denied the unfortunate peoples under Axis dictatorship. Their thinking is done for them they are forbidden the right of expression, they aren't

even permitted to worship their own God, in their own way, in some cases.

That's the sort of thing we are fighting, John. We won't have that kind of life imposed on us by barbaric conquerors and we want to help other nations to escape such a fate. We want our freedom so much that life would be worthless without it and because such an existence would be meaningless, our people would rather die fighting than accept it.

With all good wishes,
Yours sincerely,
DEWITT MACKENZIE.

PAIGN AND IN THE BOMBING OF ENGLAND IN 1940 AND 1941. THE CORRESPONDENT SAID IT WAS KNOWN THAT HUNDREDS OF GERMAN GLIDERS AND TRANSPORT PLANES WERE CONCENTRATED ON THE NORTH MEDITERRANEAN SHORES AND IN NORTH AFRICA.

HE SAID GENERAL STUDENT HAD VISITED SICILY, GREECE AND CRETE RECENTLY AND MIGHT BE ORGANIZING ONE OF THREE ADVENTURES. ONE POSSIBILITY, HE SAID, WAS A TWO-WAY AIR-BORNE ATTACK FROM LIBYA AND CRETE ON THE REAR OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN LIBYA WHILE MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S NORTH AFRICAN LAND FORCES LAUNCHED A FULL-SCALE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE BRITISH BY LAND.

ANOTHER POSSIBILITY, HE SAID, WAS AN ASSAULT ON SUEZ TO FORGE A LINK WITH THE JAPANESE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

THE THIRD WAS AN AIR-BORNE ASSAULT ON SYRIA AND THE BRITISH ISLAND FORTRESS OF CYPRUS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN TO SKIRT TURKEY AND REACH THE MOSUL OIL FIELDS.

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LEAVE BLANK.

London, April 6-(AP)-Greek government circles said today that guerrilla bands recently derailed a German troop train killing 1,000 soldiers and driving off the others in overrun Greece.

The patriots were said to be intensifying their raids particularly in the Macedonia regions of Xanthe, Drama and Cavalla.

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Bern, Switzerland, April 6-(AP)-The Bulgarian war minister, Gen. Theodossy Daskolov, declared today that King Boris would avoid sending his country's troops to war if there was any possible way of doing so, a Budapest dispatch reported.

The Budapest correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, from whom the report was received, said "the participation of Bulgarian troops against Russia is not expected in Balkan capitals" but that Bulgaria is counted on to send her soldiers to Serbia to relieve Axis troops for the Russian campaign.

Daskalov, in a statement to the press, declared the Bulgars ought to be ready to crush anyone who tried "to prevent Bulgaria from realizing its destiny."

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 7-(AP)-MORLEY RICHARDS, MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY EXPRESS, REPORTED TODAY THAT LIEUTENANT GENERAL STUDENT, WHO COMMANDED GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS DURING THEIR ASSAULT ON THE NETHERLANDS, HAD JOINED GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA. RICHARDS OBSERVED THAT A NEW ADVENTURE FOR AN AIR-BORNE GERMAN ARMY WAS INDICATED.

MARSHAL KESSELRING COMMANDED GERMAN AIR FORCES IN THE FRENCH CAM-

(ADVANCE)--LONDON, APRIL 6-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER LANCE C. WADE OF SAN AUGUSTINE, TEX., WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE WITH THE RAF IN THE MIDDLE EAST DURING WHICH HE DESTROYED FOUR ENEMY PLANES.

ONCE SHOT DOWN HIMSELF, WADE WALKED 25 MILES ACROSS THE DESERT TO REJOIN HIS SQUADRON.

"HE DISPLAYED OUTSTANDING COURAGE AND HAS DONE MUCH TO MAINTAIN THE EXCELLENT MORALE OF THE SQUADRON," HIS CITATION SAID. #

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STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, TUESDAY, APRIL 7-(AP)-A COLLECTIVE DECLARATION FROM NEARLY 1,000 NORWEGIAN CLERGYMEN, RESIGNING THEIR POSTS IN PROTEST AGAINST THE GERMAN-SUPPORTED QUISLING REGIME, WAS READ IN NORWAY'S CHURCHES ON EASTER SUNDAY, AN OSLO DISPATCH SAID TODAY.

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ONLY ABOUT 39 CLERGYMEN RETAINED THEIR POSTS, IT SAID.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GENERAL TO WHOM GEN. HEIN TER POORTEN, COMMANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, SURRENDERED COULDN'T UNDERSTAND WHY THE COURAGEOUS DUTCH LEADER CONTINUED TO FIGHT EVEN AFTER HIS FORCES WERE OUTNUMBERED NINE TO ONE.

THE MYSTIFICATION OF THE JAPANESE WAS EXPRESSED BY JAPANESE GEN. JUICHI TERAUCHI WHO TOOK GENERAL TER POORTEN'S SWORD SOON AFTER THE FALL OF BANDOENG, THE TEMPORARY EAST INDIES CAPITAL, A DUTCH NAVAL OFFICER RELATED UPON HIS ARRIVAL HERE TODAY.

"HOW MANY DIVISIONS HAVE YOU?" ASKED TERAUCHI.

"ONE HERE," TER POORTEN REPLIED.

"BUT I HAVE NINE, SO I DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY YOU FIGHT," THE JAPANESE COMMANDER REPLIED.

GEN. TER POORTEN THEN TURNED AWAY IN SILENCE, THE NAVAL OFFICER RELATED.

WITNESSING THE DRAMATIC SCENE, THE OFFICER SAID, WAS A GERMA GENERAL WHO WAS ACCOMPANYING TERAUCHI IN AN "ADVISORY" CAPAC

FOLO GIBRALTAR

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 7-(AP)-THE ITALIAN LINERS VULCANIA AND SATURNIA ARE IN GIBRALTAR IN CONNECTION WITH A BRITISH PLAN TO REPATRIATE A LARGE NUMBER OF ITALIAN COLONISTS WHO HAVE BEEN UNDER BRITISH CONTROL IN THE MIDDLE EAST SINCE THE CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THE TWO SHIPS WILL BE GIVEN SAFE CONDUCT BY THE BRITISH TO EMBARKATION PORTS, PRESUMABLY IN THE SUEZ REGION, TO TAKE ABOARD A "SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER" OF NON-COMBATANT ITALIAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, HE SAID.

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OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL 6-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER ROBERT LEROY KENISTON WHOSE FATHER, L.M. KENISTON, RESIDES AT OSSEO, MINN., WAS REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

SEATTLE, APRIL 6-(AP)-THE CREW OF THE STURDY LITTLE STEAMSHIP WILHELMINA, WHICH ESCAPED FROM JAPANESE COASTAL WATERS AND COMPLETED AN EPIC VOYAGE ACROSS THE NORTH PACIFIC TO AN ALASKAN HAVEN, FILED A $34,000 SUIT TODAY FOR WAGES AND WAR BONUS.

THE SUIT WAS FILED IN FEDERAL COURT AS A LIBEL AGAINST THE SHIP. THE COMPLAINT ALLEGED THE SKIPPER PROMISED THE CREW MEMBERS, MOSTLY CHINESE, ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AT A CONFERENCE AFTER THE SHIP VEERED AWAY FROM THE JAPANESE COAST AT THE NEWS OF THE WAR'S OUTBREAK LAST DECEMBER 7. IT ASSERTED THE MEN WOULD RECEIVE WAGES ON THE AMERICAN SCALE, A WAR BONUS AND SUCH INTEREST IN THE COAL CARGO AS IS CUSTOMARY FOR A CREW THAT CAPTURES A PRIZE OF WAR.

THE WILHELMINA ACTUALLY IS OWNED BY A COMPANY WITH OFFICES IN SHANGHAI, THE SUIT STATED, ALTHOUGH FLYING THE NETHERLANDS FLAG. THE ONLY MEN ON THE SHIP NOT JOINING IN THE SUIT WERE CAPT. JAN N. VOLLERS, THE RADIO OPERATOR AND THE FIRST OFFICER.

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THE SHIP'S FLIGHT WROTE A COLORFUL CHAPTER INTO THE NORTH PACIFIC'S MARITIME ANNALS. THE VESSEL ON A TRIP BETWEEN TWO JAPANESE PORTS, TURNED TOWARD ALASKA AFTER THE RUSSIAN RADIO OPERATOR RECEIVED THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK REPORT. IT WAS CAMOUFLAGED AT SEA AND HAD TO DODGE JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND OVERCOME ENGINE BREAKDOWNS ON A 19-DAY TRIP ON A WEEK'S RATIONS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6-(AP)-FIRST BRITISH GIRL TO PROCEED OVERSEAS FOR NAVAL DUTY IN THE PRESENT WAR, ALICE MARTINDALE, 18, OF BEXHILL-ON-SEA, SUSSEX, HAS ARRIVED HERE EN ROUTE TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES TO ASSIST IN SETTING UP THREE NAVAL CANTEENS.

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SHE CHOSE THE NAVY, SHE SAID, BECAUSE HER FATHER, REUBEN WALTER MARTINDALE, A ROYAL NAVY PETTY OFFICER, IS TO DIRECT THE NEW CANTEENS, AND BECAUSE TWO OF HER BROTHERS ARE IN THAT BRANCH OF SERVICE. ANOTHER BROTHER IN THE NAVY WAS KILLED IN ACTION. #

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, APRIL 6)

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BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, APRIL 5-(AP)-BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURERS IN COLLABORATION WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS HAVE TAKEN OVER DISTRIBUTION OF RAW COTTON THROUGHOUT INDUSTRY, IT WAS DISCLOSED THIS WEEK.

THE STEP RESULTED FROM THE LIQUIDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED $2,000,000 ORGANIZATION WHICH HAD BEEN OPERATING THE PAST YEAR BUT WHICH PROVED TO BE TOO CUMBERSOME.

MANUFACTURERS VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES IN RESPONSE TO GOVERNMENT APPEALS FOR COOPERATION AND THEY NOW HANDLE THE RAW MATERIAL FROM QUAY TO MILL.

THE CHANGEOVER INVOLVED STEPS SIMILAR TO THOSE PREVIOUSLY TAKEN IN MOST OTHER INDUSTRIES TO RESTORE CONTROL OVER DISTRIBUTION TO THE TRADES' OWN ORGANIZATIONS WITH THE LATTER BECOMING DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO GOVERNMENT FOR EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL OPERATION.

IN THIS NEW SET-UP THE GOVERNMENT CONTINUES AS THE SOLE IMPORTER OF RAW COTTON--THIS BEING REGARDED AS INEVITABLE AS LONG AS RIGID WARTIME ALLOCATION OF SHIPPING SPACE IS NECESSARY.

THIS NEW DISTRIBUTION PLAN WAS THE ONLY HIGHLIGHT OF A WEEK WHICH SAW THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY WITH FULL ORDER BOOKS BUT LACKING MATERIALS AND LABOR.

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--DASH--

THE MANCHESTER COTTON TEXTILE MARKET DISPLAYED VERY LITTLE LIFE DESPITE A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS EACH DAY MAKING A LOT OF FUSS OVER SMALL BUSINESS. THERE WERE PLENTY OF INQUIRIES FROM THE DOMINIONS AND THE AMERICAS BUT MANUFACTURERS SAID "NOTHING DOING" IN ABSENCE OF EXPORT ALLOCATIONS.

BUYING FOR ESSENTIAL GOODS SLACKENED SLIGHTLY AND THE WHOLE TRADE WAS MARKING TIME ON ALLOCATIONS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER.

THE YARN MARKET WAS COMPARATIVELY QUIET BUT THERE WAS MUCH PRESSURE FOR DELIVERIES OF AMERICAN RING BEAMS.

--DASH--

RAYON OUTPUT WAS EXPECTED TO BE ABSORBED QUICKLY IN THE FACE OF PRESENT STRONG DEMAND. EXPORT DEMAND FROM MARKETS WITH WHICH IT IS STILL POSSIBLE TO TRADE IS MUCH LARGER THAN CAN BE ACCEPTED AND BUSINESS IS BEING DIRECTED CHIEFLY TO THE DOMINIONS AND SOUTH AMERICA. BUT, DESPITE THIS, THOUSANDS OF LOOMS LICENSED TO RUN ARE STANDING IDLE OWING TO SHORTAGE OF YARN.

WIDE LINING CAMBRICLOTHS OF VARIOUS FILAMENTS ARE BEING CALLED FOR BY THE GOVERNMENT IN APPRECIABLE QUANTITIES. THERE IS ALSO A STEADY FLOW OF ORDERS FOR A WIDE RANGE OF UTILITY FABRICS WHICH WILL BE PRODUCED IN CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OVER THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

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Japan Gains Ground in Bataan, Puts In Fresh Troops and Tanks; Casualties Heavy on Both Sides

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Bloody Struggle Raging

Losses Heavy on Both Sides—Japs Throw Fresh Troops Into Battle.

U. S. HOSPITAL AGAIN BOMBED

Wainwright's Greatly Outnumbered Men Fighting Desperately.

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP)—Fresh troops thrown into the battle of Bataan by the Japanese today clawed their way further into the stubbornly defended positions of the American-Filipino forces.

A late day communique from the War Department reported that the greatly outnumbered troops under Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, fighting desperately to hold their line midway across Bataan Peninsula were being forced back slowly.

Tanks, Artillery Aid Japs

Beginning the fourth day of almost ceaseless pounding of the center of Wainwright's line, the Japanese were aided by tanks as well as intense artillery fire, aerial bombardment and strafing. Losses were heavy today on both sides.

Concentrating their assault on the front lines and rear positions on the mainland, the enemy left the fortified island of Corregidor free of aerial attack for the fourth successive day, but for the second time in little more than a week bombed a base hospital in Bataan, killing a large number of wounded soldiers who were being treated there.

The attack on the hospital was carried out this morning by three flights of heavy bombers, the department reported. After the same hospital was bombed March 30, the Japanese command in the Philippines broadcast an apology, but the department asserted that the second attack on the plainly marked building "tends to prove that both raids were intentional."

Severe Aerial Attack

Yesterday, said an earlier communique, the defending forces were subjected to a particularly severe aerial bombardment behind the lines, and the Japanese aimed a concentrated air attack at the south coast of Bataan in an apparent effort to shatter Wainwright's vital communications with Corregidor, two miles offshore.

The enemy also directed a two-hour artillery barrage against Corregidor and Fort Hughes from land batteries on the Cavite shore of Manila Bay, but the Department reported that neither casualties nor damage resulted from the shelling. The guns of the forts laid down a counter-battery fire, the results of which were not reported.

One anti-aircraft battery, lowering the elevation of its guns, caught an enemy amphibian plane on the water in Manila Bay and destroyed it with horizontal fire.

The action reported in this morning's communique was a continuation of the furious attacks reported late yesterday, in which the Japanese infantry, supported by heavy artillery and dive bombers, achieved some gains at a cost of heavy losses of men.

Since Saturday morning there has been scarcely any pause in the Japanese assaults against Wainwright's positions, and the attacks have been supported by the heaviest artillery and aerial bombardment yet employed by the enemy in the Philippines.

The department reported that General Douglas MacArthur, who left the Philippines last month to assume the United Nations supreme command in Australia, had a long conference today with Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, acting head of the Netherlands Indies government.

Plans for future Dutch participation in the war in the southwest Pacific were discussed, and Van Mook reported that two Dutch forces of considerable size, well supplied with food and munitions, still were fighting against the Japanese in the interior of Java.

Text of Communique

The text of the communique, No. 180, based on reports received here up to 5 p. m. E.W.T.:

1. Philippine theatre:

Superior enemy forces, supported by tanks and artillery, continue to attack the center of our line in Bataan. The Japanese have thrown fresh reserves into the fighting and have made some additional progress. Heavy losses have been sustained by our forces and by the enemy.

Jap dive bombers are assisting in the attack, dropping bombs and machine gunning our front-line soldiers.

The enemy again bombed one of our field hospitals, inflicting heavy casualties among wounded soldiers undergoing treatment. The attack was carried out this morning by three flights of heavy bombers. This same hospital was bombed only a few days ago, after which the Japanese High Command broadcast an apology. Today's attack on this plainly-marked hospital, following so closely the first attack, tends to prove that both raids were intentional.

There was no air attack on Corregidor today, but all of our harbor defenses were shelled intermittently by artillery located in Cavite province.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Navy disclosed that two submersibles had sunk three Japanese ships. One raider sent two heavily-laden tankers to the bottom near the Caroline Islands, just east of the Philippines, while the other blasted a freighter in Japanese waters.

Text of Communique

Communique No. 68, released tonight said:

China Sea—1. Information has just been received that a U. S. submarine while on an extended patrol in the China Sea has sunk two Japanese merchant vessels.

2. One of these ships was a combination passenger and cargo vessel of approximately 10,000 tons. The second was a cargo ship of about 5,000 tons.

3. These sinkings have not been reported in any previous Navy Department communique.

4. There is nothing to report from other areas.

PLANT STICKS OF BOMBS ON BASE AT LAE

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American Sub Sinks 2 Ships in China Sea

Daring U.S. Undersea Raider Destroys 10,000-ton Jap Cargo-passenger Ship and 5,000-ton Cargo Vessel.

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP)—A daring American submarine, striking directly at Japanese shipping in the hazardous waters of the China Sea, has sunk two merchant vessels totaling 15,000 tons, the Navy announced tonight.

U. S. Subs' Total Now 53

It was the third Navy communique in four days dealing with the successes of the far-ranging American undersea raiders against the extended Japanese vessels, including two light cruisers, as sunk or damaged.

Altogether, American submarines have destroyed or damaged 53 Japanese ships in the Pacific theatre.

The latest victims were identified as a 10,000-ton combination cargo and passenger ship and a 5,000 ton cargo vessel. Yesterday, the

Fires Started By Attack, With Damage Believed Extensive

Escaped Soldiers From New Britain Tell Of Enemy Atrocities

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By G. FRANK McMURTRIE
Associated Press Correspondent

Melbourne, April 7—For the third successive day Royal Australian Air Force and American planes smashed at the Japanese in New Guinea areas today, swooping in a low-level attack on Lae, where they planted sticks of bombs on grounded aircraft and the airdrome buildings and runways.

Correspondents at Port Moresby, Australian base in New Guinea, said fires were started by the attacks and that the damage inflicted in the three successive days of attacks must have been extensive.

Lone Jap Shot Down

The Allied bombers were accompanied by fighting planes which shot down the lone Japanese fighter who tried to interfere with the attack. He crashed into the sea.

Meanwhile, J. M. Makin, Navy and Munitions Minister, declared that "Australia never stood in a better position than she does today" to repel a Japanese invasion.

Production of munitions and war equipment is mounting rapidly, he declared.

To Coordinate Supplies

The Allied Supply Council, holding what John Beasley, Supply Minister, described as its most important meeting yet, adopted a plan to coordinate supplies and equipment for United States and Australian troops from materiel available here and that arriving from America under the lend-lease program.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Maj. Gen. Richard H. Sutherland and W. S. Wasserman, chief of the United States lend-lease mission in Australia, attended the session and informed the council of the amount of United States equipment in this country and gave an estimate of supplies expected.

Scope Widened

Beasley said the scope of the supply council has been widened to include control of shipping, land transport and distribution of medical equipment.

Francis M. Forde, Army Minister, announced that he had ordered an official report from soldiers who escaped from Rabaul in New Britain and brought stories that Australian prisoners had been pinioned, shot,

and bayoneted by the Japanese.

Forde said he would study the report before deciding what action Australia would take. Three Australian soldiers said they were the sole survivors of a party of six trapped and captured at Rabaul.

Dutch To Stay In Australia

In other war moves, Hubertus J. van Mook, Netherlands East Indies Lieutenant Governor, announced that the nucleus of the Dutch air force would remain in Australia, supplies which arrived too late for the battle of Java would be diverted to Australian and American forces and a number of Dutch officers attached to the staff of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the Allied naval command.

Van Mook announced establishment of a four-man commission headed by J. E. van Hoogstraten, former East Indies economic affairs director, to handle all non-military affairs from Australia, and the formation of an information bureau.

Errol G. Knox, Managing Director of the Melbourne Argus was appointed by the Australian government to the post of Director General of Army Public Relations.

Japan's New Guinea Base Is Raided by Allied Warplanes

Several Enemy Bombers Are Declared Damaged Over Port Moresby

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 7.—United States and Australian bombers and fighters attacked Japanese-occupied Lae in New Guinea today, damaging several enemy aircraft, an Australian communique said.

The Japanese threw up intensive anti-aircraft fire, but no effective interception was encountered.

Several Japanese bombers were damaged yesterday in attacking Port Moresby, New Guinea, and two of the defending Australian fighter planes were lost, a communique said early today.

One of the Allied pilots was saved, however, and the raid on Port Moresby was declared a failure.

A party of United States Army nurses arrived in Australia today.

Gen. Smart to Go to U. S.

Lt. Gen. E. K. Smart, Australian adviser to the Pacific War Council in Washington, said he expected to leave for the United States soon. He has been studying camps and maneuvers of the United States Army in Australia with the idea of improving the commonwealth's training program.

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Other authorities indicated that the Federal Government shortly would take the last step to unify entirely the Australian forces. Unification of pay and service conditions of the militia, called up under a compulsory order, and the volunteers of the Australian Imperial Force was announced last week.

Gen. Smart, 51, disclosed that the staff to go to Washington with him would be made up of Lt. Col. F. G. Sutton, former publisher; Lt. Col. C. W. Hicks, former engineer, and Lt. Col. T. R. Blamey, 27, one of the youngest officers of that rank in the Australian Army.

Col. Blamey is a son of Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, chief of the ground forces within the commonwealth. Col. Sutton heads an international organization of dog lovers, holding within it the title of chief tail-wagger.

Gen. Smart Sees MacArthur.

Gen. Smart conferred with the United Nations commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, today and said later he considered the American a great man, well qualified to head the Allied command.

The portly white-haired Gen. Smart said his first visit to the United States would allow him to renew acquaintances with the Americans he knew so well in the first World War. Members of the A. E. F. were attached to his Australian division which broke the Hindenburg line in 1918.

He was a major and liaison officer there and knew the American troops of the 27th and 33d Divisions. He was wounded once in action.

The head of the United States lease-lend mission to Australia, W. S. Wasserman, said American aid was reaching the island continent in ever-increasing quantities. He added that the Australians were rendering reciprocal assistance to the American troops now stationed

"The Australian Government has been most helpful," he said. "Nothing we have asked for has been refused. This is the sort of co-operation which will win the war."

Mr. Wasserman said he was making a comprehensive survey of Australian requirements.

Australians Tell How Japanese Kill Prisoners

Three Men Who Escaped on New Britain Say Captives Were Shot or Bayoneted

SYDNEY, Australia, April 7 (AP).—Charges that the Japanese killed their captives in cold blood on the islands of New Guinea and New Britain were made today in a statement issued officially at Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Army Minister Francis M. Forde said he had asked that the report be forwarded to him by senior Australian officers. He said he would study the report before deciding what action Australia would take.

The statement told the story of three Australian service men who said they were the only survivors of one group of ten officers and men who were trapped on New Britain after the fall of Rabaul, the capital. The others, with their hands tied behind their backs, were shot or bayoneted to death after their capture by a landing party from a Japanese destroyer, it stated.

Leaflets scattered from Japanese planes had warned that any who did not surrender would be killed.

Each captured Australian officer received a revolver and one bullet and was ordered to commit suicide, the statement said. One of the men who escaped shammed death when a Japanese officer went among the fallen bodies to finish off the wounded.

The three survivors said they wandered, bleeding from their wounds and numb from the horrors they had seen, for several days with their hands bound behind them before they were rescued. (How they escaped was unexplained.)

Hands Were Tied Behind Them

"Our hands were fastened and we were made up into parties of ten," said one of them. "Each party was taken into the jungle. My party was stopped after going a short distance. A Japanese officer drew his sword and ordered his men to fix bayonets. One Australian after another was detached from the party and sent into the bush with a Japanese soldier armed with a bayonet. Soon after we heard screams and wondered what was happening.

"One of our men asked to be shot and this was done by the officer himself.

"Another of our fellows got loose and dashed into the bush, but the officer caught up with him and ran his sword through his back, then shot him. After that several men were bayoneted only a few yards from me without being taken into the undergrowth.

"Most of the Australians cursed the Japs and said, 'You'll pay for this when our chaps catch you.'"

A twenty-year-old Aussie corporal, who said he escaped from Rabaul and lived in the New Britain jungle for two months before reaching Australia, declared there still were many Australians living primitively among the island's natives while awaiting a chance to escape.

Dutch Board In Australia

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Australia, April 7—Lieut. Gov. H. J. van Mook, of the Netherlands Indies, announced today formation of a Netherlands Indies commission in Australia and New Zealand, to deal with all non-military matters.

He said that the principles of Dutch contribution to unity of the war effort had been agreed upon in discussions with the Australian Government and the United States command, and that he intends to consult his London Government.

The nucleus of the Dutch air force will remain in Australia, and a number of officers will be attached to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff and to the Allied naval command.

Supplies which arrived too late to be of service in the Indies will be diverted to the Australian and American forces.

Aussie Supply Plan Adopted

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, April 7—The Allied Supply Council adopted a plan today to coordinate supplies and equipment for United States and Australian troops from materiel available here and that arriving from America under the lease-lend program.

John Beasley, Australian Minister for Supply, said the meeting which was attended by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was the most important yet held.

War Cabinet To Act

MacArthur and Maj. Gen. Richard H. Sutherland and other members of his staff informed the council of the amount of United States equipment in Australia and gave an estimate of the supplies expected from the United States.

Beasley said the plan discussed today would be drafted immediately and submitted to the next meeting of the Australian War Cabinet.

Scope Widened

The scope of the Allied Supply Council, the Minister added, has been widened to include control of shipping, land transport and distribution of medical equipment.

W. S. Wasserman, chief of the United States lend-lease mission in Australia, sat in on today's meeting.

Dutch Flyers Flee Java

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Australia, April 7—The bulk of the Netherlands East Indies air force, including Maj. Gen. L. H. Van Oyen, commander in chief, has escaped from Java with most of the student pilots, Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Dutch islands, said today.

Helfrich Given Command

London, April 7 (AP)—Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich has been placed in command of all Netherlands forces in the Pacific, the Dutch Government in exile announced today.

Gift for MacArthur's Son

Relief Unit Contributes a Teddy Bear Holding Australian, U. S. Flags

MELBOURNE, April 7 (AP).—Arthur MacArthur, four-year-old son of the United Nations supreme commander, proudly clutched today a teddy bear holding Australian and United States flags in its paws, and the General's wife paused from her relief work to thank the clothing suply depot for the gift.

The organization, known as "Woollies Appeal," provided woolen garments to needy children during peace time and has extended its war-time service to include refugee families.

BRITISH IN BURMA WITHDRAW AGAIN

Move To Lines Forty Miles Above Prome Under Jap Pressure

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Oil Installations At Two Centers Are Destroyed Before Retreat

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 7—A continuing Japanese push northward up the broad valley of the Irrawaddy river in Burma was reported today by the British, who announced the defending forces had fallen back more than forty miles north from Prome after destroying oil and cement installations at Thayetmyo and Alanmyo.

The Japanese columns last were reported at Kama, on the west bank of the Irawaddy fifteen miles above Prome, and at Nyaungbinzeik on the east bank, a British communique said.

Others Move Northeast

Other Japanese elements are moving northeast up the Sinjok Valley, farther east on the path to Mandalay, still more than 200 miles distant.

With fighting momentarily confined to patrol skirmishes, the British said their forces still were taking up new defense positions north of Thayetmyo and Alanmyo.

The main Burmese oil fields are around Minbu, about sixty-five miles farther north.

Air activity continued scanty, but the Japanese bombed an unidentified town in central Burma Monday, causing a few casualties, the British announced.

Japs Motorized

A Chinese army spokesman at Chungking said the Japanese advance up the Irrawaddy was being made with one hundred trucks and a number of tanks.

He said the Chinese forces who hold the Sittang River Valley, the east sector of the Burma defense

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lines, were engaging a Japanese force in the Toungoo region south of Kyibuangan. The Japanese in that area, however, were described as more intent on constructing defenses than on advancing.

The Chinese and British lines are thrown across the one-hundred-mile-wide stretch of lowland which runs almost the full length of Burma. Both the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers flow through this depression, their watersheds separated by a range of low hills. Rough, 6,000-foot mountains protect the borders of China and India on east and west, respectively.

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Burma British Retreat Again

Madras, India, April 7 (AP)—Madras had its first air-raid warning today, but no bombs were dropped and the all-clear signal was sounded an hour later. No planes appeared over this great East Indian port.

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 7—British forces defending the western Burma oil fields have fallen back to new positions within about sixty-five miles of the main oil area of Minbu after successfully demolishing oil and cement installations at Thayetmyo and Allanmyo, a British communique announced today.

Thayetmyo is about forty miles north of Prome on the Irrawaddy river, up which the Japanese are pressing, and is 225 miles from the nearest point of the Indian frontier on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Allanmyo is just north across the river from Thayetmyo.

British Position Undisclosed

Where the British are going was not divulged in the communique, which declared that "our forces are still in the process of taking up their new positions which are now north of Thayetmyo."

The British declared that the latest information on Japanese movements showed that a column on the west bank of the Irrawaddy was located north of Kama, which is twenty-five miles south of Thayetmyo, and another on the east bank of the river about Nyaungbinzeik, with other elements moving to the northeast up the Sinjok Valley. The Sinjok Valley is between the Mandalay-Prome and Mandalay Toungoo roads.

The communique said that action yesterday was confined mainly to contact by enemy patrols on the Irrawaddy front.

"There was not much air activity during the day," the communique said.

It reported, however, that a town in central Burma was bombed, with "very few casualties and no damage."

Chinese Battling Japs

A military spokesman in Chungking said Chinese forces in Burma were engaged with the Japanese striking force south of Kyibuangan, in the Toungoo region. The Japanese were said to be constructing defenses and not advancing.

On the Prome front, the spokesman said, the Japanese were continuing to advance against the British defenders northward along the Irrawaddy river. He said they were pressing forward in 100 trucks, accompanied by a number of tanks.

The spokesman appealed for more aircraft for Burma.

Ceylonese Ready

London, April 7 (AP)—A volunteer corps drawn from the European and native populations of Ceylon is ready to defend that island against any Japanese invasion, a military commentator said today.

Grouped in the Ceylon defense force, the volunteers mostly are non-Europeans and include the Ceylon Light Infantry and the Planters' Rifle Corps.

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 7—A broadcast Japanese communique heard by Reuters tonight said the same Japanese units which raided Colombo Sunday had attacked a British naval unit in the Bay of Bengal.

Reported Concentrated On Formosa

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CHUNGKING, China, April 7. (AP)—Thirteen Japanese transports and six warships have been sighted off Amoy, on the south coast of China, a military spokesman here declared today.

Three Japanese divisions are concentrated on Japanese Formosa Island but their destination has not been ascertained, the spokesman said.

Chinese forces in Burma are engaged with the Japanese striking force to the south of Kyibuangan, in the Toungoo region, he added. The Japanese were said to be constructing defenses and not advancing.

Pleads For More Planes

On the Prome Front, the spokesman said, the Japanese were continuing to advance against the British defenders northward along the Irrawaddy River. He said they were pressing forward in 100 trucks, accompanied by a number of tanks.

The spokesman appealed for more aircraft for Burma.

Jap Ships Take Food Back From Conquered Areas

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 7.—Col. Kiusaburo Okada, chief of the war preparations section of the War Ministry, declared today that Japanese transports moving troops into the Southwestern Pacific war theater were returning home laden with foodstuffs and raw materials.

His article was displayed conspicuously in Tokio newspapers.

In the three months through March, he said, troop transports on their return voyages have brought back 100,0000 tons of sugar, 4,000 tons of corn and large quantities of rice and other supplies.

The writer said Japan hoped to transport 3,000,000 tons of products annually from the South Pacific regions and added that "not only in foodstuffs but also in other natural resources the Japanese will be able to secure self-sufficiency."

Jap Transports And Warships Off So. China

APR 8 1942

Three Nipponese Divisions

3,100 Allied Troops Taken In Sumatra, Japs Claim

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), April 7.—Imperial headquarters announced today that the whole of the Netherlands Indies island of Sumatra came under Japanese control March 27 when the commander of the Dutch forces on the island surrendered at Koetaradja, a strategic port in Northern Sumatra.

The report said that in military operations in northern and central sectors of Sumatra, Japanese troops captured 3,100 Allied soldiers, including 1,900 Dutch and 900 British.

It said the British were those who landed in Sumatra when ships carrying them from Singapore were sunk by Japanese naval units. The British included 30 members of the R. A. F., the Japanese added.

British Yield on Defense

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New Objectives Raised As London Agrees To Indian Defense Minister.

LEADER URGES FIGHT ON JAPAN

Nehru Calls on Indians to Oppose Nipponese Aggression.

By A. T. Steele

NEW DELHI, India, April 7 (AP)—Rejection of the British program for post-war Indian independence was reported tonight to be the reiterated stand of the powerful All-India Congress Party, despite a British offer to appoint an Indian native as defense minister of this country.

In the face of renewed American efforts toward an agreement and this major British concession to the Congress Party's earlier contentions, new objections were raised on other points—and without the Congress Party's acquiescence the entire plan is considered unlikely to succeed.

New Obstacle

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, said he had been told this afternoon by Sir Stafford Cripps, British cabinet envoy to India, that "the Indian defense portfolio would not fail to be administered by a representative Indian."

Jinnah then had a talk with Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief for India, and planned to present to the Moslem League Wednesday the British plan to bring Iidia more fully into the war effort immediately in return for full dominion status after the war.

But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, most powerful figure in the huge Hindu All-India Congress Party, which had raised the defense criticism in the first place, went on to another point with the flat declaration that he opposed any dominion plan omitting the peoples of the Indian states.

In the interests of these states, as distinguished from British India, and on behalf of the big Moslem minority in India, the British dominion plan provides that several autonomous states may be established if the people wish.

Nehru, however, contended hotly, "we have remained united in slavery and we shall remain united in freedom." He spoke at a reception given by Thany Pillay, president of the Travancore State People's conference.

Calls on Indians to Oppose Japs

At the same time Nehru urged Indians to organize themselves against Japanese aggression.

"The Japanese assertion that they are coming to India to set us free is absurd and wholly false," he said. "That is clear from Japan's misdeeds in China and Korea.

"I consider it my duty to oppose any foreign invasion of India."

Louis Johnson, head of a special American mission to India, then talked again with Nehru and with Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, president of the Congress party, and it was learned he had been in recent touch with the White House at Washington on the Indian affair.

Later tonight Nehru said after a long committee session, "we are not releasing our resolution yet."

Azad reported he had presented a letter from Cripps and that the decision on the British plan would be sent to Cripps tomorrow.

Negotiations Seen Collapsing

Congress quarters described Nehru's stand as a sign that the negotiations were breaking down, despite the new defense minister plan aimed at mollifying Hindu and Moslem alike.

Nehru was reported already to have received from Cripps the revised British War Cabinet statement, which presumably was the same thing Cripps told Jinnah Thus Nehru's objections afterward took on greater significance.

A less potent Indian leader, the one-time Communist Manendra Nath Roy, called on his countrymen to fight the Japanese first and settle their political quarrels afterward.

Calling attention to the bombings Sunday and Monday of Ceylon and the Indian mainland and today's planeless air raid alarm at the great southeast port of Madras, Roy declared:

"War has come to India. x x x We know what happened in Malaya and what is happening in Burma even today. The same thing will happen in India if stern measures are not taken immediately. There is no time to lose.

"All political bargaining must stop and the government must be reinforced with popular men who are prepared to set aside all other considerations to apply themselves to the task of arousing in the people a spirit of resistance and putting them on a war footing."

Roy heads a "Win the War" group which demands postponement of every other issue.

Meanwhile the civil defense department of the Madras Presidenty reported that not more than 10 Japanese planes participated in Monday's raids on Vizagapatam and six in the raid on Cocanada.

Although full details were not disclosed, it was announced that the first Vizagapatam raid was directed against ships approaching the port and two subsequent raids were aimed at the dock area and oil installations, causing slight damage.

Indian.

Jinnah said that this conc sion was made by the British W Cabinet in its reply to Indi criticism of the original Briti proposal for India's post-war dependence.

He revealed that the British gotiator, Sir Stafford Cripps, to him of the Defense Ministry off this afternoon and that the p posal would be considered by t Moslem League tomorrow. Aft seeing Sir Stafford, Jinnah co ferred with Sir Archibald P. Wa ell, Commander-in-Chief for Indi

Nevertheless, despite the ne British offer and renewed effor by a United States envoy, t leader of the Hindu all-India Congress party expressed fort right objections to other phas of the program, and signs gre that the whole plan probab would fail of general Indian a ceptance.

[The All India radio said thi afternoon that a statement b Sir Stafford scheduled for to morrow morning, had bee postponed until 12 o'clock o Thursday, CBS reported.]

It was learned that the Ame ican emissary, Louis Johnson, ha been in recent touch with t White House regarding the I dian negotiations.

Mr. Johnson talked again wit Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, pres dent of the All-India Congres party, and Pandit Jawaharla Nehru, a powerful Congress lea

New British Offer to India On Defense Reported Failing

APR 8 1942

League Dominantly Hindu Signifies It Is Rejecting Plan Which Would Make Native Head of Ministry.

New Delhi, April 7 (A. P.).—The working committee of the All-India Congress was reported tonight to have decided to adhere to its stand against the British independence plan in spite of a British offer to appoint an Indian as Defense Minister.

Reports that this dominant Hindu group still opposed the British program for Dominion status after the war followed announcement by the Moslem League president, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, that the British War Cabinet was prepared to hand the defense portfolio to a representative

er, after the two had met this morning with Sir Stafford.

The meeting of Pandit Nehru and President Azad with Sir Stafford lasted only eight minutes. Before that brief interview, Mr. Johnson had seen Sir Stafford.

The emissary from London was reported to have handed Pandit Nehru and President Azav a statement from the British Cabinet.

A short time later, Pandit Nehru declared his opposition to any plan for India from which the peoples of the Indian States were omitted—a declaration which Congress quarters said was an indication that the negotiations with Britain were breaking down. One element of the British plan for giving India Dominion status was that separate agreements would be made with the Indian States if they chose to remain apart from a post-war federation.

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Nehru Makes Speech

Pandit Nehru, speaking at a reception given by Thanu Pillay, president of the Travancore State People's Conference, described those who talk of treaties with the Indian States as "lunatics, fools or knaves." He also indicated that whatever the British Government or its emissary might say, the Indian people had essential unity and that he would fight those who meant to disrupt India.

"We have remained united in slavery," he said, "and we shall remain united in freedom."

"I don't know what the future will bring," Pandit Nehru said, "but in the present I will not, as far as I can, permit or encourage a wrong conception in the people's mind.

"This country, with its mountain fastnesses and southern seas, is one country. It is going to be once in freedom as it has been in subjection and the Indian States people must play a big part in that United India."

Pandit Nehru said that he disagreed with those who thought that the problem of the States could be left out for the time being and contended that "instead of an attempt being made to soften animosities and untie knots, the Brtiish Government is adding more knots."

Of a decidedly different opinion was Mahendra Nath Roy, former communist who heads an Indian Win-the-War group. Calling attention to Japanese air attacks on India, he demanded a halt in all political bickering and immediate stern measures to save India from Malay's fate.

An adherent to the original British proposal for the formation of an Indian union was gained today in Kashmir, the largest State in India. Kashmir's Prime Minister, Sir Gopalaswami Iyengar, said that his State would welcome the information of a single Indian union and would do its utmost to co-operate in the work of framing a suitable constitution.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, the biggest group among India's 77,000,000 minority Moslems, conferred later for 30 minutes with Cripps.

Jinnah arranged to meet Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief in India, later while the Working Committee of the Congress party was called to hear a report by Azad and Nehru on their meeting with Cripps.

Cripps was expected to make an announcement tomorrow which would indicate the success or failure of his mission.

An adherent to the original British proposal of formation of an Indian union was gained today in Kashmir, the largest state in India.

Kashmir's Prime Minister, Sir Gopalaswami Iyengar, said his state would welcome formation of a single Indian union and would do its utmost to co-operate in the work of framing a suitable constitution.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today he did not believe the people of India would be deluded by Japanese radio propaganda urging them to rebel against Great Britain and co-operate with Japan.

Mr. Welles added he imagined the Indian people would remember the type and results of co-operation extended by Japan to China during the last few years and would judge the current Tokio propaganda accordingly.

Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich has been placed in command of all Netherlands forces in the Pacific, the Dutch Government-in-exile announced today in London. 3

Doubts India Will Be Fooled.

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—Premier Hideki Tojo's appeal to the people of India to rise against British rule and join hands with Japan does not impress Acting Secretary of State Welles as likely to score a resounding success.

Asked at his press conference today for comment on Tojo's appeal, Mr. Welles said that he did not think the Premier's words would strike a responsive chord in the Indian masses.

The people of India, he asserted have very much in mind the type of co-operation which Japan for the past several years has held out to the people of China, and they are therefore not likely to be deluded.

India Names Envoy to Chin

BOMBAY, India, April 7 (AP).—India's first representative to Chin was appointed today. He is Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, former member of the Viceroy's cabinet and now a judge of the Federal Court of India.

U. S. Hongkong Officials Reported Transferred

Quarters Said To Be Better Than Those Of British, But Food Remains Problem

Chungking, April 7 (AP)—The most recent arrivals who escaped from Hongkong said today that Consul General Addison Southard and other members of the American consulate staff have been transferred to new quarters in the Stanley district of Hongkong, where most of the civilians are interned.

The new quarters were described as better than those provided for the British, but food was said to be a problem. Prices have increased tremendously, and the American dollar, formerly the equivalent of four Hongkong dollars, now brings only two Hongkong dollars. Flour is selling for thirty-five American dollars a bag.

EXCHANGE OF ENVOYS

China and Vatican to Open Diplomatic Relations.

Chungking, April 7 (A. P.).—An exchange of diplomatic representatives between China and the Vatican has been arranged, a governmental spokesman announced today. He said that the Chinese Government soon would send an envoy—as yet undesignated—to the Holy See.

A similar exchange was arranged recently between Tokio and the Vatican.

Pearl Harbor Pictures Sent to Russia By Japs

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 7 (AP)—A series of Japanese pictures purporting to show the damage inflicted on U. S. ships and defenses at Pearl Harbor by Japanese bombers and torpedo planes have reached this auxiliary Russian capital.

The text with one picture describes a row of eight ships in the foreground as "The U. S. Pacific Fleet Before It Is Finally Destroyed." A blazing background in this picture is said to be Hickam airfield.

The other photographs show ships either capsized, afire, or surrounded by oil patches, with one direct bomb hit being scored. The wakes of torpedoes streaking down on the ships also are portrayed.

There are also pictures showing two sinking ships, entitled "the dying moments of the Prince of Wales and Repulse," the British warships sunk off Malaya.

The appearance in Russia of pictures of Japanese successes immediately recalls the German technique of sending films of the Nazi conquest of France and the Lowlands throughout the world to impress other countries of Nazi might.

Japanese and Russian armies presently are on the alert along their Manchukuoan-Siberian borders despite the existence of a neutrality pact between the two countries.

"Makes General Review"

Halifax told reporters that there had been a "great deal of talk about allocation of munitions—the principles of allocation," and he added:

"The President made a general review of what reinforcements the United States had moved to various points in the Pacific."

He said these reinforcements consisted both of manpower and material.

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Picture "Very Encouraging"

To a question as to whether the picture of reinforcements was encouraging, he responded:

"I think so; very."

Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to the United States and representative on the council, reported that "everything is going excellently." He said he knew of no council or meeting "doing a better job than we are so far."

Mackenzie King May Attend

With two exceptions, the personnel at the council meeting was the same as attended a week ago. Harry L. Hopkins, chairman of the munitions assignment board, was absent and Leighton McCarthy, the Canadian Minister, was present. Canada was represented last week by the legation's councillor, Hume Wrong.

McCarthy said he thought W. L. Mackenzie King, the dominion Prime Minister, would come to Washington for a meeting of the Pacific council if it is at all possible. The next meeting is scheduled for a week from today.

Roosevelt Gives Council Troop-Use Review

APR 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 7—A review of the reinforcements the United States has sent to various points in the Pacific, described by the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, as very encouraging, was presented by President Roosevelt today at the second meeting of the Pacific War Council.

Representatives of the seven United Nations with membership on the council indicated the Chief Executive might have a statement later in the day concerning the meeting.

Strategy Task Ahead

An organization meeting was held a week ago and the participants indicated afterward that they might be ready at today's conference to plunge actively into the task of devising strategy and policies.

The nations represented on the council are the United States, Great Britain, China, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

President Roosevelt, rid of a head cold that had troubled him for two days, resumed a full-work schedule in the executive office.

Japs' Main Rush Stemmed, Military Men Agree

Page of Wirephotos of Jap invasion of Dutch East Indie on Page 16.

By John M. Highsmith
Associated Press Correspondent

APR 8 1942

Washington, April 7—The lightning has gone out of Japan's lightning war after four months of spectacular advances, military men agreed today.

They expect further enemy gains and possibly such a bold new stroke as an attack on Siberia. But concentrations of Allied air power in Australia and India have stemmed the main Japanese onrush.

Here is the view of military and naval men as the war enters its fifth month:

The United Nations are approaching, if they have not actually attained, numerical airplane equality with Japan in the Australia and Burma-India theaters.

New Guinea And Ceylon

This was shown March 11 in the smashing of the first big invasion thrust at Australia before it could even get under way from New Guinea. It was shown again last week end when a "Pearl Harbor" attack on Ceylon became a bitter Japanese defeat.

Over the western Pacific as a whole, however, Japan still has superiority of plane strength and may have it for months. Thus, if she makes an all-out drive in any particular region she undoubtedly can win control of the air there.

Airmen recently returned from the fighting zones report that the best Japanese pursuit plane, the "Zero fighter," can out-maneuver the American P-40 type, although the P-40 compensates for this with greater armor protection and leakproof gasoline tanks.

Jap Flyers Outfought

Japanese pilots are excellent flyers, but American pilots have been able to outfight them repeatedly, even when greatly outnumbered.

Unfortunately one theater in which the Japanese have undertaken a determined campaign is one where there is no prospect of aerial reinforcements—the Philippines.

If the Japanese decide to take Bataan at any cost they can bring such ruthless pressure against Gen-eral Wainwright's forces that even ually he will have to fali back o the fortress of Corregidor. No on knows how long Corregidor can hol out under heavy enemy bombard ment.

The Japanese apparently want t end the main Philippine campaig before the rainy season, which b gins in two or three weeks.

Similarly, heavy May rains i Burma will impede aerial fightin and flood the valleys over whic any advance to India must be mad

If Japan's Burma and Australia campaigns go too slowly, Toky may seek new fields of conquest.

The next Japanese grand cam paign may be an attempt to secur the northwestern flank by pouncin on Russia to drive the Soviet Arm into the interior of Siberia. Th Russians have kept a powerfu army facing Japan's Kwantung army to check just such a maneuver

What the Japanese do about Rus sia may depend on the outcome o early spring battles on Russia's European front.

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TELLS JAPS SKIES WILL RAIN STEEL

Senator Thomas Warns That Cities Face Fires.

APR 8 1942

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, speaking in Japanese, warned the Japanese people today that they can expect heavy losses "when your own cities and villages will look into the skies to find a rain of fire and steel falling upon them."

The chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, a former missionary and instructor in the Orient, prepared his fourth monthly appeal to the Japanese for broadcast from West Coast short wave stations today, the 120th day since the Japanese attack upon this country.

Asserting that 30,000 Japanese were killed in one engagement alone—the battle of Macassar Strait—Senator Thomas asked the Japanese to remember how great had been their losses in 120 days even while they were winning.

The Senator said that a few military leaders had allowed themselves to be bribed into sacrificing the people of Japan in a futile attempt to save Nazi Germany from destruction.

He said that Japan now had only two Allies "Italy, already wasted and on the verge of exhaustion as a result of acting as a tool of Hitler, as your nation is doing today. The other is Nazi Germany, whose career since your partnership began has been one almost exclusively of defeats."

At the same time the Senator said "on the other side a different kind of partnership has arisen—a partnership that embraces already twenty-six nations, with eleven more nations rendering aid in fighting the Axis. That partnership is not one just among governments, it is a partnership among peoples. The peoples of the world have come together in an unprecedented alliance based on mutual understanding, mutual sympathy and mutual respect."

It Was "Oil Or Else" With Japs, Hart Says

Former Allied Far East Naval Chief Refers To Campaign Won. For The Present

Chicago, April 7 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Thomas Hart, former chief of the Allied naval forces in the Far East, state dtonight that the Japanese had to obtain oil "or go under."

"That is the one essential strategis material which the Japanese have to acquire—or go under—and the fact was fundamental, in the Far East campaign which the Japanese have won—for the present," he told members of the Economic Club.

"The Japanese offensive campaign, in the Far East, appears to have been built around their necessity of getting those southern oil fields just as quickly as they could. Until they can get that oil out, they have to carry on, for the most, on the oil which they had in storage. They had a lot of it, but they have to manage replenishment in some way."

Australian Minister's Wife As Cupid's Aide

Washington, April 7 (AP)—Mrs Herbert Evatt, wife of the Australian Minister of External Affairs came to the aid of romance today. She said she didn't see why Australian girls shouldn't marry Uncle Sam's soldiers, sailors and Marines stationed there.

"After all," she laughed, "an Australian married me—an American."

HELD UP REPORT ON HAWAII IN '23

APR 8 1942

Senate Committee Had Data on Plotting of Japs.

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—The Senate Immigration Committee withheld from publication today a report on conditions in Hawaii in 1923 which Senator Maybank, Democrat, of South Carolina, said contained information that might have made the United States more alert in the defense of the island possession.

On the suggestion of Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, Senator Stewart, Democrat, of Tennessee, the chairman, decided to consider implications of the document before disclosing its details. Mr. Johnson said that he believed publication could cause misgivings between the legislative and administrative branches of Government at a time when unity was the nation's purpose.

The report was prepared by a commission appointed by the then Secretary of Labor Davis to investigate labor conditions in the islands. Senator Stewart commented that the report interested him because the investigators, sent to study labor problems, emphasized an urgent need for military preparedness in the light of Japanese infiltration.

Senator Maybank said that, while the information obviously was "water over the dam," its publication might serve to prevent mistakes of the past and help assure defense in the future.

If, he said, the people had known what the Japanese were doing to control the economic and political life of Hawaii, the country might be in a better military position.

The South Carolinian quoted the commissioners as reporting alarming Japanese occupancy of quarters contiguous to Pearl Harbor and how they were confident of ultimate control by sheer numbers of the Pacific islands.

Senator Maybank said that he was not criticizing any one for not making the report public at the time because there might have been good reasons for suppression.

CITED FOR RESCUE

Marine Corporal Saved Flyer in Crash.

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Holcomb, marine commandant, commended Corporal Carl T. Hickman of the marines today for having rescued Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley Jr., when their plane crashed during a take-off December 18 from an island in the Midway group in the Pacific.

Capt. Berkeley, a resident of Washington, D. C., was dazed and injured in the crackup and Hickman braved the possibility of bomb or gasoline explosions in order to rescue him.

"It is apparent," Gen. Holcomb told Hickman in the commendation, "that Capt. Berkeley's successful rescue could not have been effected had it not been for your presence of mind and resourcefulness in the emergency."

Hickman, 27 years old, enlisted in the marines in 1940. His home address was given as Richmond, Cal. Capt. Berkeley, a graduate of Annapolis in 1938, is the son of Brig.-Gen. R. C. Berkeley, retired marine officer of Staunton, Va.

Many Chinese Students In U. S. Will Receive Jobs

State Department Arranges to Aid Stranded Group

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The State Department announced today that arrangements had been worked out with the Department of Justice to permit a number of 950 Chinese students virtually stranded by war and economic conditions in the United States to work for their living for the duration.

"As a result of abnormal conditions arising out of the war," the State Department pointed out, "a number of the 950 Chinese students now in the United States are unable to continue their studies or to return to China.

"A few Chinese scientific and technical students have already been employed by American industrial, transportation and scientific organizations. It is hoped that additional students may be placed in American industry, and that other Chinese students may find employment in educational institutions, libraries, foundations, hospitals, publishing houses, et cetera.

"Organizations and individuals interested in obtaining information in regard to the qualifications of Chinese students should communicate with the director of the China Institute in America, an agent of the Chinese Government, at 119 West Fifty-seventh Street, New

HONOLULU IS READY WITH GAS DEFENSE

Decontamination Squads Are Prepared for Action.

APR 8 1942

Honolulu, April 7 (A. P.).—Grotesquely clad decontamination squads battled through a simulated gas attack yesterday to demonstrate that Hawaii is prepared for any eventuality. An airplane, ammunition dump, tank, gun, telephone building and a long stretch of road were treated just as if great gas bombs suddenly had threatened to put men and equipment out of action.

Roaring to the scene in trucks, the decontamination squads leaped from vehicles and plunged through clouds of purposely set smoke bombs. They sprinkled the landscape with chemicals and dirt, sprayed the ostensibly contaminated walls and equipment, washed them down so that there no longer was any danger and sped away to other fronts.

It took less than three minutes each to decontaminate the airplane, tank, gun, ammunition dump and telephone building. The roadway was made safe for artillery and infantrymen at the rate of fifteen feet a minute.

More than a hundred army men each week are put through an intensive course in decontamination and first aid under Lieut. J. E. Reilly of Jackson Heights, L. I., who operates the Chemical warfare School here. Lieut. Reilly said that the army was providing the best protection available against gas. The entire civilian and military personnel on Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, has been equipped with gas masks.

Voices From Home For Wainwright

APR 8 1942

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, April 7—A greeting by his wife and a bark by his dog will be broadcast in the early hours of tomorrow to Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and his embattled forces on the Bataan peninsula.

Mrs. Wainwright came to San Francisco today from Carmel to prepare for the broadcast which will be sent by short-wave station KGEI at 3.15 A. M. (6.15 A. M. EWT).

REDS REPORT 79 MORE NAZI PLANES DOWN

Toll For 9 Days Raised To 494, With Russian Loss Of 103

APR 8 1942

Germans Declared Drawing On Tank Force Meant For Spring Drive

By EDDY GILMORE
Associated Press Correspondent

Kuibyshev, April 7—Soviet airmen and ground batteries destroyed seventy-nine German planes yesterday, to boost their nine-day total to 494 Nazi aircraft, against 103 Russian losses for this period, the Russians announced officially tonight.

Thelatest figures given in tonight's Moscow communique indicated a slackening in the furious pace of the aerial warfare which reached a peak over the week end when the Russians listed 221 Nazi planes destroyed in the air and on the ground in two days. Yesterday's Soviet losses were placed at nineteen planes.

As for the situation on the land front, the night communique again said there were no substantial changes in positions.

Ground Force Toll Added

A communique supplement said that on Monday the Red air force destroyed or damaged a number of German tanks, armored cars and 100 other motor vehicles; smashed a railway train, and cut to pieces two Nazi infantry companies.

Khaki - painted German tanks thrown into the fighting against the Russians were singled out as fresh evidence that continued heavy blows by the Red army were forcing Hitler to use up material he had meant to save for a big spring offensive.

The tanks were manufactured as late as February when Hitler's factories were going at top speed to equip the new German armies, said *Pravda*, Communist party organ. Instead of being painted white for winter fighting, they bore their summer khaki.

30 Towns Captured

Military dispatches reported the capture of thirty communities and a large railway station on the Central front, as Russian claims of German planes destroyed indicated that the heaviest aerial battles of the year were being fought, probably around Lake Ilmen.

The ground gains were said to have been made in the last two days.

[The Germans admitted a break in their lines southeast of Lake Ilmen, where the Russians have been trying to destroy the trapped Sixteenth German Army at Staraya Russa for weeks, but claimed that the gap eventually was closed in hand-to-hand battles.]

On another section of the front the Soviet communique said, Soviet artillerymen destroyed seventeen blockhouses and other defense works in two days of severe fighting.

Fighting Over Murmansk

Red Star, the army organ, indicated that some of the heavy air fighting had taken place over Murmansk, reporting 119 raids on that far-northern supply port since the start of the war, and a very big attack on March 24, when 200 aircraft fought over the harbor.

Red Star said fifteen German planes were destroyed and the rest forced to jettison their bombs in the bay and on the cliffs. The attack was termed a "big fiasco."

Meanwhile, the first United States plane in its war paint to reach Soviet Russia landed Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador, at the airport here.

"It's Good To Be Here"

As the big plane with its red, white and blue insignia rolled to a stop, Admiral Standley stepped out into a foot of slush and remarked: "Well, it's good to be here. We've been on the way nineteen days."

He was wearing a fedora, a strange-looking hat in this climate, and while a biting April wind reddened his ears he received the greetings of American Embassy personnel, representatives of the Russian Foreign Office, Chinese, Polish and Netherlands diplomats, and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador.

He said he would present his

credentials soon in Moscow, where Premier Vyacheslav M. Molotov was receiving the new Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Saito, today.

With the arrival of Admiral Standley, the United States is represented in Russia by an Ambassador for the first time since last October, when Laurence A. Steinhardt left to take a new post in Turkey.

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BULLETIN

MOSCOW, Wednesday, April 8 (AP)—Soviet troops, overcoming a fierce German counter-attack, have captured "an important place" on the southwestern (Kharkov) front, the Moscow radio announced today.

The announcer said the "Germans made every effort to hold this place and avert encirclement," but that Soviet troops wrested the initiative, and with a Red tank attack "the Germans retreated in disorder.

30 Communities Fall Before Reds' Drive; Air War Intensified

Germans Declared Showing They Are Prematurely Tapping Spring Reserves

APR 8 1942

By the Associated Press.

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 7.—Thirty German-occupied communities and a large railway station have fallen before fierce Red Army attacks in the last two days in one sector of the western front, military dispatches reported today.

With land combats continuing in various regions, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said the Germans show they are prematurely tapping their springtime reserves by using tanks painted khaki, rather than winter white in Nazi counter-attacks.

Intensified aerial warfare was reported today to have cost the Germans 415 planes in the eight days from March 29 through April 5, while Red Army losses were held to 48.

110 Destroyed Sunday.

Soviet flyers and gunners destroyed 119 German aircraft in sky combat and on airdromes Easter Sunday alone while "our losses were 17 planes," the Soviet Information Bureau said.

(The bureau's figures indicated aerial action of a scope unparalleled in Russia since the first days of the German invasion last summer. Such details, however, as the major combat areas and the proportion of victims shot down were not announced.)

Red Army men were officially declared to have killed 2,300 Germans in two days on the Leningrad front and recaptured 18 more settlements on the Kalinin front to the south.

"On another sector of the front," the information bureau said, "Soviet artillerymen in two days' fighting destroyed 17 blockhouses and defense works and 5 machine-gun nests."

A counterattack on the central front was said to have been repulsed by the Russians with slaying of about 100 Germans, capture of five machine guns and disabling of three tanks.

Hungarians Revolt.

Tass declared in an Istanbul dispatch that some men of a Hungarian regiment ordered to the Russian front had revolted. About 70 soldiers who signed a petition saying they did not want to fight the Russians were arrested, and ringleaders were shot, it said.

The Moscow radio said 60 Nazi parachutists attempted to drop behind a Russian line which had repelled repeated ground assaults, and Red Army machine gunners put up such a hail of fire that only three reached the ground alive.

Increased use of cavalry and horse-drawn sledges by the Red Army is expected during the next six or eight weeks as the battle front becomes a vast quagmire.

Tass said "the decline of the fighting spirit of German soldiers and officers" was the subject of an order of the day to the Twenty-third Army Corps of General Schubert, a copy of which was reported seized by guerrillas.

Russian Successes Checked, Nazis Claim

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 7 (AP).—The Berlin radio today told of Russian breaks into Nazi lines southeast of Lake Ilmen, but the German high command reported that offensive operations "brought further successes" and local Soviet attacks had been repulsed.

The Russian drive, with a substantial number of heavy tanks supporting strong infantry forces, was said by the Berlin radio to have smashed the German positions.

(The Russians have long claimed that the German 16th Army had been trapped at Staraya Russa, in the Lake Ilmen region.)

The German report said the Nazis had inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet troops and "adjusted" their lines after heavy bayonet fighting. Eight heavy Red tanks were destroyed and others damaged, the radio announced.

The Russian attacks followed fierce artillery preparation.

Twenty-nine enemy tanks were destroyed yesterday on the eastern front and sixty-nine Soviet aircraft were shot down or destroyed on the ground, the High Command reported.

Military installations within Leningrad were declared kept under fire by heavy artillery.

The German radio said that 307 Russian and sixty-eight British planes had been shot down in aerial combat between March 29 and April 4.

The radio said that northeast of Lake Ilmen, in the region northwest of Moscow, and Kalinin, Red Army preparations for renewing heavy attacks were recognized in time and were smashed by well-aimed and concentrated German fire.

Position Is Improved, Nazi Radio Declares

LONDON, April 7 (AP).—The German radio, quoting the German high command, reported today that a Nazi infantry division northeast of Orel had driven Soviet Russian forces back and achieved an important improvement in the German position, Exchange Telegraph said.

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The German report said numerous prisoners were taken and that the Russians suffered bloody and severe losses.

Orel is 200 miles south of Moscow.

STANDLEY ARRIVES IN SOVIET CAPITAL

Landed at Kuibyshev by First Plane to Show U. S. Insignia in Russia

By The Associated Press

Kuibyshev, April 7.—A plane with the red, white and blue insignia of the United States brought the new U. S. Ambassador, Admiral William Harrison Standley, to Kuibyshev today.

The aircraft was the first American plane to arrive in "war paint" in the Soviet Union.

Standley stepped out into the foot-deep slush of the air field and said: "Well, it's good to be here. We've been on the way 19 days."

The British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, arrived by air ten minutes earlier from Moscow.

As the Standley plane circled the field, Chinese, Polish and Netherlands diplomats who were waiting to greet Admiral Standley gasped with pleasure at sight of the U. S. emblem.

"Boy, that's home!" shouted Major Richard Park, assistant military attache of the American embassy.

Admiral Standley said he planned to keep the plane here. He said he carried no special message, merely his credentials, which he expects to present shortly in Moscow.

While he was arriving, the new Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Sato, was being received in Moscow by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Berlin (from German broadcasts), April 7—(AP)—The Japanese military attache to Russia, Colonel Michitake Yamaoaka, has left Kuibyshev for undisclosed reasons for Tokyo, the German radio said today quoting "competent Tokyo quarters."

Canned American Asparagus Soviet Porter's Chief Weakness

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Correspondent Pays Tribute to Railway Provodnik Ivan Ivanovich and Colleagues of Hot-Water, Cold-Water and No-Water Schools of Service

By Eddy Gilmore

KUYBYSHEV, Russia, April 7 (AP).—It is hard and at the same time easy to become an expert on Russian railroads. It is hard because it takes a long time to get to Russia. It is easy because once here, you naturally become an expert.

I have been here five months, twenty-nine days of which have been passed on Soviet trains, enjoying every class from "riding hard" to traveling in an ultra-soft car.

Russian porters are called provodniks, and I have passed so much time with them that I feel entitled to write a tome on "My Life Among the Provodniks."

One trip took seventeen days. Here I really got to know the inner soul of provodnik Ivan Ivanovich, whose one great weakness was canned American asparagus sprouts.

Another trip took six days. The provodnik on this jaunt had a name that sounded like Ivan Ivanovich. He had a weakness for almost everything. A third trip also took six days, with a provodnik who had a name that sounded like Ivan Ivanovich.

The big reason why it takes a long time to get anywhere these days is a compliment to Russia's war effort: war materials and troop trains come first. The line is cleared for them on all routes.

During my life among the provodniks I always carried my own food, arriving at this wise conclusion because there was no dining car on the trains.

Provodniks are divided into three great classes: hot-water provodniks, cold-water provodniks, and no-water-at-all provodniks.

A hot-water provodnik jumps off at stations and gets hot water from taps that spout almost boiling. A cold-water provodnik jumps off at stations and gets cold water and heats it in a small samovar. A no-water-at-all provodnik just jumps off at stations and looks up and down the track, or picks his teeth.

The reason for water is "Chi," which in Russion means tea, without which you can't travel far.

Train travel offers many diversions besides provodniks. After a day on the train all become one big family. You sing songs with people, lend can-openers, borrow tobacco and indulge in snowball fights.

It is the provodnik, however, who strikes a deep note in my heart. To see him at his best is to see him in full flight across a snow bank, a bucket of water in each hand, leaving a steaming trail as he frantically hot-foots it for a train slowly pulling away.

Provodniks generally have assistants, and if ever there was a job where the individual is subordinate to the task, it is a second-string provodnik on a Russian hard train.

RAF CRIPPLES ARMS OUTPUT OF GERMANY

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Destruction Of Equivalent Of Equipment For 5 Divisions Claimed

Ruhr And Rhineland Hit. Nazis Raid English East Coast Town

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[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday*, April 8—The Berlin, Luxembourg and Hilversum radios went off the air early today, an indication usually that the RAF is operating over Germany or German-occupied territory. The Hilversum station is in the Netherlands.

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 7—In fair weather or foul, the RAF is going to continue its destructive assaults upon German war industries, a well-posted informant said today, citing last night's raid despite severe icing conditions upon the Ruhr and the Rhineland.

German arms production already has been crippled by the initial heavy blows of the spring air offensive, said this source, and, he added, "this is just the beginning."

Nazis Hit Back At England

German raiders hit back at England tonight, dropping high-explosive and fire bombs on an east coast town. One Nazi raider was reported shot down.

Four persons, including a 10-year-old boy, were injured slightly in the east coast town and a few houses were damaged. A village and another east coast town also were bombed, but there was no damage. British night fighters were heard in action against the raiders.

Because of the weather, last night's RAF raids failed to match the ferocity of those the preceding night when 300 British bombers blasted Cologne, Le Havre and plants at Gennevilliers, near Paris.

Five British planes were lost in the latest attacks, the same number that failed to return from Sunday night's forays.

The Air Ministry declared the recent RAF raids on the Renault and Malford motor works near Paris has destroyed the equivalent of equipment for five armored and mechanized divisions.

"In effect one of the major tank

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battles of the war had been won by the RAF in about six hours at the cost of four bombers and twenty-five men," the Air Ministry said. "This is of paramount importance to the Allied armies of both the Russian and Libyan fronts."

Production Stopped For Year

The two factories were producing about seventy trucks daily as well as many tanks and other vehicles for the Germans.

The Ministry said this production had been stopped for at least a year, and some of it for the duration of the war because irreplaceable machine tools had been ruined.

The Admiralty announced the British submarine Tempest is overdue and must be consireded lost.

Destroyer Havock Wrecked

The Admiralty also announced the British destroyer Havock had been wrecked off the coast of French Tunisia. One sailor lost his life in the wreck. The rest of the normal crew of 145 were "believed safe." The Italians claimed they had sunk the Havock.

The eight-year-old warship participated in the destruction of six German merchant ships and the munitions ship Ravensfeldt at Narvik April 10, 1940.

She was unscratched, although two destroyers of the force of five were lost.

Ruhr and Rhineland R. A. F. Targets in Continuing Attacks

Docked British Destroyer Is Fired by Bombers, Germans Claim

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 7.—British bombers, raiding Germany for the second successive night, attacked objectives in the Ruhr and the Rhineland last night, it was authoritatively stated today.

Bad weather, however, held the attack to a smaller scale than that of the night before, when more than 300 bombers raided Cologne, docks at Le Havre and Gennevilliers, near Paris.

The text of the authoritative British statement said:

"It is learned in London that last night our bombers attacked objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland. Owing to very bad weather, the scale of the attack was reduced and results were difficult to observe."

The Air Ministry reported five bombers were missing after the attacks.

The communique added that two medium-sized enemy supply ships were hit yesterday off Norway by coastal command planes—one by a torpedo and the other by bombs. One coastal command plane is missing, it said.

Nazis Report Warship Hit

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 7 (AP).—German bombers fired a British destroyer docked at a point on the south English coast and scored hits on a radio station, the German high command announced today.

"British bomber aircraft last night carried out nuisance raids on western German," its communique said. "There were slight civilian casualties." Three raiders were said to have been shot down.

The fighting squadron of the late Lieutenant Colonel Werner Moelders won its 3,000th air victory yesterday, the high command said.

The British raid was for the second night in succession.

"Damage was caused to houses in residential quarters," an official statement said.

"There were some dead and injured among the civilian population.

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British Lose Sub

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The admiralty announced today that the British submarine Tempest is overdue and must be considered lost.

British Lose Destroyer

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 7—The Admiralty announced today that the British destroyer Havock had been wrecked off French Tunisia.

Only one sailor lost his life in the wreck, the Admiralty said, adding that the 1,340-ton vessel was a total loss. The rest of the normal crew of 145 were "believed safe."

(The Italians claimed they sank the Havock.)

The eight-year-old warship participated in the destruction of six German merchant ships and the munitions ship Ravensfeldt at Narvik on April 10, 1940. She was unscratched, though two destroyers of the force of five were lost.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts) April 7-(AP)-The British destroyer Havoc has been set afire and sunk by Italian naval units, the High Command said today.

Nazi Dive-Bombers Raid Malta In Heaviest Attack, 4 Downed

VALLETTA, Malta, April 7 (AP).—Germany's mass air attack today on this British island base, with dive-bombing of airdromes and the harbor in the face of intense anti-aircraft fire, was the heaviest Malta has experienced in the war, it was officially announced tonight. Four Nazi planes were announced as definitely destroyed.

Malta has had more than 1,500 air-raid alarms in two and one-half years.

The Germans roared in from several directions and penetrated both the high and low level anti-aircraft barrages for their dive-bombings. Preliminary reports showed that casualties were "not heavy, considering the scale of the bombing."

Two Junkers dive-bombers and two Messerschmitt fighters were reported destroyed, one Junkers was probably destroyed and two were damaged.

Great concussions shook this fortress city during the raid. Buildings in the harbor area vibrated as the bombs exploded and British gunners sent up their counter-fire. Cries could be heard from the darkness of the city.

Incomplete reports said anti-aircraft gunners had shot down two bombers and two fighter planes during the day and it was confirmed that two bombers were destroyed last night.

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Transport Sunk, Few Saved, Italy Admits

By the Associated Press.

ROME, April 7.—The Italian high command acknowledged today that an Italian transport sailing in a convoy was torpedoed several days ago off the Greek coast and only a part of the troops on board could be saved.

The high command also reported lively patrol activity on both sides on the Libyan battle front and said Italian planes attacked British concentrations southeast of El Mechili.

It said the British lost eight planes—six in an attempted raid on Derna—and two in a raid on Bengasi which "caused only slight damage."

Malta was attacked again by bombers, the Italians add

British Air Activity Over Gibraltar Reported

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 7.—The Vichy news agency said today in a La Linea dispatch that there was intense British air activity over Gibraltar this morning. Aircraft of every class were said to have taken part in maneuvers of considerable scope.

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Alexandria Raided

CAIRO, April 7 (AP) — German bombers, making one of their infrequent attacks on the great British naval base at Alexandria, dropped their bombs with deadly effect for the population last night, killing 52 persons and injuring 80, the Egyptian ministry of interior announced tonight.

Axis Raid on Alexandria Kills 3 and Injures 32

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, April 7.—Alexandria, site of the great British naval base, was raided by Axis bombers last night and eight persons were killed and 32 injured.

The Egyptian Ministry of Interior said the property damage was slight.

AMMUNITION BLAST KILLS 30 AT SUEZ

Captured Italian Ordnance Explodes on Wharf.

Cairo, April 7 (A. P.).—Thirty persons, including eight British soldiers, were killed on Sunday by an explosion of captured Italian ammunition on a lighter wharf near the Suez Canal, it was disclosed today. Eighty Egyptian workers were injured.

Buildings near by were not damaged, it was said. The ammunition was being unloaded from a captured Italian supply ship.

Blast In South Africa

London, April 7 (AP)—The British radio broadcast today that a bomb explosion in South Africa last night had cut telephone communications between Johannesburg and Pretoria for several hours.

Patrols Active, British Say.

CAIRO, April 7 (AP).—The British general headquarters communique on the Libyan front said today only: "Patrol activity continued throughout the day yesterday. There was nothing else to report."

Greeks Must Join Nazis

London, April 7 (AP)—All males in Greece between the ages of 16 and 60 are liable to compulsory military or other service for the German authorities, an Exchange Telegraph said today in a dispatch from the British Island of Cyprus in the Eastern Mediterranean.

11,000 Italians to Sail Home From East Africa

British to Repatriate Civilians by Cape of Good Hope Route

LONDON, April 7 (AP).—Diplomatic sources said today that 11,000 Italian civilians would be repatriated from camps on the East African coast in a long operation around the Cape of Good Hope which would be led by the Italian liners Saturnia and Vulcania.

The Saturnia and Vulcania are now at Gibraltar, British fortress at the western entrance of the Mediterranean, on their way to a withdrawal port on the Red Sea. (The United Press said the Oceania also was there).

The German Navy presumably has been notified of their passage to protect them from U-boat attack in the Atlantic. Many more ships will follow these two, it was said.

The civilians to be withdrawn are men unfit for military service, and women and children. They were placed in coastal camps by the British after defeat of Italian armies in East African territories of Italy.

London, Wednesday, April 8-(AP)-The exchange of British and Italian wounded soldiers who arrived at Smyrna yesterday aboard two hospital ships will begin today, Reuters said in quoting an Ankara dispatch received in Vichy.

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Nazis Massing Troops Along Belgian Coast

LONDON, Wednesday, April 8 (AP)—German troops are being concentrated along the Belgian coast apparently as a precaution against any British landing attempts, the News-Chronicle said today.

Some of the thousands of new troops were sent there from the northern French region of Cambrai which has been a rest center for troops invalided back from the Russian front, the newspaper said.

Typhus cases were reported to have broken out among Germans quartered in the Paris area, where all leaves were cancelled.

Troops From Canada Soon May Strike Foe On Coast Of Europe

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Somewhere In England, April 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton today hinted that Canadian troops soon may strike along the Nazi-occupied coast of Europe.

A reporter who covered the commando raid on St. Nazaire asked the Canadian commander whether he expected his troops to share in raiding activities.

"Yes," the general replied, "Patrol and raiding activities are part of the training the troops require and the normal business for the army is to get its patrols well out." He urged war industries to speed their production "so our men can go into the field with an advantage over the enemy."

All Norwegian Clerics Hand In Resignations

Stockholm, April 7 (AP) — All clergymen in Norway have handed in their resignations to the Ministry for Church and Education in Premier Vidkun Quisling's Govern-

ment, the Oslo correspondent of the newspaper *Tidningen* said today.

A long message was read on Easter Sunday in every Norwegian church giving reasons for the mass resignations, the story added.

The clergy recently have been in conflict with the Nazi-controlled Quisling regime over youth control and other matters.

1940.

Vichy was said to be fully conscious of the feeling of the German army, and this, plus the old instrument of blackmail through the control of the lives of thousands of French prisoners in Germany, makes Laval's position stronger than heretofore, London sources said.

Mediterranean Superiority

Laval's New Rise Leaves London Apprehensive

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By Drew Middleton

Associated Press Correspondent.

London, April 7 — Apprehension over the part the Vichy Government will play in the momentous events of this year is growing here in view of the emergence of Pierre Laval from the shadows, the transfer of the French battleship Dunkerque from Algiers to Toulon and the outstanding strategical importance of Madagascar to the struggle for control of the Indian Ocean.

The reappearance of Laval, former Vice-Premier in the Petain Government at Vichy, was called "ominous" by qualified sources. It was asserted that the Germans had chosen him to press Vichy for the surrender of all or part of the French fleet to German control.

Aim To Withdraw Army

Laval's hand was said to be strengthened in this aim by a new factor—a growing agitation in the German army for direct control of all France by the Germans. This agitation is especially marked in that part of the army concentrated in occupied France and commanded by Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, it was asserted.

Chief of State Petain and Laval conferred recently in and near Vichy, and an official announcement indicated they had reviewed the question of collaboration with Germany. However, advices reaching foreign diplomatic quarters in Bern, Switzerland, last Friday said Petain had declined to take Laval back into his Cabinet, from which Laval was ousted in December,

At the worst—and Britain has learned to look at the worst lately—Germany will assume control of the French fleet through pressure on Vichy, they said.

This fleet, plus the Italian navy, probably would give the Axis numerical superiority in the Mediterranean at the very moment it is believed intending to launch a drive on the Allied middle eastern bridge to the Caucasus and Russia.

As the Japanese drive westward across the Indian Ocean, the importance of Madagascar grows.

Britons said Vichy's assurances that the neutrality of the island would be upheld fail to arouse confidence here. The Government remembers similar statements concerning French Indo-China, which proved to be a stepping stone for the Japanese conquest of Malaya.

U. S. Relations Hopeful

One bright spot in the situation is the United States' influence with Vichy, informed sources said. One source said that Vichy is "most eager" to maintain relations with the United States.

He called these relations and their promise of food and medical supplies for the French people a "cardinal plank in the Vichy policy."

However, retention of American friendship in the face of closer collaboration with Germany is naturally most difficult.

Petain Gov't Ready to Sell Sugar to U. S.

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German - controlled Paris Press Predicts New Vichy Regime.

By Mel Most

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Apr. 7. (AP)—Marshal Petain's government was disclosed officially tonight to be negotiating the sale of sugar from Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean to the United States as Axis-sponsored Paris newspapers expressed the strongest antipathy to date to Franco-American rapprochement.

One Paris editor, Jean Luchaire of Les Nouveaux Temps, openly predicted the fall of the Vichy cabinet "at the end of this week or beginning of next—unless France has agreed to commit suicide for the benefit of President Roosevelt."

The sale of Reunion sugar, from an annual maximum supply of 88,000 metric tons, is planned to relieve the present sugar shortage in the United States, officials said. They denied that the negotiations included supplies from Martinique and Guadeloupe in the Caribbean.

American ships delivering war materials to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, officials declared, could easily pick up sugar at Reunion on their way home. This is considered of vital inteerst to the United States since the American lack of sugar is due nto to a shortage of production but a shortage of transportation tonnage which cannot be diverted to Caribbean commercial traffic.

The Paris daily *Aujourdhui* devoted a front page editorial to the thesis that the United States had fallen out with Britain over who had the upper hand for the moment.

Citing the nomination of General MacArthur as commander in the Southwest Pacific and the "hardly disguised absorption of Canada by America, *Aujourdhui* added that President Roosevelt "not only charged his British partner with maladroitness; he treated him as a person of bad faith. If not, why the need for this engagement undertaken toward Hindus that London's promises will, this time, be kept?"

Tacit Complicity Seen

Luchaire's editorial comments, passed by the German censor in Paris, said "French 'neutrality' is nothing but tacit complicity between Vichy and Washington."

He warned the French against drastic measures the Axis might take—"more harmful to our country than all the diplomatic breaks imaginable between France and the United States"—if the association between unoccupied France and the Anglo-American bloc were continued.

Marshal Petain and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan are only "rusting away in Vichy," he said, whil former vice-premier Pierre Laval, Axis enthusiast, is the only one to occupy himself wtih the crucial questions of the day.

During the day the Vichy government protested officially to Washington against the appointment of Maynard Barnes as consul general to French equatorial Africa "without asking the consent of the legal French government." The vast colony is controlled by the Free French committee of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

(The protest appeared to be a routine matter).

The Luchaire criticism of the Petain regime was matched in vehemence by another in the Paris newspaper *La France Socialiste*, written by Rene Chateau, who charged the church was among the forces working against Laval and collaboration.

Vichy, Chateau said, is suffering from "clericalism which has insinuated itself everywhere, everywhere dealing a blow to liberty of spirits, everywhere constraining them to weakness and poverty."

Capitalism Unbridled

He charged further that capitalism likewise was "reigning unbridled" and warned of "an undercurrent of bitterness and rebellion which mounts in a tide."

The Vichy government, meanwhile, announced officially it was protesting to Washington against the appointment of Maynard Barnes as Consul-General to Free French Equatorial Africa.

It was pointed out that Reunion Island lay more or less on the course of American ships taking war materials to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf and that they could pick up sugar on the return trip, whereas extra transportation tonnage could not be spared to ship sugar from the Caribbean. Reunion's annual sugar production ranges from 68,000 to 88,000 metric tons.

News of the negotiations aroused the greatest interest in Vichy, since Reunion, a small island of 200,000 population, 420 miles east of Madagascar, has been largely isolated since the French-German armistice, but now will establish trade ties with America. The island has been French for 300 years.

Paris, April 7 (A. P.).—Jean Luchaire, editor of the German-sponsored Paris newspaper Les Nouveaux Temps, predicted today that France will have a new government at the end of this week or the beginning of the next—unless she has agreed to commit suicide for the benefit of President Roosevelt.

Luchaire, president of the Paris Journalists Union, said that if political association between unoccupied France and the Anglo-American bloc should continue, the Axis would take measures more harmful to our country than all the diplomatic breaks imaginable between France and the United States.

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Vichy to Sell Sugar to U. S.

Convoys Returning From Africa to Be Used —Puerto Rico Lacks Ships for Its Crop.

Vichy, April 7 (A. P.).—France is negotiating for the sale to the United States of sugar from Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean, it was announced officially today. At the same time, officials denied that sugar would be sent from the French Caribbean islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe to the United States.

Growing U.S.-Vichy Friendship Ires Nazis

AP Writer Predicts New Gallic Headache for Hitler—German Anger Is Reflected In Controlled Paris Press.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Roy P. Porter, Associated Press foreign correspondent who was in France before, during and after the German conquest and occupation, sees hopeful Spring signs for the United Nations and a new Gallic headache for Adolf Hitler in today's news from both French zones. Here is his interpretative story).

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BY ROY P. PORTER

NEW YORK, April 7—(AP)—Adolf Hitler's lieutenants in the German occupation forces who control two-thirds of France are getting really worried about the increasing friendship between Vichy and Washington—and if German-inspired press comment is any gauge, they may do something about it.

Bad News For Axis

For three reasons, today's announcement that Marshal Petain's government is negotiating the sale of French Sugar from Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean to the United States is good news for the United Nations.

For the same three reasons, it's bad news from the Axis. The reasons are:

1. Official confirmation that the negotiations are proceeding means that normal diplomatic relations between the United States and France are continuing, despite Axis efforts to have them broken off.

2. The fact that these negotiations are new and that they deal with a subject as completely recent as the American sugar shortage means that both France and the United States can agree to consider new problems as they arise.

3. Most important of all, this announcement means that Marshal Petain is not afraid of German threats of reprisals for his increasingly close collaboration with the United States and has gone ahead, in the face of these warnings, to open a "new business" entry in his government's books.

All of which, if the Paris papers still print what the Germans tell them to print in the form the German censors specify—and there's no reason to believe that they don't—has made the Germans very, very angry.

Jean Luchaire, who rose to the editorship of the once authoritative newspaper "Le Temps" after the German occupation and changed its name to "Les Nouveaux Temps," predicts that France will have a new cabinet within a week.

And, still speaking through a German megaphone, he warns his countrymen of what may happed to the country on the old familiar Nazi pattern of "a fate worse than death." His remarks were only the keynote of the tone of all the Paris newspapers, which all get the same orders from the same German officials.

What Germans Might Do

What can the Germans do to the misbehaving French for playing in forbidden territory of the United Nation's backyard? There is only one answer: military action.

They can occupy the rest of France, they can seize the French fleet, they can send the recalcitrant marshal and part of his cabinet to concentration camps, they can continue to hold 1,500,000 French prisoners of war in German camps, they can intern—temporarily—United States Ambassador William D. Leahy and his staff at Vichy.

But all those are military moves and the question arises whether the German Army, sufficiently engaged if not embroiled in Russia, is capable—and willing—to take on the job of policing a new zone, subduing a new group of people and cutting of a new part of an already conquered nation from the rest of the world.

German garrisons in the occupied zone have already been depleted and replaced by older men because of manpower needs for the Russian front. German occupation commanders in September, 1941, etsimated the number of men they would need if the unoccupied zone were to be taken over and then threw up their hands, saying: "Where will we get the men and material to do all that?"

If they had it, they'd still face tremendous French opposition in the unoccupied zone, possibly greater than in the occupied territory, because the people under Vichy are hungrier than the people under German Paris, and a Frenchman with an empty stomach is very close to a bob-cat on a diet.

Some Frenchmen have maintained right along that it would have been better if the Germans had oc-

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cupied all of France in 1940, but they are opposed to it now. Others regard the unoccupied territory as their only refuge from Nazi domination and would certainly make trouble for any troops the Germans might send in.

It looks like a gigantic Nazi headache any way you figure it.

der circumstances indicating Axis pressure on the Vichy government, the United States abruptly discontinued these shipments and Secretary of State Hull announced that the United States felt compelled to reconsider its whole policy toward the Vichy government.

U. S. TO SHIP GOODS TO FRENCH AFRICA

Vessels in New York Get Permission to Sail; Military Supplies Barred.

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WASHINGTON, April 7 — (AP) In line with the accord reached last month between Vichy and Washington, limited shipments of non-military supplies to French North Africa will be resumed, the State department disclosed today.

Two French vessels now in New York loaded with cargo for North Africa will be permitted to leave simultaneously with the departure from North Africa of two ships loaded with materials for the United States.

The precise nature of the cargoes and the exact dates of the ship movements were not revealed, but the State department emphasized that no military supplies of any character will go to North Africa. It was also emphasized that distribution of supplies arriving from the United States to the North African consumers will be under the direct supervision of American control officers.

In other words, satisfactory arrangemets have been made to insure that no United States supplies shipped to French North Africa for civilian uses will fall into Axis hands.

After the defeat of France in 1940 the United States agreed to permit limited shipments of civilian supplies, including food and motor fuel, to French North Africa. It was recognized that a collapse of North African economy, due to acute shortages of vital supplies formerly obtained from the United States, might cause unrest or even revolt among the native population and thus indirectly serve Axis ends.

However, when General Weygand last year was removed as French administrator in North Africa un-

St. Pierre Governor in Vichy

VICHY, April 7 (AP).—Baron Gilbert de Bournat, former Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon, islands off Newfoundland, which were occupied by Free French forces last Christmas Eve, arrived here today from Lisbon. Taken prisoner during the occupation, De Bournat was repatriated at his own request under an agreement between the Free French and the British.

Intellectuals Seized in Paris

Vichy, April 7—(AP)—The arrest of 10 of "the most illustrious" members of the five French honorary academies was reported by Monday afternoon's Paris Midi which arrived here today.

The intellectuals were held three days, the newspaper said, after numerous illegal mimeographed leaflets were found in their possession during raids on their homes.

While the paper said their names could not be disclosed, it stated seven of them were members of the Academy of Inscriptions and Literature, two others of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and one a scientist.

The item did not disclose what happened to the men after their detention, but it implied that they were allowed to go free after a warning from the authorities.

British Political Truce Hit

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[By the Associated Press]

London April 7—Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard* has attacked the so-called political truce under which Britain's major political parties have been avoiding contests in Parliamentary by-elections.

Under the heading "Ersatz MPs," the *Standard* said editorially yesterday that "a virile Parliament becomes all the more indispensable in view of the apparent desire of some Ministers," through wartime curbs on the freedom of the press and powers of the courts, to leave Parliament "the only free and independent institution."

Churchill Letter Printed

The editorial was followed by publication of a letter which Prime Minister Churchill had sent to War Minister Sir James Grigg, who is a candidate for the House of Commons in East Cardiff in a by-election.

Churchill expressed pleasure that the War Minister was seeking votes as a "non-party candidate" and said he believed the voters would realize that "to play party politics at such a time would be to strike a blow at national safety."

Paper's Criticism

The *Standard* said:

"Party machines and their local bodies assume immense powers (when continued under the truce). The result is a steady procession of ersatz MP's. . . . Some of them are so overcome by the hurly-burly of their uncontested elections that they are scarcely ever heard from coherently again.

"They would have a valuable function to perform in a Fascist Grand Council where suitable and spontaneous cheers are required. . . . Something more articulate is needed from the men whose duty it is to uphold Parliament as the chief bulwark of British freedom."

Lord Beaverbrook was Minister of Supply in the War Cabinet until the recent shakeup. Recently he was sent to the United States to assist in coordinating and expediting the lease-lend program.

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U. S. Troops Revive Baseball In Ireland

Belfast, Northern Ireland, April 7 (AP)—United States troops revived baseball in Northern Ireland today for the first time since the last war when Company B defeated the Headquarters Company, 10 to 8.

The AEF paraded in full battle equipment before the game and donated the proceeds to the Air Force Benevolent Fund.

7 Charged With Murder In Belfast Gun Battle

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 7.—Five men and two women were charged with murder today as a result of the Easter Sunday running gun battle in a Belfast street in which a police officer was killed.

There was no statement from the suspects in a brief court appearance except that the killing "was not premeditated." The men, aged from 18 to 21, all were war industries workers.

The women were an 18-year-old waitress and a 16-year-old garment stitcher. Bail was denied in each of these two cases.

A sixth man, who was injured during the gun fight, will be charged when he is released from the hospital, police said.

AXIS CLAIMS 3 VESSELS

Italian Submarine said to have Sunk 20,000 Tons of Shipping

London, April 7—(AP)—The Bremen radio said today that an Italian submarine returning from operations in the Atlantic told of sinking three vessels aggregating more than 20,000 tons, Exchange Telegraph reported today.

The Bremen radio said the three were the Melpomene, British motor tanker, 7,011 tons; the Charles Racine, Norwegian tanker, 9,957 tons; the Boren, Swedish freighter, 4,528 tons.

The Melpomene formerly was a French vessel, trading with Mediterranean oil ports before the war began. She figured in the news on August 3, 1940, when British naval authorities at Port Said, Egypt, refused to permit her to sail for France, fearing that the oil would reach German hands.

BRAZIL PLANS TO ARM SHIPS

APR 8 1942

Move Spurred By Loss Of Five Vessels And 100 Lives In Two Months

Freighter Carrying Coal Disappears On Voyage From Philadelphia

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, April 7—Spurred by the loss of five ships and more than one hundred Brazilian lives in two months, the Government was reported today to have decided to arm all Brazil's merchant ships and to order their skippers to defend themselves against Axis submarines.

Brazilian vessels also will sail in convoys, blacked out at night, a high shipping source said.

These measures were reported following the announcement of the disappearance of the 3,557-ton Cabedello, which sailed from Philadelphia February 14 with a cargo of coal. There has been no word of her fifty-five crewmen.

Sinkings Caused Riots

Four other Brazilian ships had been sunk by Axis submarines. Following the last previous sinking rioters in Rio de Janeiro smashed up several German-owned business establishments.

Brazil severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan following the recent Pan-American conference here and subsequently broke up a vast Axis spy ring with the arrest of 200 Axis nationals.

This anti-Axis drive continued apace today with more widespread arrests of Japanese and the removal of fifty-eight more Nazi spies from prisons here to concentration camps on Ilha das Flores, in the middle of Rio de Janeiro harbor.

Posed As Peddler

Among those arrested today was Minoro Ohaski, Japanese army aviator, who had been posing as a fruit peddler.

A second postponement in departure of the first boatload of German and Italian diplomats for Lisbon was announced. They originally were to have sailed on April 5 but now they will not get under way until "some time after April 17." There was no official explanation.

A high source said the Germans have raised one protest after another against leaving the country, the latest being over the vessel's accommodations.

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BRAZIL TO ARM MERCHANT SHIPS

Move Reported After Fifth Vessel Is Lost.

Rio de Janeiro, April 7 (A. P.).—The Brazilian Government was reported to have decided today to arm all merchant ships heavily and order them to defend themselves against Axis submarines following the disclosure of the loss of the fifth ship flying this republic's flag.

A high shipping source said the merchant fleet also would sail blacked out at night. More than 100 Brazilian lives have been lost in Axis submarine action so far.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry announced today the disappearance of the 3,557-ton Brazilian freighter Cabedello, which sailed from Philadelphia on February 14 for Brazil and has not been reported since.

Four Brazilian ships previously had been sunk by Axis submarines. The last sinking was followed by extensive anti-Axis riots in Rio De Janeiro in which numerous German business houses were smashed.

Brazil severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan during the Pan-American Conference and followed up her action by smashing a vast Axis spy ring late last month, throwing 200 Axis nationals into concentration camps.

The Cabedello carried 4,400 tons of coal and was commanded by Capt. Pedro Velloso de Silveira, with a crew of fifty-five. Officials of the Government line Lloyd Brasileiro, the ship's owners, said they believed the vessel "was torpedoed at night without previous warning and sank immediately."

The ship was the former Prussia, built in Germany in 1912 and acquired by Brazil in 1917.

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Tugwell Urges Plan To Avoid Submarines

San Juan, April 7 (AP)—Rexford G. Tugwell today said he believed a system of West Indies highways with ferries bridging the water gaps between islands in the Caribbean would be the answer to the submarine's threat to the area's food supply.

Just back from a trip to Trinidad, British Guiana and many of the islands, he said ferries could be built quickly and could cover the water gaps in daytime with a minimum of patrol protection.

The food stocks of some of the islands were described as "very low."

Mexico Will Put Two Axis Ships Into Service

Former German Hameln And Italian Marino O. To Ply Between Gulf Ports And New Orleans

Mexico City, April 7 (AP)—The Government announced today that two former Axis ships would be put into service between Mexican Gulf ports and New Orleans to take the place of steamer service formerly provided by the War Line from New York.

The Oaxaca, formerly the German Hameln, and the Tabasco, the former Italian Marina O., to be used in the service, were among the twelve Axis ships seized last spring while refuged in Mexican ports.

Arrangements have been made with United Sttaes railroads to carry needed cargo to New Orleans for loading, the announcement added.

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Dutch Officials Warn Of West Indies Attacks

Balboa, C. Z., April 7 (AP)—Two Netherlands colonial governors, warned of approaching hostilities for the Dutch possessions in the Western Hemisphere today as United States and Netherlands forces prepared a determined defense for the strategic and economically important West Indies against marauding Axis naval forces.

Gov. G. J. Wouters of the Dutch West Indies warned the legislative council at Willemstad, Curacao, of the "serious possibility" that the islands may be involved directly in new hostilities and said the Government was taking all possible military measures.

Gov. J. C. Kielstra of Dutch Guiana, at the opening session of that colony's legislature, told the legislators that "actual war" is approaching the Netherlands territories in the Western Hemisphere.

Asserting that Curacao had already undergone enemy attack, the Governor said:

"A heavy responsibility is ours as a remaining free part of the empire. We must guard our liberty with all our strength and means."

Both governors spoke of the United States forces now based in the Netherlands possessions.

CURACAO FEARFUL OF ATTACK BY AXIS

APR 8 1942

Military Steps Taken in Dutch West Indies.

Willemstad, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, April 7 (A. P.).—The Dutch Government is taking all possible military measures in the Dutch West Indies in view of the serious possibility that these islands may be involved directly in new hostilities, Gov. G. J. J. Wouters announced today to the legislative council.

An Axis submarine shelled an oil refinery at Aruba and sank a number of tankers between Aruba and the Venezuelan coast in mid-February. It was the first direct attack on Western Hemisphere territory.

United States troops are in the Dutch West Indies, and only last week the entire United Nations armed forces there were placed under command of United States Rear Admiral J. B. Oldendorf.

Gov. Wouters said that British troops which came here last year had left following the arrival of United States forces.

He declared the serious possibility of further hostilities was proved by the submarine attacks in February.

Sinkings Off Coast Declining, Says Knox

APR 8 1942

Better Protective System May Be Responsible, Asserts Navy Secretary—Ship Masters Now Complying With Navy's Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP)—A sharp decline in the number of U-boat attacks off the Atlantic coast was reported today by Secretary Knox, who said that recently-adopted methods of combatting the submersibles might be responsible.

Only Two Attacks Last Week

He did not, however, overlook the possibility that the drop might be due in part at least to the German practice of sending out submarines in waves, with intervening periods in which few U-boats are actually operating far from their bases.

However, Knox pointed out that last week there were but two attacks in the coastal area—one upon a tanker and the other on a towboat and its barges. During the week the Navy announced 14 attacks but 12 of these occurred before March 29 o r in Caribbean waters, not covered by the secretary's announcement.

In addition, Knox revealed that "very careful study" is being given to the whole problem of operating the merchant marine. No decisions have yet been reached, he said, but a possibility remained that the Navy might take charge of ships assigned to "long voyages." There had been some difficulty in manning ships, he said.

Some high ranking naval officers have complained that a large percentage of ship losses was due to the failure of ship masters to carry out naval instructions, regarding darkening ship and the course to be steered.

Ships Seek Cover at Night

Knox said today, however, that the Navy was now getting "very complete" compliance with its orders that shipping stick to certain well-defined coastal lanes. He intimated that many coastwise vessels were following a practice of entering harbor at night, for the submarines have been most active during the hours of darkness.

The cabinet member was apparently well pleased with the progress of the anti-submarine campaign. He said the Navy was "constantly enlarging" its patrol fleet. Soon to become available for coastal patrols, he said, were 200 patrol boats 10 feet long, 250 173-footers, and 150 180-footers.

He said, too, that blimp deliveries were "coming along nicely." Small blimps, with a wide cruising range, and capable of dropping depth charges had proved "very valuable," he said.

Army and Navy activities against the submarines were recently concentrated under the single command of Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, and the airplane patrols were increased by the assignment of an unspecified number of army planes.

In a response to a question on how the war was going in the Pacific, Knox would say only that:

"The longer the war lasts the more I'm impressed with the fact that the American sailor is just as great a sea fighter as he has been in the whole history of America."

KNOX SAYS U-BOAT ATTACKS OFF U. S. HAVE DECREASED

APR 8 1942

Asserts Drop May Be Due to New Methods Navy Uses for Protection.

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox reported today that German U-boat attacks on shipping along the Atlantic coast of the United States had dropped off considerably last week and that the drop might be due to protective methods recently enforced by the navy.

Discussing the submarine situation at a press conference, Mr. Knox said that the navy's experience with U-boat raiders throughout the north Atlantic had shown that they operate in waves.

"In preparing your stories," he told reporters, "it will be necessary to keep that fact in mind because that may be responsible for the decline in coastal attacks last week. On the other hand the drop may be due to methods newly adopted."

The navy announced fourteen submarine attacks in the western Atlantic and adjacent waters last week. Naval officials said, however, that only two of those, one tanker and a tug with barges, actually had been attacked along the coast during the last week. The other attacks occurred either prior to March 29 or else were in the Caribbean area which Mr. Knox's statement did not cover.

Sinkings Since Pearl Harbor.

The latest figures on announced Atlantic Coast shipping losses show that 116 ships have been sunk since Pearl Harbor. Of these fifty-nine were sunk off the United States, twenty-three off Canada, thirty in the Caribbean Sea and four off South America.

Secretary Knox also disclosed at his press conference that the Government has "under very careful study" the problem of operating the American merchant marine, especially ships on long voyages. He said there had been some difficulties in manning ships and that how the problem would be solved had not been decided.

He gave this explanation of the merchant marine situation at present when asked whether the navy was considering taking over the merchant ships and operating them with naval crews. He declared that would be one way to tackle the problem, but it was by no means certain that this would be done.

In describing anti-submarine measures already taken or in prospect, the Secretary said, "We are constantly enlarging the number of patrol craft," and revealed that the navy soon would get, for coastal patrols, an additional 200 craft 110 feet long, 250 craft 173 feet long and 150 craft 180 feet ong.

Getting More Blimps, Too.

Blimp deliveries also are coming along nicely, Mr. Knox reported, explaining that small blimps capable of long distance, ow-speed cruises and of discharging depth bombs were proving very valuable in hunting submarines.

The Secretary described other methods of defense against submarines as:

Insistence that merchant ships travel in certain well-defined lanes along the coast. "We are now getting very complete obedience for the rules laid down for lanes," he said.

Provision of safe harbors for ships to anchor in at night. The Secretary noted that subs had been most active at night.

Enlargement of air patrols, including the new plan of army co-operation whereby Army Air Force units were assigned to Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, the Eastern sea frontier chief.

Mr. Knox was asked how the war was going in the Pacific from the navy's standpoint.

He confined his reply to declaring, "The longer the war lasts the more I'm impressed with the fact that the American sailor is just as great a sea fighter as he has been in the whole history of America."

U. S. SHIPS TO USE INLAND WATERWAY TO AVOID RAIDERS

APR 8 1942

Roosevelt Suggests Route for Wooden Barges South to Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, April 7. — (AP) President Roosevelt disclosed today that plans were underway for greater use of the inland waterway along the Atlantic seaboard, where Axis submarines have been active.

The chief executive suggested to his press conference that perhaps old shipyards in New England, where wooden schooners used to be built, could be used to turn out wooden barges for use on the water way.

From Jacksonville, Fla., north, Mr. Roosevelt said, an 11-foot channel can be obtained, but south of there the channel is only six feet deep. That almost precludes the use of the southern end of the inland waterway and necessitates a transfer of cargo at Jacksonville, the President asserted.

While he cautioned reporters against starting a new controversy over a Florida ship canal, he remarked there was no way, by water, of getting across the Florida peninsula.

To deepen the six foot channel, he remarked, would take too long and require much valuable manpower and machinery. So, he said, we must do the best we can with what we have.

He said it seemed perfectly possible to build the wooden barges and not interfere with the use of steel for war purposes. He said the wooden barges would be cheaper than concrete, self-propelled barges, to which some consideration had been given.

Answering a question, the chief executive said he did not know whether any thought had been given to constructing a pipe line across Florida.

Crew Reboards Ship Torpedoed by Sub, Sails It Into Mobile

APR 8 1942

Caribbean Attack Ends When Raider Sights Star Shells; 8 Seamen Die

By the Associated Press.

MOBILE, Ala., April 7.—Shelled for more than two hours, then torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean, a Panamanian vessel was reboarded by her crew the next day and brought to port here.

Survivors' accounts of the March 8 shelling, which cost the lives of Capt. James Stewart, First Mate Hawkins Fudske and six others of the 50 crew members, were released by the Navy yesterday.

Adrift for hours in three life rafts and the only lifeboat that was not wrecked by the firing, the survivors were rescued by a United States minesweeper. Some of them returned to the scene the next day and on finding the vessel still afloat, managed to bring it into port.

Other survivors, 19 of them badly wounded, were rushed to a Caribbean port for transshipment here.

The attacked vessel carried a gun manned by a Navy crew and a few machine guns, but the submarine kept out of range.

Vessel Eludes Submarine.

At New Orleans, the 8th Naval District headquarters announced that the Panamanian ship was one of three vessels attacked by enemy submarines in March.

A medium sized United States cargo vessel was attacked about midnight March 25. One or two torpedoes were fired, but missed.

On the night of March 23, the Navy said, a large American ship sighted a hostile submarine in the Atlantic "close to the coast" and missed running it down by about 30 feet. The submarine gave chase for about an hour, but never got close enough to shoot.

Both vessels put in at Texas ports.

Flames broke out on the after deck of the Panamanian ship almost immediately after the attack began. "We kept running under shelling from the submarine for perhaps 30 minutes until a shot crippled our

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steering gear," Chief Engineer T. J. McTaggart, 29, Medford, Mass., said. "When this occurred, we stopped and prepared to abandon ship."

The three life rafts and the one boat were put over, but the latter was almost swamped by a shell explosion that killed the first mate and sprayed the occupants with steel.

Vessel Being Repaired.

The raider continued firing and did not leave the scene until two star shells, presumably fired by a United States Navy ship off the coast, cast a faint illumination on the water.

Survivors said one seaman leaped overboard to escape the flames and was killed by a shark.

Arthur Lauman, 50-year-old water tender-fireman, who escaped by climbing a smoldering rope ladder to the deck, was praised by Mr. McTaggart for the manner in which he remained at his post. One of the first shells carried away the smokestack and a piece of a broken steam line fell into the fireroom.

"He just got it out of the way and went ahead with his job as though nothing had happened," the engineer said.

The vessel, pock-marked from one end to the other and with more than 20 feet of water in her forehold, when it arrived here is being repaired.

APR 8 1942

OREGON LAUNCHES SHIP EVERY 6 DAYS

New Yard Applies Mass Production Methods to Liberty Freighters.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 7.—(AP) A 10,000-ton Liberty freighter every six days—that's how fast one shipyard is helping to build our bridge of ships to the warfronts.

For any shipyard in the United States that would be a proud record. For the Oregon Shipbuilding Corp., it5s an industrial miracle.

Edgar Kaiser, Oregon shipbuilding's head man, never thought about building ships until the war in Europe was well under way. He was a builder of dams—Boulder and Grand Coulee. Now he's showing veteran shipbuilders how to apply mass production methods to their industry.

The first Liberty EC-1 was launched at Oregon Shipbuilding last Sept. 27. Today No. 26 slid into the Williamette river. That total from an 11-way yard, probably equals the number of Liberties turned out by all other yards combined, says O. Alexander Mechlin, resident U. S. Maritime commission engineer.

Company men say the organizing genius of the boss—they mean Kaiser—is the major factor. He took 30,00 men—most of whom, like himself, never had worked on a ship—and whipped them into a fireball production unit in less than 12 months.

Kaiser's experts have studied the EC-2 from stem to stern for production speed, Mechlin says, and have developed pre-assembly to a point unparalleled in other yards.

Commander Charles Hibbard supervisor of Navy shipbuilding in Oregon, the man who awarded Oregon Shipbuilding one of the first three "E" pennants on the Pacific coast, said:

"The Kaiser men came into shipbuilding with a full knowledge of production methods but with little about shipbuilding. They had no preconceived notion about ship construction; no traditions, no prejudices to overcome. They just figured out the fastest way to put them together and did it."

Axis Nationals to Come To U. S. from Colombia

By the Associated Press.

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 7.—The government sent 170 male German nationals and three Italians to Buenaventura today, where they will board a boat for the United States. There they will await exchange for persons held in Axis countries.

Cuba To Commandeer Cattle

Havana, April 7 (AP)—President Fulgencio Batista tonight ordered the army to seize live stock on ranches if necessary to relieve an acute meat shortage in Havana and other cities of Cuba.

APR 8 1942

Mills to Shut Down.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 7 (A. P.).—The newspaper El Mundo said today that several large sugar mills would close shortly because the island's warehouses are jammed and a shortage of ships prevents moving the crop to the United States. El Mundo added that a large part of the crop might be lost as a result.

BOLIVIA AGREES TO SELL ALL HER COPPER TO U. S.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 7.—(AP) The Bolivian Foreign Office announced tonight that an agreement had been reached in Washington whereby the United States contracted to buy Bolivia's entire copper production which is expected to total 6,500 tons annually.

The contract with the U. S. Metals company also called for the acquisition of 1,800 tons of copper now on hand, and the deal was said to be similar to one between Chile and the United States.

U. S., Mexico In Accord On 6-point Plan

APR 8 1942

Designed to Aid Mexico's War Effort and Develop Its Resources.

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — The United States and Mexico tonight announced a six-point program designed to aid this country's war effort and develop the vast resources of the neighboring republic.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican foreign minister, in a joint statement climaxing a week of conference, outlined plans for:

The Six Points

1. Development of Mexican industry including construction of a steel and tin plate rolling mill with export-import bank credits;
2. Increasing the capacity of Mexican railways through addition of needed rolling stock—United States and Mexican experts already are surveying the country's rail system;
3. Studying the feasibility of constructing small cargo vessels with material and tools provided by the United States.
4. Construction of a high octane gasoline refinery in Mexico with United States equipment.
5. Streamlining procedure for handling priorities and allocations for Mexico based on Mexico's needs in relation to the war production effort of the United States.
6. Early conclusion of a reciprocal trade agreement between the two countries.

The program was announced on the eve of the departure of Dr. Padilla for New York after a series of conversations with Welles and other high government officials.

"In the short space of a few days," the joint declaration said, "we have agreed on a number of arrangements that not only will develop the economic life of Mexico and the United States but will greatly speed the war effort of the United States."

It was explained that the establishment of various industries in Mexico "to meet consumption needs and to supply goods required by the war effort in the United States" would be accomplished through cooperation of private investors and the Mexico government and that any further capital needed would be supplied by the export-import bank.

Canada Checking Up On Clothing Sales

Montreal, April 7 (AP)—Letters have gone out to men's clothing dealers throughout Canada asking for full information on sales, including names of all customers who have bought more than two suits since February 1.

A spokesman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board said the board was interested in collecting "any evidence possible on unnecessary buying or hoarding."

Mackenzie King Cites Need To Win Abroad

Canadian Prime Minister Says Battles Here Are Alternative In Broadcast

Ottawa, April 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said tonight the final battles might be fought on Canadian and United States soil unless the enemy is defeated abroad.

Speaking over a national network in the campaign for an affirmative result in the April 27 manpower plebiscite, he said a great offensive to cut the Atlantic and Pacific supply lines might be launched at any moment.

Defense of Canada is essential, but it is equally essential that Canada, a country which might need help as no other country ever needed it, must continue to do all it can to help other countries, he said.

APR 8 1942

Mine Sweeper Launched

80% of Succeeding Ship's Hull Assembled on Ways Few Hours Later

PORTLAND, Ore., April 7 (AP).—The U. S. S. Annoy, a mine sweeper, was launched by the Commercial Iron Works yesterday, and a few hours later 80 per cent of the hull of the succeeding vessel was on the ways.

The second vessel's hull had been built in sections, which were swung into place after the Annoy had entered the Williamette River.

NEW BUYING GROUP

South Africa Changes Its Purchasing Commission.

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—The Union of South Africa announced today that John Martin of Johannesburg would hereafter be the Union's purchasing commission in the United States, with the existing South African Purchasing Commission being abolished due to altered circumstances since the United States entered the war.

Mr. Martin will be assisted by a staff consisting of H. T. Andrews, at present assistant secretary in the Department of Defense; Emil Frank Horn, the Union's consul in New York, and Edwin Arthur Bambury, a member of the present purchasing commission. George Swingler, a member of the present commission, will be consultant and representative of the Director-General of War Supplies.

Durable Goods Output Will Halt by May 31

APR 8 1942

Nelson Sees Sharp Drop in Standard of Living —Optimistic Over Speed of Industry's Transition to War Work.

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP)—The manufacture of most consumers' durable goods will be halted for the duration of the war by May 31, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board reported today in announcing two imminent new orders—a civilian construction stop-order and a ban on the use of steel in hundreds of civilian articles.

Non-Defense Building Hit

These two actions, added to the swift succession of production curtailments and stoppages which will be almost complete by May 31, are of equal importance to "the winning of a major battle," Nelson told a press conference.

The building order will suspend non-defense construction and stop the use in building materials of war-essential metals, Nelson said. The steel order will not only prohibit the use of iron and steel in a multitude of common items, but also will ban the use of other metals and scarce plastics as substitutes.

The normally cautious Nelson gave an unexpectedly optimistic view of the speed and scope of industry's transition from peacetime gadget-making to the output of the implements of war.

"I am more pleased with the conversion effort at this time than at any time since I've been on the job," he said.

Civilian Economy To Get Leaner

The meaning of the transition to the average citizen is a "sound but lean" civilian economy, the production chief reported. "We don't know how lean it can be, but it will get leaner and leaner as time goes on."

The consumers' durable goods industries whose doom he sounded are those producing such characteristic elements of the American standards of living as automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other articles having a relatively long life. All the articles named are under stop-production orders.

"History will record whether we have moved too fast or too slow," Nelson said with reference to the sweeping change in this country's industrial complexion.

"It is worth bearing in mind that during the entire course of the first world war, not a single limitation order was issued which completely prohibited the output of any civilian product."

"In August of 1918, or a year and four months after the United States entered the war, an agreement was made between the automobile industry and the War Industries Board to limit the output of the auto industry for the second half of 1918 to a quarter of its normal output."

By comparison, an informal tabulation revealed that production already has been halted in five major industries and production stopped in 15 others.

Nelson acknowledged that "industrial casualties"—plants forced to shut down for inability to convert or for lack of materials—would be inevitable.

WPB's effort will be to make the casualties as few as possible, Nelson added, but he conceded that "the next two or three months will be a period of difficult adjustment for the nation in general and the industrial producers and employes engaged in the operations which are restricted."

Consumers will find that many items formerly easily obtainable will be entirely lacking or available only through rationing.

JONES ASSERTS RUBBER MAKING SHOWS NO LAG

APR 8 1942

Commerce Secretary Says Synthetic Program Has Been Speeded.

BATT'S TESTIMONY A SURPRISE

RFC Director Reveals That All Plants in Original Program Will Be Working in '42.

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, asserted today that there had been no delay in the development of synthetic rubber by the Government, adding that there were now engagements for domestic manufacturing facilities sufficient to produce more than 700,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually.

Testifying before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, Mr. Jones said that this rate of production could be readily increased if necessary but declared that "even with this production, civilians must conserve tires and rubber in order to meet our military needs."

"We have persistently worked at the problem of acquiring and producing rubber," he declared. "There has been no delay; on the contrary, the program has been pushed."

Replying to earlier testimony by William L. Batt, chief of the War Production Board's materials division, that Mr. Jones overruled in 1940 recommendations of the

defense commission for a 100,000-ton production program, the Secretary of Commerce declared that this program had in fact been met.

Contracts Let in 1941.

When the commission's recommendations were turned over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the fall of 1940, Mr. Jones said, there were many unsolved problems to be met, but by May 19, 1941, contracts were entered into for plants with a total capacity of 60,000 tons annually.

In addition, he said, the du Pont company is completing at Louisville a neoprene plant with a capacity of 10,000 tons, and the Government is now buying the plant.

Du Pont, he testified, has another plant at Deepwater, N. J., with a capacity of approximately 10,000 tons, and the Goodrich Rubber Company has a plant at Akron with a capacity of approximately 10,000 tons.

"Some of the other companies are making small amounts," he said, "so that the recommendations of Messrs. Batt & Stettinius (C. R. Stettinius Jr., formerly of the defense commission) was met."

Batt Testimony a Surprise.

Mr. Jones said that until he read the Batt testimony, he had thought the RFC was following the recommendations of the commission in the synthetic rubber program.

"Not only," he said, "did the RFC undertake to provide experimental manufacturing facilities recommended by Mr. Stettinius, but we have a much better stock pile of natural rubber on hand than it was contemplated we would have when Mr. Stettinius wrote the President September 12, 1940.

"Furthermore, there were plenty of unsettled questions delivered us by Mr. Batt. The members of his National Defense Council were themselves not in agreement on what to do or how to do it."

"Beyond question the whole process was in a state of flux. Any responsible Government department undertaking the building of synthetic rubber plants without first making a careful investigation of all these questions, would have been subject to very great criticism."

In written replies to questions submitted by the committee in advance of the hearing, Mr. Jones said that "the patent situation naturally prolonged the negotiations" and that "only recently was a satisfactory solution worked out for the pooling of all patents."

In Production this Year.

The Secretary of Commerce said that all of the plants in the original program would be in production this year, one before July 1, two before September 1 and one before the end of the year, "assuming materials are available as required."

"Were the Dutch and British reluctant to release stocks and raise percentage of the base quotas (before December 7), and why?" Mr. Jones was asked.

"I could not say they were reluctant to release stocks sufficient to provide the United States with a reasonable stockpile," he replied, "but apparently they did not want the quotas increased to such an extent that the post-war market would be seriously affected."

Mr. Jones said the nation's stockpile of natural rubber had increased from 40,143 long tons on December 31, 1940, to 342,101 long tons on March 20, 1942, including an increase of 87,045 tons since December 7, 1941.

On that date, he testified, a substantial amount of rubber was awaiting shipment, and "practically all of this rubber was

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Negroes Can Enlist in Navy

Knox Says They Will Be Accepted in Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—The navy announced today that Negro volunteers would be accepted for enlistment for general service as reservists in the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, with recruiting soon to get under way.

Eventually, Secretary of Navy Knox added at his press conference, small warships such as destroyers or patrol craft may be manned with Negro crews commanded by white petty officers and commissioned officers. As Negroes gain experience and qualify for higher ratings they will be made petty officers themselves, Col. Knox said, but for the present there is no plan to commission Negro officers.

The plan of opening up the navy and its auxiliary services to Negro recruits has been worked out after careful study, Col Knox said, and "the whole thing will be carried along in a cordial spirit of experimentation to make the maximum use of Negroes in the most effective way to avoid difficulties of racial character."

Negroes will get the same ratings and pay as white enlisted men and may be assigned to a variety of duty, including a special Negro outfit in the Marines, employment in navy yards, and work on construction crews, probably small outfits similar in purpose to the navy's construction battalions.

The navy announcement made clear that recruiting of Negroes for service in the messman branch is to continue without change or interruption.

Naval officials said that the same physical and mental entrance standards required of all navy personnel is to be required of Negroes.

As explained at the headquarters of the Third Naval District today, there has never been any regulation prohibiting the enlistment of Negroes in either the navy or the Coast Guard. It has been, instead, a matter of policy, and there have been but rare exceptions in both branches. The only capacity in which Negroes have served generally in the past has been as messmen.

Recruited as reservists, Negroes will be enlisted for a period to last until six months after the cessation of hostilities. White men, however, may also enlist as regulars, the term extending for six years if the man is over 21 years of age or until the day before his twenty-first birthday if he is under that age.

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Compromise Reached On War Profits Curb

Senate Approves Measure Providing for Renegotiation of High-profits Contracts—Administration Move to Block Labor Debate.

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP)—A modified measure for limiting war profits emerged from the Senate late today attached to the latest $19,212,773,260 appropriation bill.

Approved 40-21

Before it actually will apply to the billions of dollars of present and future contracts, the profit restriction faces further modification by a joint Senate-House committee that must adjust many differences between the two chambers over the huge wartime appropriation.

The provision—largely limited to authority to re-negotiate contracts which might yield unreasonable profits—was advanced as a compromise by administration leaders to avoid an assortment of proposed riders dealing with wartime labor problems, union dues, the flat 6 per cent profit limit voted by the House and the sliding scale limit of 2 to 10 per cent substituted by the Senate Appropriations committee.

The Senate approved it, 40 to 21, after hours of angry discussion and only after assurances that the Senate-House conference would have broad authority to rewrite the entire section if war production officials and congressional leaders can agree upon a new plan.

Senator Pepper (D-Fla) lost by a standing vote an attempt to suspend the rules in order to consider riders that would outlaw union dues on defense jobs and empower the President to freeze all prices and wages as of a certain date.

Then on a voice vote the Senate passed the appropriation. More than $18,000,000,000 of the funds would go to the Army, with most of this for expansion of the air force, including 31,070 additional airplanes. Funds also were provided to supply and house an army of 3,600,000 men by the end of this year.

The profits provision adopted by the Senate would grant the secretaries of war or navy or the maritime commission chairman authority to require that all future contracts and subcontracts in excess of $100,000 include an agreement for re-negotiation to eliminate excessive profits, and retention by the government of part of the payments to cover any profit refunds that might develop.

Still Opposed To Sales Tax, Says Roosevelt

CIO Officials Urge House Group to Reject Sales Proposal.

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WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today he was still not inclined toward a sales tax to help finance the war.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked at his press conference whether he had figured what his taxes would be under the Treasury's recommendations for $7,000,000,000 in new revenue, to be raised chiefly through increased personal and corporation income levies, excess profits levies and excise taxes.

He replied that he had not figured them for next year, that they were bad enough now.

"Do they incline you toward a sales tax?" he was asked.

No, he responded, in spite of personal hardships.

The President's view on a general sales tax—which has gained favor in some Congressional quarters as a substitute for the Treasury's recommendations — came at about the same time that CIO officials urged a House Committee to reject the sales proposal.

Philip Murray, CIO president, in a statement read to the Ways and Means Committee, strongly opposed a sales tax as inflationary and suggested that the corporation excess profits tax computations be revised to "remedy the vicious abuses on war contracts now being exposed by the committees of Congress."

Julius Emspak, general secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical and Machine Workers of America (CIO), proposed that federal personal income tax rates be placed "at or near" 100 per cent above the level of $100,000 annually.

That is more than we pay our President," he said. It is more than we pay our top military personnel; and there can be no sound case for any individual's claiming that he is worth more to the nation than, say, $100,000 per year."

W. P. Hobby, publisher of the Houston (Tex.) Post and former Texas governor, asked for special consideration for small businesses—particularly newspapers — which find their revenue dwindling.

Proposes Credit for Old Debts Paid

He proposed an income tax credit for money actually paid on debts incurred before Jan. 1, 1940, up to a maximum of 5 per cent of such indebtedness.

Hobby told the committee:

If you will allow in the new revenue law a credit for money actually paid on debts incurred prior to Jan. 1, 1940, by those businesses not enjoying war contracts, the credit not to exceed five per cent of the total debt in any one year, and to apply on that portion of income subject to surtaxes and or excess profits tax, I think you will have a formula which will not hurt the Treasury but really help it in the long run and at the same time prevent a sentence of death being passed on thousands of businesses in this country."

In the case of his own business, Hobby said that income taxes took 15 per cent of net earnings in 1937, 19 per cent in 1938 and 1939; 25 per cent in 1940, and 30 per cent in 1941.

"It is proposed to increase it to 65 or 70 per cent under Treasury proposals in the 1942 revenue bill, which would make it impossible to meet debt payments," he said. "The question is, gentlemen, whether these businesses shall be given tax relief which will enable them to remain in existence or whether the way shall be left open for a wave of foreclosures and bankruptcies. x x x

"I may point out that within one week two very old and once well established newspapers were forced to suspend publication. One, the Dallas Journal, is in my own state of Texas. It closed after nearly 40 years of continuous operation in the interest of Texas and the nation. The Kansas City Journal, an 84-year old newspaper, suspended a few days later.

"I am not arguing that taxes alone killed these newspapers, but a combination of taxes, rising costs and shrinking revenue did kill them their death is symptomatic. x x x

"We say to you gentlemen: Give Uncle Sam all our profits if he needs them, but leave us just enough of our earnings to pay a little bit on our debts so we may keep the sheriff away from our door."

Representative Knutson (R-Minn) observed that with shrinking lineage and rising production costs, the picture for newspapers is "very, very dark," and the publishing business is "going to be very, very hard."

Outside of "three or four newspapers"—the Washington Star, the Kansas City Star, the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune—"they will all have to be dipping into their invested capital pretty hard," Knutson added.

Knutson again suggested a national lottery to help raise new revenue but Hobby declined to comment on the proposal.

U.A.W. TO WAIVE PREMIUM PAY

APR 8 1942

CIO Union Demands Manufacturers Make 'Equal Sacrifices'

Roosevelt Informs Conference Extra Wages Curb Production

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, April 7—A war conference of United Automobile Workers (CIO) delegates tonight approved unanimously, by voice vote, an executive board recommendation that premium pay for week-end and holiday work be waived for the duration.

At the same time, the delegates, representing more than a half million workers in automobile and aircraft plants in the nation, demanded that manufacturers of war materials be compelled to make "equal sacrifices."

Reaffirms Pledge

Acceptance of the executive board's proposal to forego extra pay for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work except when such work constitutes a sixth or seventh consecutive working day followed a day-long session which at times became boisterous when opponents displayed reluctance to waive premium wages unless "excess profits" were banned war manufacturers by Congress or the Presi-

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dent.

Earlier President Roosevelt, in a letter to the conference, informed the U. A. W.-CIO that premium pay "puts a brake" on wartime production and "helps our enemies."

In adition to waiving premium pay, the conference reaffirmed a pledge to refrain from strikes or work stoppages and to submit all disputes to mediation for the war's duration, agreed to increase production by "all means available" and urged that arms plants be operated on a twenty-four-hour seven-day week basis through establishment of swing shifts."

The board submitted also what it termed a "victory through equality of sacrifice" program proposing wartime laws to limit family or individual incomes to $25,000 a year and war production profits to three per cent. on invested capital, in return for which, it said, labor would agree that all wages for time over forty hours a week be paid in special non-negotiatble defense bonds.

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Roosevelt's Letter

Mr. Roosevelt's letter, addressed to R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president, stated that "every factory and every shipyard should be working seven days a week, night and day.

"Of course, the relinquishment of doube time should not operate as a windfall to any employer or group of employers. We are asking sacrifices from no group for the selfish benefit of any other group. Total war demands total sacrifice for the common good."

In its "equality of sacrifice" program the board made the acceptance of non-negotiable defense bonds in lieu of overtime pay contingent on acceptance of nine other proposals.

Other Proposals

They were:

Legislation limiting profits on war production to 3 per cent. on actual capital invested.

Legislation permitting no individual or family to receive in dividends, salaries or from other sources more than $25,000 a year.

Rigid fixing of prices on food, rent, clothing and other necessities of life.

Rationing to insure fair distribution of available consumers' goods.

Adjustments to bring "real wages" to 1941 levels; increases in industries where "sub-standard (less than $1 an hour) wages exist.

A "guaranteed living wage" for dependents of persons in the armed forces.

Moratorium on debts of those in armed forces and those unemployed through conversion of industry.

Creation of a labor production division in the War Production Board to encourage suggestions for increasing war production.

Creation of an agency of Government, labor, industry and agriculture to "make plans for post-war adjustments."

Victor Reuther, the executive Board's Floor leader, declared in urging adoption of the program that "the board is leading with its chin."

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Urges "Some Sacrificing"

"If this is our war, we've got to do some sweating and sacrificing," he said. "Let's start a campaign to make this proposal a live, positive issue in this country. If we adopt it, we can go to Congress with clean hands."

George F. Addes, secretary, asserted the program was designed 'to put labor on the offensive," adding:

"You will get limitation of overtime pay whether you like it or not, because your friends in Washington have deserted you. You can't stop Congress now. The reactionaries, with their offensive program, are gaining momentum and by April 20 they will have gained enough to abrogate labor's rights."

The text of the President's letter:

"My dear Mr. Thomas:

"To preserve the rights of free men and women in the modern world, we must win this war which the Fascist Powers plotted and planned for many years.

"While we worked for peace, the Fascist Powers drove their people overtime, Sundays and holidays, to prepare for war. They got a jump on us, and before we could catch up with them, they deliberately launched their treacherous attack against us at Pearl Harbor.

"I am sure that no group of our people is more determined than our workers to match and master the totalitarian tyrants whose aim is to destroy the dignity of men and the rights of free labor.

Seven Day Week a Must.

"To overtake and outstrip Axis production, our munition factories and our shipyards must operate on a seven-day week. Every day must be a work day. That does not mean that every man must work seven days a week. That would slow up, rather than quicken, production. But it does mean that every factory and every shipyard should be working seven days a week, night and day. The war does not stop for Sundays and holidays.

"The provision in some union contracts requiring double time or other premium pay for week end and holiday work is quite understandable in peacetime. But in wartime it puts a brake on production. It causes factories to close on Sundays and holidays. It helps our enemies.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting concurrently with the American Federation of Labor, has wisely and patriotically recommended that double and premium time for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, when such days fall within the normal work week, be given up for the duration of the war and that these days be treated like any other day of the week. I am sure that with the knowledge that this policy will help expedite war production, it will have your wholehearted support. I am likewise sure that this policy, so understood, will commend itself to the rank and file of the American workers everywhere.

"Of course the relinquishment of double time should not operate as a windfall to any employer or group of employers. We are asking sacrifices from no group for the selfish benefit of any other group. Total war demands total sacrifice for the common good.

"It is the intention of the Government to renegotiate contracts with the employers wherever necessary to insure that the savings from the relinquishment of double or premium time go not to the employer but to the nation.

"Very sincerely yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Roosevelt Urges 48-hour Week

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Says Average Person Can Produce More at That Pace Than on 60-hour Basis.

Washington, April 7 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt declared today that the people of this country ought to examine and get into their heads the fact that an average person produces more in a forty-eight-hour week than when he works a sixty-hour week.

He made that statement during a press conference discussion which began with an inquiry whether any progress was being made on studies toward controlling both wages and profits.

Mr. Roosevelt said he thought these studies were coming along. To a request that he supply a clew to the direction they were taking, he aserted that he could and he hoped reporters would interpret correctly.

Finds Two Salient Factors.

Then he went on to say he had been thinking in terms of the average man, woman and child in the United States and that two salient factors stood out:

First, a person, in time of war, thinks a great deal, and rightly, about what it costs him and his family to live.

Second, an overwhelming majority of the people are patriotic and want to do all they can to turn out the things needed in the war.

As a corollary to these two points, the President said he had been giving some attention to studies of the output of the human being which have been made here, in England and in Europe since the world war, with reference to the number of hours per week which, over a period of time, turn out the most goods.

It was found, and it is generally agreed, he said, that the average person turns out more in forty-eight hours than in sixty.

Cites Ford on Working Hours.

It was at that point that he said the people should examine this and get it into their heads. He said he thought Henry Ford had said that any work over forty-eight hours, perhaps it was forty-four, did not count for an addition to production.

To a question whether he had considered the possibility of cash bonuses for workers turning out more pieces of work, the President said he was utterly opposed to this for peace time and in war time he thought people were going to turn out all they could anyway. He said he did not like the idea of a bonus for piece work.

He was reminded that he had told the United Automobile Workers Union in a letter that no employer should profit by employee relinquishment of double pay for week end and holiday work and he was asked whether he had in mind any way for implementing this position. Not specifically, he said.

AFL, CIO Chiefs Bury Hatchet; Pledge Peace

APR 8 1942

Promise Workers Will Stay On Job Until War Is Won—McNutt Deplores Anti-Union "Libels"

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) approves a proposal to forego extra pay for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work except when such work constitutes a sixth or seventh consecutive working day.—Story on Page 7.

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[By the Associated Press]

Pittsburgh, April 7—The chiefs of the AFL and CIO, appearing together on a public platform for the first time since the split in labor's ranks in 1936, renewed tonight a pledge of labor peace, promised that labor would stay on the job until the war is won and spoke out against those whom they charged were attacking labor.

The words of William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, were echoed by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, Government's representative at a joint AFL-CIO rally in Syria Mosque.

McNutt Deplores "Libels"

McNutt deplored what he termed "libels against labor" and declared that labor "by voluntarily waiving the right to strike, has assured the nation of uninterrupted production of war materials as far as labor is concerned."

In an address prepared for delivery, Green said:

"The workers of our country are performing production miracles every day. Give them the tools and the materials and they will produce everything America needs for victory."

Green charged that certain business interests and "high pressure propagandists" were claiming that America must abolish the forty-hour week, overtime pay, the union shop and the right to strike.

Grefen On 40-Hour Week

But, he said, President Roosevelt, War Production Director Nelson and heads of the army and navy "agree unanimously" that abolition of the forty-hour week would not add "a single hour of labor to war production . . . that overtime pay is necessary to meet higher living costs and provide an incentive to greater production . . . and that labor's voluntary surrender of the right to strike for the duration of the war is far more effective than any compulsory law could be."

Green introduced Murray as "my friend, my collaborator and fellow-American" in token, he said, of "this spirit of unity and cooperation" between the two labor organizations.

Murray On Labor Unity

Muuray in his prepared address said the presence of the AFL and CIO leaders on the same platform "tells beyond words that we know this is labor's war," and added:

"Labor stands together. . . . Labor is sick and tired of having its patriotism questioned. With their backs bent over their machines, their hearts and minds devoted to increased and increased production, the workers now look over their shoulders and find behind them with knife upraised, grous who would renew old attacks upon the workingman and his organizations."

Too Many Idle Machines

"Labor," Murray said, "wants the mills and factories going twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week and labor has shown the nation how we can get more metal scrap, how to produce more aluminum, how ao produce more airplanes by utilizing the auto industry, how to produce more copper.

"But labor is not satisfied. There are too many idle machines, and labor warns those 'business as usual' advocates that labor is going to place a sticker on every idle machine in this nation—a sticker that reads: This idle machine is helping Hitler."

MsNutt said, in his text, that while the workers were "loytlly pulling their weight in the war effort we are faced today with a stream of libels against labor in the press and in Congress."

Accusation Declared False

"These indictments," McNutt said, "are part of a campaign to arouse antagonism based on confusion and misunderstanding. It is the kind of attack against patriotic citizens that so often proved successful in weakening other countries to the advantage of the Axis powers."

". . . despite its clear record since Pearl Harbor, labor is accused of work stoppage while the country is under attack. The accusation is false."

Since labor gave the Government a pledge not to strike, McNutt said, not one authorized strike has been called and "even unauthorized strikes have been so rare as to be negligible."

In the War Zone

APR 8 1942

Trend of Anglo-Indian Crisis Is Likely to Influence Japanese Plans

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The Japanese bombing of Ceylon and cities on the Madras coast of India may or may not be preliminary to an attempt at invasion, but it patently does represent (1) an effort to disrupt strategic British supply stations and (2) terrorism which is calculated to drive the Indians into rejecting Britain's offer of Dominion status and refusing to support the war effort. Coincident with this rain of bombs, Japanese Premier Tojo has announced his country's intention to invade.

He has in effect warned the people of Hindustan to desert the British and join the Nipponese, lest "India suffer great calamities." Perhaps he spoke the truth, since invasion certainly is possible, but the fact that he is advertising his plans in advance is no recommendation for confidence.

Psychological Barrel-Spin.

You have seen the Japs at circuses spin barrels on their feet. Well, it strikes me that Gen. Tojo at the moment is lying on his back and doing some psychological barrel-spinning for its effect on the Anglo-Indian dispute.

Whether India is susceptible to this jugglery remains to be seen. As might be expected, the immediate reaction of the Indian press was the reverse of what Gen. Tojo wanted, the newspapers urging that the two parties iron out their differences and get together for defense.

That would seem to be sound advice, since an India divided against itself is an invitation for invasion. In addition, there is small doubt that Herr Hitler is urging the Japs to take the offensive either against India or Russia as a support to the German spring drive against the Bolshevists.

War on Two Fronts.

An attack on Siberia would compel the Russians to fight on two fronts at once—a terrific strain. An invasion of India would force the British to withdraw troops and equipment from Irak and Iran for use in Hindustan, thereby unguarding the gateway into the Middle East for the Nazis.

Either of these operations is possible at this moment. As this column pointed out some time ago, if the Japanese offensive against Australia went sour, the little men of the Rising Sun would turn to something else.

Their adventure in Australia has bogged down considerably, due to the fierce seasonal rains which have swept their bases on New Guinea, and to the destructive pummeling which has been handed them by the American and Australian air forces. As Australia's Army Misinter, Francis M. Forde, said yesterday:

"In spite of the continuing gravity of the Pacific situation, it is not unwise to say that Australia's position is distinctly easier than it was a couple of months ago."

Hitler's Preference.

Probably Hitler would prefer the attack on Siberia. His immediate problem is to bring the Russian offensive to a standstill, then hold the Reds, from the Baltic clear down to the Ukraine, while he tries to blast his way down into the Caucasus and on into the Middle East. Therefore, a Japanese assault on Siberia would be a Godsend to him.

In many ways, the Russian show would be attractive to the Japs. They know they must fight the Soviet sooner or later anyway.

They long have coveted the rich Amur basin and the Russian forces in the Vladivostok area have been Japan's greatest worry. The Nipponese are particularly fearful of the Red Air Force there, since it is near enough so that its bombers could play havoc with the flimsily built cities of the island empire.

However, much as the Japs would like to drive the Russians out of that area, the job presents difficulties which call for consideration. The Nipponese are said to have a million troops ready at the Siberian frontier, but the Bolshevists also reportedly have a large force of unknown number.

Quite likely the trend of the British-Indian crisis will have much influence on the Japanese plans.

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Phoney Stories of This War Were Circulated Widely in 1918

By GLADWIN HILL

LOS ANGELES, April 7.—(Wide World)—It is a pleasure to report that that American boy in the Japanese prison camp didn't have his tongue cut out after all. . .

You've probably heard the story around in the last few weeks—about the captured American soldier who wrote home that everything was jake, the food was good, etc., and added, "Please save the stamp on this letter for my collection"—and underneath the stamp were written the words "They have cut out my tongue."

Don't you believe it. . .

The story gained such currency in Nashville, Tenn., a few days ago, and people were so indignant when its truth was questioned, that The Nashville Tennessean, after its reporters had run down numerous trails on the story and found them all false, offered $1,000 for the original letter. Nobody has stepped up to claim it.

The same story circulated back during the first World war—about an American in a German prison camp. It's just one of those chestnuts that's so dramatic people like to believe it and get a thrill out of passing it on as truth. Makes 'em feel like insiders.

The Tennessean was informed by the government, incidentally, that no mail has been received from the men in Japanese prison camps.

Another one you've probably heard as fact is the one about the woman on the trolley car who said she hoped the war kept on forever because she was making so much money, and was promptly slapped by a man "for my son who was killed at Pearl Harbor," and again "for my son who was killed in the Philippines."

A lovely, touching story, but bunk. It broke out in half a dozen cities at the same time a few weeks ago. The fact that some of the cities didn't even have any trolley cars didn't bother the yarnmongers a bit.

On the Pacific coast, the leading current phoney war stories involve Japanese—the Japanese grocery clerk who was insulting to the American lady customer because "we'll be running California in two weeks." . . . The Japanese school child who refused to participate in air raid practice because his mother knew just when the raids were coming and would keep him home those days. . . The Japanese gardener who left his employers a farewell present—two gas masks.

—Churchill: Pro and Con—

APR 8 1942

Labor M.P. Gives Anti-Churchill View

Hits at 'Legend' Current in America—Says Britons Consider Prime Minister Paralyzed By Defense Psychology.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: What is behind the recent wave of criticism of Winston Churchill's government? Wide World asked two members of Parliament, representing opposing views, to explain the arguments for and against Churchill's leadership. Today a Labor M.P. presents the anti-Churchill viewpoint. Tomorrow a Conservative M.P. will offer the pro-Churchill view).

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By ANEURIN BEVAN

Labor M. P. for the BBW Vale Division of Monmouthshire

Written for Wide World

LONDON, April 6.—I am told there is a legend in America. The legend is that the premiership of Winston Churchill and Britain's will to continue the war to final victory are so closely bound together that if one goes, the other goes with it.

An Illusion of Distance

This is either an illusion of distance, a by-product of wartime censorship or the result of the vividness of American reporting. Probably it is the result of all three.

I suspect the legend is supported by an older one which has even less to justify it.

This is the story—even Churchill now believes it—that his was the solitary voice raised in British politics for a stand to be made against the menace of Fascism.

Like most legends, it is a fairy story with just enough fact to give it verisimilitude and a strong dash of self-interest to keep it growing.

In recent broadcasts, Churchill was careful to make a reference to it, like a good shopkeeper who keeps his best exhibit in the front center of the window.

However, it is bad business to floodlight a doubtful article. Blemishes in this particlar one are already being pointed out, and I should not be surprised if it is withdrawn to a less conspicuous position.

There is no tendency in Britain to belittle Churchill's contribution during the critical days of 1940. He gave authentic and immortal expression to the dogged spirit of the British when they had their backs to the wall.

Did Not Create That Spirit

But let us be quite clear even about that. He did not create the spirit. He expressed it. If he had not done so, he would not have lasted a day.

In social affairs, people think that because water comes through a tap, it comes from it. So they thing that their public spokesmen are sources of power and not only its expression.

The British people thought Churchill grand when he had his back to the wall. Now they are beginning to think he is leaning against it. And they can't see how the war can be won that way.

Churchill's oratory, which was the main source of his power, is now likely to weaken him. Rolling periods and heroic calls for what turns out to be unheroic action begins to pall and even look ridiculous, like a little man strutting about in a big man's clothes.

So Churchill, who was so short a time ago Britain's pride, is coming to be regarded by many as the chief source of her humiliation, and I have yet to hear of a statesman who survived that role.

Chief Criticism of Churchill

The chief criticism of Churchill falls under two heads: one is that as prime minister he is not trying to do his job, and second that as defense minister it would be better if he didn't try.

Take the first. For many months the country has been calling upon the Prime Minister to reconstruct his government on lines which disregard claims of party machines. He answered at first by saying he couldn't see anything wrong with his government or his policy and that he would not change either.

Outside himself and members of his government, nobody of any importance agreed with him. The press condemned him and Parliament kept up a daily criticism. People grumbled.

Altogether the situation is extremely unhelpful to the war spirit of any nation. In a fit of angry petulance, the Prime Minister challenged a vote of confidence, which he obtained with ridiculous unanimity.

All it proved was that the House of Commons had a greater sense of responsibility than the prime minister.

Within a few weeks Churchill had to reconstruct his government. His incapacity to realize the seriousness of his position was soon shown by the steps he thought it necessary to take.

He tried to persuade Sir Stafford Cripps to take a minor position and then a few days later was compelled by the force of public opinion to take him into the War Cabinet and make him leader of the House of Commons.

The only other step of importance was to dismiss Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor Party, from the government entirely, a move which could only be justified if fundamental changes were intended. Greenwood is a much-liked person, and his removal in the circumstances has only irritated labor without impressing the country.

In some of his minor appointments, Churchill has shown either weakness or ignorance of the political situation, or both.

For many months he has fumbled with the ministry of production, vacillating from refusal to have one at all to the creation of a pretentious facade which failed to conceal the fact that no real change had occurred in the allocation of functions of ministry.

Behaves Like Stiff-Necked Tory.

In the main lines of his domestic policy, Churchill differs in not the slightest regard from Chamberlain. He behaves like a stiff-necked tory with the result that workers' support of tht government is dangerously undermined.

He still retains it because men like Ernest Bevin remain in the government, but their reputation is beginning to suffer from the association, and while they may be able to carry official labor with them, they might not long be able to pledge cooperation of rank and file.

The best description of Churchill as Defense Minister is given by the military record t odate. Much of it was inescapable by any man and there is no tendency to blame Churchill for all of it.

But he fails to inspire confidence in his assessment of the military situation because events quickly falsify his predictions as in the last campaign in North Africa.

Also his frequent references to the possibility of invasion cause British people to believe he is paralyzed by a defense psychology against which he periodically reacts by an ill-thought-out attack.

So it is not because the will to victory of the British people is weakening that Churchill is not so strong as he was.

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It is because they, the British people, feel he is not fighting the war so robustly as he did. If he falls, America should bear this in mind and fear no weakness here.

The best thing I could say of Churchill is that he would prefer to have it that way.

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Churchill: Pro and Con

APR 8 1942

Conservative Offers Pro-Churchill View

Says Churchill's Fall Would Be Great Nazi Victory—Quotes Al Smith: 'You Can't Beat Somebody With Nobody.'

(EDITOR'S NOTE: What do Britishers think of Winston Churchill's leadership? In view of recent criticism of his government, Wide World asked two members of Parliament, of opposing views, to explain the arguments for and against the Prime Minister. Yesterday a Labor M. P., Aneurin Bevan, gave the anti-Churchill viewpoint. Today a Conservative M. P. offers the pro-Churchill view. Lieutenant Kerr, like Churchill, is half-American; his father was Henry S. Kerr of Long Island, N. Y.).

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BY FLIGHT LIEUTENANT HAMILTON W. KERR
CONSERVATIVE M.P. FOR OLDHAM
(Written for Wide World)

LONDON, April 7—Why is it that the critics of government, when denouncing its ministers, its policies, and its conduct of the war, always hastily add: "Of course, I'm not attacking Winston. I want him to remain as prime minister."

Answer is Simple

Incongruous, you may say. How can a Prime Minister be good and the government bad? I think the answer is simple. The Prime Minister has the immeasurable asset of having been right about Hitler.

During those years in the thirties when people said Hitler was bluffing, that the German people never again would be able to face the horrors of blockade, that war would mean an end of civilization, Churchill stood up almost alone in Commons, and from a corner seat below the gangway made those historic speeches telling an incredulous world of the growing evil in its midst.

It was like the tolling of a great warning bell on a sleepy Summer afternoon. Gradually its deep insistence caused passersby to pause, listen and read its message.

Then when the time of testing came, he had the courage to tell the truth. Democracy is supposed to like soft words, but no free people ever responded more generously to the promise of blood, toil, tears and sweat.

Politicians had forgotten that people will slave and sacrifice for a great ideal and like it. That is why Beveridge in a recent article in the Times called for "political suicide squads," men who will give up ambition and hopes of a career rather than compromise with their principles.

Patriotism Roused by His Oratory

Nor will the people of Britain readily forget the Prime Minister's gift of words. In the years after the last war it became fashionable to decry oratory as "the harlot of the arts."

But these critics had forgotten that in time of war, words and ideas they express can be as valuable as many squadrons of fighters.

During the battle of Britain when the German bombers were droning over our countryside day after day, the Prime Minister's speeches roused the fires of patriotism to white heat.

I remember being in an RAF mess in South England on the day France fell. Few of us cared to speak. For years we had been taught to believe the loss of channel ports was one of the most terrible disasters war could bring us.

An older generation still talked of the awful days of March, 1918, when it seemed as if our armies would be separated from the French and the channel ports must fall.

Somebody switched on a radio. The Prime Minister was speaking. By the time he finished, each of us felt like we had drunk a bottle of champagne. People laughed. A new look had come into their eyes. We felt ready for the worst.

The Prime Minister has the instinct of a great military leader who shows himself to the troops in the front line where the battle is the hardest.

Thus indomitable Clemenceau clambered through the mud of trenches to talk to the Poilus in 1918, and thus Churchill walked through the rubble and debris of

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our cities on the mornings after great aerial bombardments.

You speak of the past, you may say, but what of the future?

Can Churchill bring Britain to victory?

I believe so. The fact is that no living statesman at present in office knows as much about war as Churchill.

Too Big Not to Have Faults

Critics say he is autocratic and headstrong and he will not listen to his advisers. But of course he has his faults. He is too big not to have big faults. But refusal to listen to advice is certainly not one of them.

The Prime Minister has listened to all of the wisest criticisms. He has appointed a leader of Commons. He has increased the number of members in the War Cabinet who have no departmental duties. He has not appointed a Minister of Defense for the good reason that the Prime Minister must be master in his own house and a Minister of Defense would in many respects enpoy greater powers than the Prime Minister.

Once before in British history a similar occasion arose. Lloyd George asked for a Minister of Defense in Asquith's cabinet. Asquith refused. When Lloyd George succeeded him, he quickly forgot all about the idea of a Defense Minister.

On the conduct of the war, Churchill certainly has strong views. But then from his earliest days as a newspaper correspondent in Cuba to those fateful hours in August, 1914, when he brought the British fleet fully prepared to battle stations, he has studied the rules and lessons of warfare.

His vision lies in the fact he thinks of war in a global sense. In the front line the soldier sees only his sector of the front. One commander reports enemy tanks are breaking through and there is a shortage of anti-tank guns. Another asks what happened to fighter squadrons because dive bombers are mercilessly pounding his troops. But at the base, the commander-in-chief takes in the entire battle at a glance. Colored pins show him the positions of his tank divisions moving up to counter attack, others show interceptor fighters his troops cannot for the moment see, gunning vital supply lines of the enemy.

Sees Battle as Whole

It is the strength of Winston Churchill that he sees the battle as a whole and never allows public clamor to move him from the main strategy.

And finally, no one in Commons can seriously challenge him either as a personality or a master of parliamentary forms. Nobody carries such heavy guns.

His opponents often seem like light scouting craft trying to zigzag within range to launch torpedoes in some vital spot. Then great broadsides crash and rumble and attackers retire behind the smoke screen of protective verbiage.

If the ranks of opposition can show no potential rival to the prime minister, can the front government bench suggest a likely successor? Two names come to mind, Sir Stafford Cripps and Anthony Eden.

Cripps certainly soared like a rocket into the political sky.

Napoleon had an excellent maxim, that in war the unexpected always happens.

Certainly three years ago not even the most daring or imaginative of political prophets would have suggested Cripps would be the leader of Commons in the Spring of 1942.

Expelled by his own party for advocacy of a popular front, the Bete Noire of Tories on account of his extreme political views, this reserved, aloof, almost ascetic man was respected for the legal skill which earned him $120,000 a year at the bar but was considered to be the last of the field at Westminster.

He owes his present reputation to two facts: first, he was ambassador in Moscow when Germany attacked Russia and the public therefore was tempted to believe he was responsible for the present alliance.

Second is the admirable broadcast he gave on his return.

He now faces the greatest task of his life in India. No Grand National favorite approaching Beechers Brook ever was more closely watched by thousands of anxious eyes than Cripps at New Delhi.

If he clears the fence the shout of applause will crack the skies. If he fails, well . . .

Lacks Mass Appeal

For my own part, I believe the man, with all his gifts, lacks mass appeal. He could never be the war leader that Churchill is.

And then there is Eden. Admired for his courage, his high-minded-ness popular with all shades of opinion, the gift of stirring the heart and imagination by the spoken word is not his—a gift which Churchill enjoys above all men.

I feel the position of the Prime Minister is sound. His prestige certainly suffered with military disasters. If ever he fell, I believe Hitler would have won his greatest victory of the war. But Churchill has only yielded the forward political defenses. The main position still holds—a base for vigorous counter-attack. And I do not believe the great guns will long be silent.

After all, was it not Al Smith who coined the wise saying of politics—"You can't beat somebody with nobody."

MADRAS--FIRST ADD AIR ALARM X X X INDIAN PORT.

IN THE RAIDS ON VIZAGAPATAM YESTERDAY, 400 MILES NORTH OF MADRAS ON THE EAST COAST, NOT MORE THAN TEN JAPANESE PLANES TOOK PART.

THE CIVIL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY SAID.

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ONLY HALF A DOZEN WERE IN THE RAID AT COCANADA.

THE DAMAGE AT VIZAGAPATAM, SITE OF A BRITISH NAVAL BASE, WAS LIGHT AND ONLY A FEW CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED AT COCANADA.

THE FACT THAT SUCH A SMALL NUMBER OF PLANES RAIDED THE INDIAN MAINLAND ATTESTED TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH DEFENSES AT COLOMBO, CEYLON, WHERE 27 JAPANESE PLANES WERE REPORTED DESTROYED AND 30 OTHERS DAMAGED THE DAY BEFORE.

KUIBYSHEV-[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (ORIGINAL) XXX IN TURKEY.

MEANWHILE, THE ADVENT OF SPRING IN THE SOUTH WAS SIGNIFIED WITH THE DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST GROUP OF TANKERS LADEN WITH FUEL AND LUBRICATING OIL FROM THE CAUCASIAN PORT OF BAKU FOR ASTRAKHAN AT THE MOUTH OF THE VOLGA.

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THE ICE HAS MELTED IN THE LOWER VOLGA, PERMITTING THE IMPORTANT CASPIAN AND VOLGA WATER ARTERY TO DO ITS SHARE IN SUPPLYING SOVIET ARMIES.

WASHINGTON - ADD MRS. EVATT - xx AMERICAN "

MRS.EVATT WAS BORN IN OTTUMWA,IA., THE DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS.SAMUEL SHEFFER. SHE HAD JUST REACHED THE WALKING STAGE WHEN HER FAMILY MOVED TO THE LAND "DOWN UNDER."

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HELD BY MRS.EVATT, RECENTLY ARRIVED HERE WITH HER HUSBAND WHO IS ACTING MINISTER FOR AUSTRALIA, A REPORTER TOLD OF HEARING A RADIO BROADCAST FROM NEW YORK IN WHICH A SPEAKER URGED AUSTRALIAN GIRLS "TO BE NICE TO OUR BOYS, BUT DON'T MARRY ALL OF 'EM."

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THAT PROMPTED MRS.EVATT TO LAUGHTER, BUT WHEN ANOTHER REPORTER SAID OBJECTION HAD COME FROM A HIGH RANKING CHURCH OFFICIAL THAT THE BOYS WERE IN AUSTRALIA TO FIGHT, NOT TO GET MARRIED, SHE BECAME SERIOUS.

"IT WILL BE VERY IMPORTANT IN THE FUTURE FOR AUSTRALIA AND THIS COUNTRY TO HAVE MUCH IN COMMON--TO RETAIN THEIR CLOSE ASSOCIATION," SHE DECLARED. "WE HAVE A WAY OF LIFE MORE ALIKE THAN ANY TWO OTHER COUNTRIES FIGHTING IN THIS WAR."

THE EVATTS ARRIVED HERE BY AIR ON THE EVE OF THE DEPARTURE FOR CAIRO OF RICHARD CASEY, THE FORMER AUSTRALIAN MINISTER WHO IS NOW BRITAIN'S MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST. THEY ALSO EXPECT TO VISIT CANADA AND LONDON BEFORE RETURNING TO AUSTRALIA.

MRS.EVATT, A TALENTED MODERN ARTIST, IS INTERESTED ESPECIALLY IN THE PART AMERICAN WOMEN ARE TAKING IN THE WAR PROGRAM, BECAUSE IN AUSTRALIA SHE IS THE LIAISON BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WOMEN'S AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL SERVICE, DUBBED THE "WANS."

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LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-A SUCCESSOR TO THE STARS AND STRIPES--LUSTY JOURNAL OF THE FIRST AEF IN FRANCE--WILL BEGIN PUBLICATION NEXT WEEK FEATURING NEWS FROM HOME FOR BOYS OF THE SECOND AEF IN BRITAIN.

THE EIGHT-PAGE TABLOID WEEKLY WILL BE UNDER ONE EJITORSHIP OF MAJOR E.M.LLEWELLYN OF TACOMA, WASH. LIEUT.MARK T.MARTIN, JR., OF THE DES MOINES REGISTER, WILL BE MANAGING EDITOR.

THE PAPER WILL PROVIDE A LIBERAL SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES COMIC STRIPS--WHICH PROBABLY ARE WHAT THE AMERICAN TROOPS MISS MOST IN BRITISH PAPERS.

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THERE WILL BE NO ADVERTISING. SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE HANDLED ON AN ARMY UNIT BASIS.

THE STAFF STILL IS INCOMPLETE BUT IN ADDITION TO MAJOR LLEWELLYN, WHO WILL BE BOTH EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER, AND LIEUT.MARTIN, WHO WILL HAVE CHARGE OF THE EDITORIAL SIDE, IT WILL INCLUDE TECHNICAL SERGEANT G.K.HODENFIELD, OF IOWA CITY; AND STAFF SERGEANTS RUSSELL JONES, ST.PAUL PIONEER PRESS AND ST.PAUL DISPATCH; AND BEN F.PRICE, DES MOINES REGISTER.

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PEARL HARBOR,T.H.,APRIL 7-(AP)-TWENTY-FOUR NAVY CROSSES WERE PRESENTED TODAY "FOR EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE, COOLNESS AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" UNDER FIRE.

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THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET, ON THE DECK OF A BATTLE-SHIP.

"HOU OFFICERS AND MEN ASSEMBLED XXX HAVE WON THE ADMIRATION OF ALL YOUR SHIPMATES AND THE ENTIRE NATION," ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID. "IT IS PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATE THAT THIS CEREMONY OF MEDAL AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED AND HEROIC SERVICE SHOULD TAKE PLACE ON THE DECK OF THIS VETERAN SHIP."

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ONE OF THOSE HONORED ALSO RECEIVED A GOLD STAR "FOR SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKING XXX AN ENEMY SUBMARINE" FROM THE AIR THREE DAYS AFTER THE JAPANESE ASSAULT ON HAWAII. HE IS LIEUT.CLARENCE E.DICKINSON,JR., 26, OF WILMINGTON,N.C.

ALL OF THOSE HONORED WENT THROUGH THE DEC.7 ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR. TWO WERE MARINES.

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THE NAVY HAS WAITING 23 OTHER CROSSES FOR MEN WHOSE WORK HAS BEEN DEEMED OUTSTANDING.

LIEUT.DICKINSON WAS GIVEN THE NAVY CROSS FOR BAILING OUT OF HIS BURNING PLANE DEC.7, MAKING HIS WAY TO HEADQUARTERS AND TAKING UP ANOTHER PLANE TO AID IN THE BATTLE WITHOUT EVEN TELLING HIS SUPERIORS OF HIS INITIAL HAZARDOUS EXPERIENCE. #

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OTTAWA, APRIL 7-(AP)-THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD TONIGHT PLACED CONTROL OF ALL TELEPHONES IN CANADA UNDER SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR JAMES STEWART.

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THE ORDER PLACED PRIORITIES IN THIS SEQUENCE:

(1) ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE ARMED SERVICES, PRODUCERS OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES OF WAR AND DEFENCE PROJECTS AND OF GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER SERVICES AND AGENCIES RELATED TO THE WAR PROGRAM OR TO THE DEFENCE OF CANADA;

(2) REQUIREMENTS ESSENTIAL FOR THE WELFARE OF CIVIL LIFE IN THE COMMUNITY AND THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

(3) OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENTS;

(4) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

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OTTAWA, APRIL 7-(AP)-J.H.BERRY, MOTOR VEHICLE CONTROLLER IN THE CANADIAN MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, SAID TONIGHT THAT IN THE FUTURE EVEN ESSENTIAL AUTOMOBILE USERS WILL FIND IT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO BUY A NEW CAR BECAUSE THE LAST CIVILIAN CAR LEFT THE ASSEMBLY LINE ABOUT APRIL 1 AND THERE NOW ARE ONLY ABOUT 4,000 IN THE RESERVE "BANK".

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OTTAWA, APRIL 7-(AP)-JAMES MCC.STEWART, CANADIAN COAL ADMINISTRATOR, SAID TODAY HARD COAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE TO BE CARRIED TO CANADA MAINLY BY RAIL IN COMING WEEKS BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF LAKE VESSELS.

STEWART SAID THE GREATER DEPENDENCE ON RAIL TRANSPORT WILL NOT RESULT IN A HARDSHIP FOR CONSUMERS AND THAT ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO USE EVERY LAKE SHIP AVAILABLE FOR COAL SHIPMENTS LATER IN THE YEAR.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., APRIL 7-(CP)-AFTER HITCH-HIKING SOME 3,000 MILES FOLLOWING REJECTION BY [illegible] BRANCH OF THE ARMED SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES, LAWRENCE WILSON, 19, OF LOS ANGELES, TODAY IS SERVING WITH THE CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS AS A SOLDIER CLERK HERE.

WILSON, WHOSE 26-YEAR-OLD BROTHER WAS KILLED BY THE JAPANESE AT PEARL HARBOR, WAS REJECTED IN THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF WEAK EYES. THEN HE READ ABOUT ROBERT DU MONTE OF PHILLIPS, WIS., A VETERAN OF THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH ARMIES, JOINING THE FORESTRY CORPS HERE AND HE FOLLOWED SUIT, MAKING THE LONG TRIP IN FOUR DAYS.

WILSON WAS INTRODUCED AROUND BARRACKS HERE BY SGT. DU MONTE, NOW IN THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

OTTAWA, APRIL 7-(CANADIAN PRESS)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT SOME CONTROL MIGHT BE PLACED OVER CATTLE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES AS A RESULT OF A DROP IN DELIVERIES TO CANADIAN MARKETS.

AT TORONTO, THE CATTLE TRADE SLOWED TO SUCH A SNAIL'S PACE THAT SALES WERE TOO FEW TO ESTABLISH QUOTATIONS.

TWO FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE SITUATION: THE UNITED STATES MARKET IS ATTRACTIVE, AND CANADIAN PACKERS HAVE BEEN OFFERING LOWER PRICES IN THE BELIEF CURRENT LIVE WEIGHT QUOTATIONS ARE HIGHER THAN WARRANTED UNDER THE PRICE CEILING ON BEEF.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD HAS HELD THAT RETAIL MEAT PRICES MUST BE AT OR UNDER THE CEILING. THE BOARD'S OFFICIALS HAD NO STATEMENT, BUT IT WAS KNOWN THEY WERE STUDYING THE SITUATION.

OTTAWA, APRIL 7-(AP)-SGT. WILBERT GEORGE REID WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. W.C. REID, RESIDES AT 425 E. PIPER AVENUE, FLINT, MICH., WAS REPORTED MISSING IN AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

PILOT OFFICER WILLIAM LITTLE CALDER JONES, WHOSE WIFE RESIDES AT BALTIMORE, MD. (EARLCOURT APTS), PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, IS NOW REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR.

AN ATLANTIC SEABOARD AIR CORPS FIELD, APRIL 7-(AP)-A LIGHT-WEIGHT, PORTABLE AIR FIELD IN THE FORM OF A METAL "LANDING MAT," WHICH CAN BE LAID DOWN IN TWO DAYS OR LESS FOR EMERGENCY USE, WAS EXHIBITED TODAY BY THE ARMY ENGINEER CORPS AND AIR FORCES.

ITS USE REQUIRES ONLY A PIECE OF FLAT LAND 3,000 FEET LONG AND 150 FEET WIDE WITH REASONABLY GOOD TERRAIN FOR "APPROACH" PURPOSES SURROUNDING IT.

UNLIKE A MAT KNOWN AS THE MARSTON STRIP, WHICH WAS TESTED SUCCESSFULLY DURING ARMY MANEUVERS IN NORTH CAROLINA LAST FALL, THE NEW TYPE CONSISTS ONLY OF A FRAMEWORK OF BARS AND RODS.

PART OF IT IS BEING MANUFACTURED BY A MIDWESTERN COMPANY WHICH, HERETOFORE, HAS MADE TRAYS FOR ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS. IT WEIGHS ONLY 1.9 POUNDS A SQUARE FOOT, OR 450 TONS FOR THE ENTIRE STRIP.

THE MARSTON STRIP, MUCH HEAVIER, IS IN FACT A FULL METAL LANDING PATH WHICH CAN BE USED EVEN IN SWAMPLANDS. THE BAR-AND-ROD TYPE, WHILE IT CAN BE LAID EFFECTIVELY ON MUDDY GROUND WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD NOT SERVE AS AN AIRFIELD, IS TOO LIGHT FOR USE ON MUSHY TERRAIN.

TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE NEW TYPE IS THE FACT THAT GRASS, GROWING

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UP BETWEEN THE BARS AND RODS, CAN SCREEN IT AGAINST ENEMY OBSERVATION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANES A FEW WEEKS AFTER IT HAS BEEN LAID.

THE MAT IS DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR RELATIVELY LIGHT PLANES--OBSERVATION, LIGHT ATTACK AND PURSUIT SHIPS. ARMY OFFICERS SAID THE SPEED WITH WHICH IT CAN BE ASSEMBLED MADE IT A LIKELY INSTALLATION ON BEACHES OR IN THE DESERT.

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"THE SUCCESS OF THE TESTS OF THIS NEW 'VEST POCKET' RUNWAY," SAID A TYPED DESCRIPTION DISTRIBUTED BY THE ARMY, "MAY WELL OBVIATE THE COMPLETE DEPENDENCE OF AN INVADING FORCE ON SEA-BORNE AIR TRANSPORT."

TWO OTHER TYPES OF PORTABLE LANDING STRIPS ARE IN PREPARATION FOR TESTING. ONE, THE SOMERFELD TRACK, IS IN WIDE USE BY THE BRITISH.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS HAS BEEN AWARDED TO COLONEL EUGENE L.EUBANK FOR HIS LEADERSHIP OF A MASS FLIGHT OF FOUR ENGINE BOMBERS OVER A 10,000-MILE ROUTE FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS LAST FALL.

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EUBANK, A NATIVE OF MANGUM, OKLA., ACCOMPLISHED THE FLIGHT BETWEEN OCTOBER 17 AND NOVEMBER 19 WITHOUT INJURY OR ACCIDENT TO ANY OF THE PLANES OR THEIR CREWS. THE BOMBERS WERE TAKEN OUT OF THE PHILIPPINES AFTER THE JAPANESE DESTROYED THE USEFULNESS OF THEIR BASES, AND HAVE BEEN FIGHTING SINCE IN JAVA AND AUSTRALIA.

WHEN THE AWARD TO EUBANK WAS RECOMMENDED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN DECEMBER BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID THAT "IN ACCOMPLISHING THIS DIFFICULTY FLIGHT, COL.EUBANK DISPLAYED SUPERIOR AIRMANSHIP, EXCELLENT LEADERSHIP, UNUSUAL ABILITY, AND AN ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MANY INTRICATE DETAILS INVOLVED."

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD CONFERRED THE FIRST ARMY DECORATIONS ON TWO MARINES FOR "GALLANTRY IN ACTION" IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE MEN, PRIVATE CHARLES R.GREER, 22, OF TURTLE CREEK, PA., AND PRIVATE ALEXANDER KATCHUCK, 25, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., RECEIVED SILVER STARS FROM THE HERO OF CORREGIDOR FOR RESCUING WOUNDED MEN IN A TRUCK WHICH HAD BEEN ABANDONED DURING ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 29, 1941.

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THE CITATIONS SAID THAT THE TWO MARINES, "DISREGARDING FALLING BOMBS AND HOSTILE AERIAL MACHINE GUNNING, AND CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH THE COMPLETION OF THEIR VOLUNTARY MISSION," FOR WHICH THEY HAD ABANDONED THEIR OWN SHELTER AND SAFETY, DROVE THE TRUCK TO ITS DESTINATION AND OBTAINED ITS MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR THE INJURED.

GREER'S PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.STEPHEN M.GREER LIVE AT HUGHSON, CALIF. THE NAVY GAVE NO DETAILS OF KATCHUCK'S PARENTS RESIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7-(AP)-ASSIGNMENT OF COLONEL HAROLD L.GEORGE, A NATIVE OF SOMERVILLE, MASS., TO SUCCEED BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT OLDS IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES FERRY COMMAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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GEORGE, FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE WAR PLANS DIVISION OF THE AIR STAFF, ALREADY HAS TAKEN OVER THE COMMAND, FREEING OLDS FOR TRANSFER TO A NEW ASSIGNMENT OF AN UNDISCLOSED NATURE.

THE FERRY COMMAND, ORGANIZED 10 MONTHS AGO WITH OLDS IN CHARGE, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DELIVERY OF WAR PLANES FROM FACTORIES TO ARMY BASES AND FOREIGN NATIONS ALLIED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID ITS OPERATIONS NOW WERE ON A LARGER SCALE THAN THOSE OF THE COMMERCIAL AIR LINES.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, APRIL 7-(AP)-THE FIRST AND ONLY AMERICAN SERVING WITH THE FREE FRENCH AIR CORPS IS LIEUT. CHARLES F. STEHLIN, 20, SON OF A WORLD WAR ACE OF THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE.

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STEHLIN'S HOME IS IN MIAMI, FLA., WHERE HIS FATHER, COL. STEHLIN, STILL LIVES.

WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT IN 1939 HE WAS IN LAS PALMAS. HE WENT TO FRANCE, JOINED AN AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE AMBULANCE UNIT, AND WON THE CROIX DE GUERRE FOR HIS WORK AT SEDAN, THE SCENE OF THE GERMAN BREAK-THROUGH INTO FRANCE, AT AMIENS AND BEAUVAIS.

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AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID TODAY, HE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES TO LECTURE ON BEHALF OF THE FREE FRENCH BUT HIS [redacted] AMBITION ALL ALONG WAS TO FLY WITH THE FRENCH AS HIS FATHER HAD. EVENTUALLY HE WAS ABLE TO ARRANGE PASSAGE TO BRITAIN AND HE ENLISTED UNDER GENERAL MARTIAL VALIN, GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE'S AIR CHIEF.

santiago, chile, april 7-(ap)-chile's congress will be called into a special session [redacted] april 14 to consider a bill authorizing the new president, juan antonio rios, [redacted]

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to issue all economic and financial decrees which "the national economy and good conduct of public administration require" for a 6-months period.

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the bill [redacted] sought by the president specifically excludes decree powers in matters which "affect the national sovereignty or territorial integrity, and affairs of an international character."

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Bataan Pounded Without Let-Up by Foe As Wainwright Withdraws to New Line; Gen. Marshall and Hopkins Fly to London

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Situation Is Seen Critical

Foe Attacking Heedless of Casualties—Defenders' Losses Also Heavy.

ASSAULTS FROM SEA FRUSTRATED

Hordes of Shock Troops, All Kinds of Planes Force Wainwright To Withdraw.

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WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Japanese invaders, after forcing the desperately-pressed defenders of Bataan back to a new line, swarmed down upon them today with hordes of shock troops and all types of planes—and a communique reported ominously that "casualties were heavy on both sides."

Fresh Nipponese infantrymen were aided by dive bombers and lead-spitting attack planes. Describing a struggle which reddened the soil and rocks of the narrow peninsula, the War Department declared in the late afternoon:

Continuous Assault

"The present Japanese attack is the longest sustained drive of the enemy since operations began on Bataan. Waves of shock troops have attacked almost continuously, without regard to casualties, which have been heavy on both sides.

"American and Filipino troops, including naval and marine contingents, have stubbornly resisted every advance. Repeated efforts of the enemy to land troops behind our lines have been frustrated by our beach defenses, manned largely by naval and marine personnel."

The situation, however, was evidently critical because of the numerical superiority of the foe. The Nipponese Command was obviously seeking, not merely to press the defenders back again but to cut off their avenue of withdrawal to the Corregidor fortress two miles off Bataan's tip.

"Heavy bombers are continuing their attacks on our rear areas near the southern extremity of the Bataan Peninsula," said the communique.

Water-borne Attack Smashed

An announcement earlier in the day had told how the defenders had resorted to a general withdrawal of their defense line because of a Japanese break-through. The location of the new line was not disclosed, but the fact that the Japanese launched a heavy attack against it so swiftly indicated that the stubborn American - Filipino troops had not relinquished much territory in their withdrawal.

An apparent Japanese effort to start a water-borne atack against fortified islands at the entrance to Manila Bay was smashed when the big guns of the forts broke up a concentration of barges and small boats near Patungan, on the mainland 10 miles due south of Corregidor. A similar concentration of small craft was smashed at the same spot 10 days ago, and weeks earlier such an assembly of "invasion craft" was destroyed at Ternate, east of Patungan.

A minor but heartening success was reported from the southern island of Mindanao, where a Filipino patrol captured a Japanese outpost in a surprise attack which forced the withdrawal of several enemy units.

The break in the Bataan line came as the heroic but outnumbered defenders, subjected to increasingly heavy pressure since March 22 when Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright ignored a Japanese demand that he surrender, gave way before the sledge-hammer blows of the shock troops which have been pounding the center of the line almost without pause for four days.

Japs Heedless of Losses

Heedless of the enormous toll of casualties exacted by the fierce resistance of Wainwright's men, the invaders threw repeated waves of infantry assault forces against the line with the support of tanks, artillery and dive bombers, and clinched the success of their drive yesterday by throwing fresh reserves into the fight.

The valiant defending army, its own strength depleted by heavy casualties, lacking reserves of manpower, and with dwindling supplies of food and munitions, fought with grim determination to hold its positions across the peninsula, but its lines sagged inevitably before superior enemy power, and the apparently inexsaustible reserves of seasoned Japanese veterans.

The American - Filipino troops have been holding an advanced line since a sudden and successful thrust along the whole front February 25 forced the Japanese to withdraw from one-half to five miles. This anchored the defenders' forward positions at a point north of Abucay on the east coast of Bataan, and about halfway between Bagac and Moron, on the China Sea coast.

Prior to this attack, the troops—then under the direct command of General Douglas MacArthur—had established their main lines slightly north of the road which traverses the peninsula between Pilar and Bagac. This may have been the "previously prepared defensive position" to which Wainwright withdrew his forces.

However, another strongly entrenched line as set up months ago several miles farther south, stretching roughly from Limay on the Manila Bay shore, along the crest of the Mariveles Mountains to Kaybobo Point on the China Sea. If the withdrawal was to this line, it represented an advance of several miles by the Japanese, leaving only the southernmost tip of the peninsula in the possession of the American-Filipino forces. If such a line were pierced by the enemy spearhead, a retreat to Corregidor Island for a last-ditch stand would be the only remaining resource of the defenders.

Aiming at Wainwright's communications over the two miles of water between the mainland and Corregidor, and apparently anticipating an attempt to transport the remaining American-Filipino troops to the fortified island for a final defiant resistance if Bataan is lost, the Japanese in recent days subjected the south coast of the peninsula to a heavy dive-bombing attack.

This was part of the intensive aerial bombardment with which the Japanese, possessing undisputed mastery of the air over the Philippines, have pounded all the Bataan positions for nearly a week.

Text of Communique

The text of the War Department's communique, No. 182, outlining military situation up to 4:00 p. m., EWT, today:

1. Philippine theatre: Fresh Japanese troops are continuing their forward drive in Bataan with great vigor. A heavy attack on our new positions is now in progress. Dive bombers and attack aircraft are bombing and machine gunning our front lines. Heavy bombers are continuing their attacks on our rear areas near the southern extremity of the Bataan Peninsula.

The present Japanese attack is the longest sustained drive of the enemy since operations began in Bataan. Waves of shock troops have attacked almost continuously, without regard to casualties, which have been heavy on both sides. American and Filipino troops, including naval and marine contingents have stubbornly resisted every advance. Repeated efforts of the enemy to land troops behind our lines have been frustrated by our beach defenses, manned largely by naval and marine personnel.

During the past 24 hours there were no air attacks on Corregidor. The guns of our harbor defenses broke up a concentration of enemy barges and small boats in the vicinity of Patungan on the southern shore of Manila Bay.

General Wainwright has been advised of a successful raid by one of his patrols in Mindanao which captured a Japanese outpost in a surprise attack and forced the withdrawal of several hostile units.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Orderly Withdrawal

Officials said there was no immediate indication of the extent of the withdrawal, but it apparently was accomplished in orderly fashion. The Japanese, with greatly superior forces numerically, have been hammering constantly at the line since Saturday, supported by tanks, heavy artillery fire, and aerial bombardment and strafing of the defending troops.

A break-through in the line has been expected by officials here since the major assault started five days ago, and apparently General Wainwright had prepared a new line before the concentrated assaults of the enemy could convert the break into a disastrous rout.

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The communique also confirmed previous dispatches from India reporting that seven American army heavy bombers carried out a successful raid April 3 on the harbor of Rangoon, Burma, damaging docks and port facilities and starting three large fires.

Communique Text

The text of the communique, No. 181, based on reports received here up to 9.30 A. M.:

"1. Philippine theater:

"In order to rectify the line in Bataan which had been penetrated by the Japanese, our troops withdrew during the night of April 7 to a previously prepared defensive position.

"2. India:

"Confirming previous press dispatches Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton reports in a delayed message that seven American army heavy bombers of the Flying Fortress type carried out a successful air raid on the harbor of Rangoon on April 3. Several tons of bombs were dropped, damaging docks and port facilities. Three large fires were started. Light anti-aircraft fire from Japanese batteries was encountered but none of our planes was hit.

"3. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Timed To Beat Rains

Japanese forces on Bataan Peninsula were believed to be developing the opening phases of a headlong offensive to wipe out resistance before the start of the rainy season.

Japanese strength available for the Luzon campaign has been estimated at one full army at least. This would be from two to six infantry divisions which, together with heavy artillery and other troops, would number from 110,000 to 135,000 officers and men, far superior to the defending forces.

The divisions themselves would be the attacking units. Each would have one tank company, 6,000 riflemen, 380 light machine guns, 82 heavy machine guns, 20 37-mm. guns, 18 70-mm. guns, 36 75-mm. guns and 12 105-mm. howitzers.

Likely Jap Tactics

Officers familiar with Japanese tactics say the normal attack would consist of frontal, direct pressure to hold the enemy while a column maneuvered to strike at a flank. This is the phase of the fighting which apparently has been developing over the past four days. The War Department described it thus:

"Superior enemy forces, supported by tanks and artillery, continue to attack the center of our line in Bataan. The Japanese have thrown fresh reserves into the fighting and have made some additional progress. Heavy losses have been sustained by our forces and by the enemy.

"Japanese dive bombers are assisting in the attack, dropping bombs and machine-gunning our front-line soldiers."

Task Is Difficult

The fact that one end of the American-Filipino line is on the China Sea and the other on Manila Bay makes a successful flanking attack unusually difficult. The Japanese have tried futilely, and at

Wainwright's Forces Fall Back To New Lines On Bataan

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 8—A general withdrawal of the American-Filipino forces in Bataan to new defensive positions because of Japanese penetration of their line was announced today by the War Department.

The troops under Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright withdrew last night to "a previously prepared defensive position," a communique said, in order to rectify

heavy cost [illegible] the Bataan flanks with waterborne troops. However, there is always the possibility that they might eventually drive a strong column through one of the flanks and then attempt to roll it up.

Any such thrust by a flanking column may, of course, meet a counter-attack by the defenders. European armies consider such a meeting engagement a dangerous gamble, but the Japanese seek it deliberately.

Assume Spirit Better

The Japanese assume that their own fighting spirit is superior to that of any enemy. They also are willing to chance the disruption of unified infantry and artillery action which inevitably goes with the collision of two attacking armies or of any army in motion and one which has halted but has not had time to organize defensively.

The Japanese place much faith in the ability of their infantry to look out for itself and in the combat decisions of commanders of small units—the *gunso* (sergeants) and the *gocho* (corporals)—in the confusion of battle. Trained in the tradition of offensive warfare, Japanese officers from general down reach attack decisions where orthodox tactics would require development on the defensive.

Batteries Leap-Frogged

In the attack, the Japanese plan usually is to furnish continuous artillery support to advancing infantrymen by leap-frogging batteries from position to position directly in the rear of the infantry.

Officers pointed out that thus far in the Bataan fighting American and Filipino defenders have been able to prevent unification of Japanese infantry and artillery advances, either through counter-attacks and the disruption consequent to meeting engagements, or through concentrated artillery fire of their own.

Gunfire Confuses Foe

Artillery fire often has thrown the Japanese flanking columns into confusion. In a division attack these columns consist of an advance guard regiment of infantry and battalion of field artillery and a main force of two regiments of infantry and two battalions of field artillery.

Such columns have an overal length of about eight miles—a good target for General Wainwright's big guns.

Gen. MacArthur in Touch With Bataan Defenders

By the Associated Press.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 8.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur is in touch with the American-Filipino defenders of Bataan, his spokesman disclosed today.

The spokesman did not disclose any details, but said Gen. MacArthur had received reports from Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, who took up his command when Gen. MacArthur came to Australia.

He reiterated what Gen. MacArthur has held ever since he became supreme commander for the Southwest Pacific—that the Philippines remain a very real part of his active command.

Three Months After First Clash Bataan Defenders Fight On

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Americans and Filipinos Battling For Their Lives and a Promise

By CLARKE LEE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 8.—The men of Bataan are fighting for their lives and a pledge—the American soldiers to redeem their country's promise to defend and liberate the Philippines; the Filipinos because they believe the United States will keep that faith.

Three months ago yesterday the first big infantry engagement was fought on Bataan Peninsula as United States infantry met the Japanese in large-scale, close-quarter combat for the first time in history.

Since then Singapore has fallen. Bataan fought on. Java fell. Bataan fought on.

Behind that fighting spirit is the superb work of American field officers and the equipment of the Army which was of first-class quality although on Bataan it was available in pitifully small quantities.

When I left Bataan its defenders were still keeping them falling.

Broke Up Bomber Formations.

The day before leaving, I visited a battery of anti-aircraft gunners who defended the Manila waterfront in the early days of the war and since then had been beating off repeated Japanese dive-bomber attacks on airfields from which Gen. MacArthur's tiny air force continued to operate.

On Christmas morning, en route to Bataan, the battery set up its guns in open fields 35 miles north of the capital and gave a surprise reception to 37 low-flying bombers which had been pounding the city.

I happened at that time to be returning from the Lingayen area in a train which was stopped nearby because of an air-raid alarm, and I saw the battery's guns break up all three formations of enemy planes.

On January 7, in Northern Bataan, one battery was credited with knocking down seven dive bombers and hitting many more after moving into positions guarding Gen. MacArthur's airfields.

I can't recall the names of all those I saw on my last visit late in February, but they included Sergt. Joe Smith, who had been recommended for a lieutenancy; Corpl. Gene Davis and his brother, all of Carlsbad, N. Mex., and Sergt. Hall, a mustached Texan.

No Grumbling Among Troops.

They reported that all of their regimental mates who had survived the Clark Field bombing by the Japanese the first day of the war were still alive and fighting on Bataan.

The boys looked older. They had "Bataan faces," lined, strained and streaked with dust.

It was no picnic, but none of them was grumbling. They still had a chuckle left for the story of the visiting inspection officer who saw them shoot down an enemy dive bomber.

He began praising the mechanical marvels of their gun, saying that the sights were so perfect it was virtually impossible to miss, and then:

"Sorry, sir," drawled the gunner, "but that mechanical sight ain't connected. We got that last bird free-hand, so to speak."

Jeered Propaganda Broadcasts.

Sergt. Smith and his mates had distinguished themselves a few days previously by bravery in extinguishing fires caused by a bomb which set off a pile of shells stored nearby. The bursting shells peppered their position but caused no casualties.

Another night I had tinned pot-luck with Sergt. Hall's battery, which was in one of the real hot spots of the peninsula, with its gun positions pockmarked by bomb craters.

After supper the boys turned on a field radio and were delighted when they picked up a United States program instead of the Japanese-run station at Manila to whose music they listened daily, even while fighting, and at whose propaganda broadcasts they jeered heartily.

Mrs. Wainwright Broadcasts To General And Filipinos

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[By The Associated Press]

San Francisco, April 8—Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, fighting the battle of his life against the Japanese on Bataan, received a broadcast "letter from home" today, which included a message from his wife and a bark from his dog.

Filipinos Addressed

Mrs. Wainwright and the general's retriever, Seal, came here from Carmel, Cal., for the broadcast to the Philippines at 3.15 A. M. over the powerful shortwave radio station KGEI. Her message was a feature of the "freedom-for-the-Philippines" program.

She also sent a message which was translated into *Tagalog* in which she asked the Filipinos to "have faith and keep that faith," and promised that the United States never would forget them.

"I would travel many a mile and endure many a hardship if necessary to send my love to my husband and to each and every brave lad fighting by his side in the Philippine Islands," she said.

In response to the announcer's question of how the General must feel about the publicity about him, she replied:

"My husband is pretty much of a philosopher at heart, but I know he will be as uncomfortable as a bull in a china shop if he ever hears any of the songs that have been written about him."

MELVILLE JACOBY TELLS OF VOYAGE FROM MANILA BAY

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Boat Was Spotted Twice by Jap Planes During 20-Day Trip to Australia.

NEW YORK, April 8—(AP) A Godspeed from General MacArthur sent Melville Jacoby, his bride of four months and Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent, off on their perilous 20-day voyage from Bataan to Australia, Jacoby, Time magazine correspondent, relates in the current issue of that magazine.

In his detailed account of the daring dash through the Japanese blockade, Jacoby said MacArthur asked a couple of days before his own departure: "Do you want to go now?"

Then, he said, the general shook hands around and told them "I believe you will make it."

Traveled by Night

The correspondents traveled by boat between the islands at night, holing up on shore by day.

In bright moonlight, their boat slipped through minefields and past the Cavite shoreline where Japanese artillery blazed intermittently at Forts Drum and Hughes.

Jacoby said the little party sat on deck with their legs and arms crossed as well as their fingers and with "a tight feeling in our stomaches."

When a member of the crew wrung a chicken's neck, he went on, "the agonized squawk made us jump, our stomachs rejoining us some time after."

Saw Plane Twice

Twice they were spotted by a Japanese plane—it looked like "Photograph Joe," a reconnaissance pilot who flew daily over Corregidor—but the expected bombs did not fall.

Once, when putting to sea at dusk, the account went on, they were spotted by a German on shore and soon afterward signal fires flared on the hills around them.

Several times they fled from islands when reports were received of an approaching Japanese destroyer; darkness saved them from an enemy auxiliary cruiser.

During alarms, Jacoby said his wife "filed her nails over and over again." Twice she filed them nearly to the quick—the first time when they sighted eight Japanese warships steaming parallel to them but the enemy, presumably damaged and returning home, paid them no attention.

The second time was when a big Japanese ship chased them but they gave the vessel the slip by racing into a dark rain squall.

Jacoby said that when they finally reached a friendly port and the engineer shut off the motors of the boat a piston cracked, and he added: "The motors wouldn't have turned another time."

PILOT OF BOMBER PRAISES FILIPINOS

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Natives Beheaded First Landing Party of Japs, Flier Says.

DULUTH, Minn., April 8—(AP) With nothing but praise for the fierce loyalty of the Filipino people as well as the Moros and Igorots who live in the more primitive parts of the Philippine islands, Lieut. Edward W. Bergstrom of Duluth, a Navy bomber pilot just returned from the south Pacific, recounted this story today of the type of opposition the Japanese are running into:

When the first Jap landing party broke into Lingayen gulf, the invaders were repulsed with heavy losses by American forces, but some Japanese were able to make shore and escape into the nearby jungles where bolo-wielding Igorots live.

Three days later the Army was surprised to see the Igorots come marching single file out of the wilderness, a spear over each shoulder and a Japanese head on each spear. The entire Jap party had been beheaded.

"It was," said Lieutenant Bergstrom, "the first time head hunting had not been punished in the Philippines in 40 years."

Japs Land On Island North Of New Guinea

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Manus Flanks Bridgeheads On New Guinea and New Britain.

157 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN MONTH

Several Raiders Hit in Latest Attack on Port Moresby.

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SYDNEY, Australia, April 9—(AP)—The Japanese have landed on Manus Island in the Admiralty group, it was reported today, in an apparent design to protect their far-extended forces on New Guinea and New Britain, to the south and southeast, respectively.

Anticipating this move by a small occupation group, the Australians had destroyed the airdrome and everything else which might be of use to the Japanese at the landing port, Lorengau.

The point is 350 miles north of occupied Lae on the New Guinea coast and about an equal distance northwest of Rabaul, New Britain. Lorengau's seizure strengthened the belief here that Rabaul was growing in importance to the Japanese hold in the entire southwest Pacific area and that the invaders found they vitally needed further outposts for sea and air reconnaissance to protect Rabaul's supply lines.

A similar intention was seen in the recent Japanese landing at Bougainville in the Solomon Islands.

Brilliant Air Offensive

An Australian war correspondent reported from Port Moresby that "excluding Allied air operations north of Australia yesterday and today we have destroyed or seriously damaged at least 157 Japanese aircraft in the past month in a brilliantly executed air offensive over a front extending from Timor to Rabaul."

"We are rapidly approaching the time," he said, "when the Japanese will have to decide whether they will be hurled out of the islands which they have occupied, or are willing to bleed other vital fronts of air power in a desperate effort to safeguard their meager gains north of Australia."

Continuing to make the Japanese footholds as insecure as possible, Allied air forces reported that yesterday they hit five or six grounded enemy planes at Lae and shot another out of the air. At Koepang, in Japanese-occupied Dutch Timor, the Royal Australian Air Force beat off three attempts at interception by Japanese fighters before dropping bombs on the target.

MacArthur, Curtin Confer

With the opposing forces thus maneuvering, Australia's war council laid the groundwork for important decisions expected to be taken tomorrow. Prime Minister John Curtin met for two hours with General Douglas MacArthur and his principal aides, but the nature of the conference was not disclosed.

The Australian war correspon-

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dent who told of recent Allied air successes against the Japanese described these successes as a result of "one of the most powerful and most sustained air blitzes since the Pacific war began."

It began with the Japanese landing at Lae and Salamaua, New Guinea, exactly a month ago today.

Bad Weather Only Bar

"Bad weather conditions have been the only factor that has stopped the Allies from hammering them every day," the correspondent continued.

"An examination of the air activity over Darwin, Timor, the Torres Strait, New Guinea and New Britain since the Lae landing March 8 shows that we have shot down or destroyed on the ground ninety-nine Japanese planes and damaged at least fifty-eight.

"It is only a few weeks since single Japanese reconnaissance planes could come over Port Moresby and complete their jobs almost unchallenged. Today on such a job the pilot stands a good chance of suicide, and we see the extraordinary picture of five or seven highspeed Zero fighters being used as escort for one lone reconnaissance plane."

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Allies Disable 157 Jap Planes

Sydney, April 8 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Port Moresby, the Allied outpost in New Guinea, said today that United States and Australian airmen had destroyed or seriously damaged at least 157 Japanese planes in the last month in action from Timor to New Britain.

Japanese Beaten Off In Attack on Moresby

MELBOURNE, Thursday, April 9 —(AP)—Japanese planes attempting to raid Port Moresby, in southern New Guinea, yesterday were driven off by Allied fighters and several invading craft were damaged, it was announced today.

One Allied plane was shot down, another is missing but the pilot is safe.

Japanese Force Lands On Manus Island

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[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Australia, April 8—The Japanese have landed a small occupation force at Lorengau, on Manus Island, one of the largest of the Admiralty group above New Guinea, dispatches from New Guinea, reported today.

Lorengau is about 350 miles north of Lae, New Guinea port occupied by the enemy, and the Sydney *Sun's* New Guinea correspondent said this new base and another at Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands, could be used by the Japanese for dispersion forces.

Move Anticipated

It had been anticipated that the Japanese would occupy Manus, which lies on the main Japanese supply route to Rabaul, in New Guinea.

The present Japanese plan, it was believed here, may be to protect Rabaul, which is assuming ever-greater importance in the entire Pacific war, through seizure of outposts for sea and air reconnaisance.

At Lorengau, the airdrome and everything else which might have been useful to the invader were reported destroyed before its capture.

fulfilling its original function of maintenance of supplies and equipment will be discussed.

Jap Plans Smashed

The conferees with Curtin were MacArthur, supreme commander in the southwest Pacific; Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of Allied ground forces; Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, deputy commander and air chief, and Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, the naval commander.

In the air smash yesterday on Lae, Japanese-held New Guinea port, a communique issued by Curtin said American and Australian flyers scored direct hits on five or six grounded enemy fighters, and also hit Japanese bombers on the landing field.

Koepang Bombed

The United Nations' fighter escort encountered no Japanese air opposition, but a lone enemy Zero fighter rose to challenge the bomber squadron and was shot down in a concentrated salvo from their guns, the communique said.

Australian planes reached and bombed the target area over Koepang, on Dutch Timor, despite three interceptions by enemy fighters, it added. One plane is missing from the two operations.

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Aussies Study Increased Supply Council Scope

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, April 8—Australia's War Council set the stage today for important decisions at a meeting preceded by a two-hour conference of Prime Minister John Curtin with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his chief aides.

The decisions are expected to be taken at a War Cabinet session tomorrow.

Enlargement of the scope of the Allied Supply Council to permit control of shipping, transport and medical equipment, in addition to

CRUCIFIX SAVES AMERICAN FLYER

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Causes Natives on Island to Spare His Life.

Somewhere in North Australia, April 8 (A. P.).—Lieut. Clarence Sanford, an Alabama University graduate from Auburn, N. Y., reported today his life was saved by the silver crucifix he wears around his neck. Chasing Japanese planes over the Pacific, Lieut. Sanford's fighter plane ran out of fuel and he had to bail out, drifting into the water three miles from a small island.

He ripped off all his clothing to swim ashore, where he collapsed. He was aroused by three aborigines; one, who held a spear to his chest, accused: "You Jap."

Lieut. Sanford said that he was about to be impaled when the native spied the crucifix and exclaimed, "Jesus Number One man!" The now friendly natives led the nude flyer twenty-five miles afoot to the Bremer Island mission and a pearl lugger brought him back to Australia.

Auburn, N. Y., April 8 (A. P.).—The attractive, 20-year-old wife of Second Lieut. Clarence Sanford, 24, was "quite upset" today to think her husband had been so near death but at the same time "thrilled" to learn he was safe.

Mrs. Sanford, formerly Margaret Bolger, had not heard from her husband since receiving a cablegram from Australia a month ago but was "thankful the little cross had helped him."

The couple were married at West Palm Beach on December 31, 1941. Mrs. Sanford is living with her parents here.

Australians Now Hear 3 National Anthems

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 8 (AP).—Australian showgoers now are hearing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Bless America" along with their own anthems.

The American national anthem has been added to "Advance Australia Fair" and "God Save the King," which customarily open and close programs.

Naval Battle Reported Imminent in Bengal Bay

LONDON, Thursday, April 9 (AP)—Naval reporters here today said that "the biggest naval battle in all history seems about to blaze up in the Bay of Bengal" between the Japanese and British fleets.

"The battle may already have begun," the Daily Sketch's correspondent said, and recalled that Sir Andrew Caldecott, governor of strategic Ceylon off the southern Indian coast, had told the people there Wednesday that "good news might be expected as an aftermath to the Easter Sunday raid" by the Japanese.

A mass formation of unconfirmed Axis reports tell of naval battles already in the Indian ocean where the Japanese steadily are thrusting westward.

Dispatches appearing here agreed that powerful [illegible] of the Japanese fleet [illegible] in the area, and [illegible] British were tracking.

Informed sources declined to comment on a Rome radio report that a strong British naval formation rounded the Cape of Good Hope March 27 en route to the Indian Ocean.

The Daily Herald noted that strong Japanese units had moved into conquered Rangoon's harbor. Others were said to be at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands where U.S. flying fortresses bombed a cruiser last week.

Oil Installation Demolished

Before giving up Thayetmyo, British engineers demolished oil installations in that area. Military quarters here expected an enemy attempt to break the British army before it could carry out similar destruction in Minbu's fields.

Establishment of a continuous front above Thayetmyo may thwart the heretofore successful Japanese tactics of encircling movements on the flanks to set up road blocks against British communications.

These enemy maneuvers have served to pen the defenders in small areas which then were blasted with artillery and incessant aerial assaults. The British thus far have been able to break out of these traps, but they cost heavy casualties, which the imperial forces are less able to afford than the numerically superior Japanese.

Todays New Delhi communique, reporting no change in the situation on the Irrawaddy front, said an unidentified town in north Burma was bombed yesterday. It added that so far as was known there was no damage.

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British Better Positions On Burma Front

Picture Brighter By Move Toward Establishing Continuous Line.

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—British forces in Burma occupied tactically improved positions north of Thayetmyo today after the latest withdrawal to a point in the narrowing Irrawaddy valley which offered prospects of a continuous front for the first time since the Japanese started their up-river drive.

This was the somewhat brighter picture after weeks of bitter fighting and withdrawals, and it was hoped the defenders would be able to check the invaders' rush toward the main Burmese oil fields around Minbu.

Same Old Story.

London, April 8 (A. P.).—The British withdrawal from Prome to new positions north of Thayetmyo, on the Burma front, was the same old story of the last two or three weeks, a military commentator said today.

"The Japanese attack with superior forces," he said. "We stay as long as we can, inflict as much loss as we can, gain as much time as we can, and then go back to the next suitable position."

At present, he said, there is a pause in fighting while the Japanese reform.

The British ground forces are feeling the lack of air support, he said, but added that the fighting had been hard and at least equally exhausting for the Japanese as for our troops.

North Burmese Town Bombed In Jap Push

APR 9 1942

New Delhi, India, April 8 (AP).

Five persons were killed and forty injured at Vizagapatam, and one was killed and five injured at Cocanada during Japanese air raids on India Monday, a communique said.

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 8—The British today reported there was no change in the situation on the Irrawaddy front in Burma, where the Japanese have pushed beyond Prome on their March toward the Burmese oil fields.

The communique said a town in north Burma was bombed yesterday. No details were available, but the report said as far as was known there were no damage or casualties.

Japs Report Akyab, Burmese Port Badly Damaged in Raid

2,000-Ton Minelayer Claimed Sunk, Four British Planes Hit

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By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), April 8.—Japanese naval planes, furiously attacking the Burmese port of Akyab, blasted air facilities, sank a 2,000-ton minelayer in the harbor with direct hits and destroyed four British planes on the ground, dispatches from a Japanese naval base reported today.

(The Berlin radio broadcast a Tokio report that Japanese ships last week end sank more than 20 enemy ships in the Indian Ocean. It also said Japanese submarines were extending their operations in the Indian Ocean and already had sunk a large number of ships.)

In the raid on Akyab Monday, the dispatches said, widespread damage was done to hangars and runways.

It also was reported that explosives dumped on enemy vessels in the harbor caused heavy damage.

Scores of United Nations vessels have been sunk by Japanese naval and air units since Sunday in the Indian Ocean and during an assault against Colombo, Ceylon, Japanese dispatches declared today. (The Tokio radio account gave no details.)

War Department Confirms U. S. Raid on Rangoon

By the Associated Press.

The War Department today confirmed previous dispatches from India reporting that seven American Army heavy bombers carried out a successful raid April 3 on the harbor of Rangoon, damaging docks and port facilities and starting three large fires. None of the American planes was damaged.

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Supplies From India To China Expected

San Francisco, April 8 (AP)—Radio Chungking said today in a broadcast heard by the CBS listening station that "prospects for delivering war supplies from India to China appear brighter."

The radio credited the brighter outlook to "the report from official Washington circles that an agreement has been reached between China and Great Britain on the operation of an air service between Calcutta and Chungking."

The radio said the airline contemplated use of new American freight planes.

JAPANESE PLANES AVOID U. S. PILOTS

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100 Warcraft Bomb Burma Road Town, Cause No Military Damage.

By Darrell Berrigan

A. V. G. HEADQUARTERS IN UPPER BURMA, April 1—(Delayed) (AP) More than 100 Japanese planes struck at Lashio yesterday and today, but their apparent wariness of the American "Hell's Angels" squadron led by Arvid Olson of Chicago, kept them 20,00 feet up and their bombing was indiscriminate.

Unofficial reports said 20 civilians were killed and 45 were injured in Lashio's first raid of the war yesterday, but military objectives were almost untouched.

No Casualties or Damage

Today's bombing caused neither casualties nor damage, and the raiders for the second time kept high. Apparently they knew the A. V. G. airmen still were active on this front despite heavy blows suffered by the American pilots in the Japanese raids March 21 and 23 on their Central Burma base.

Charles H. (Chuck) Older, a hustling American airman already credited officially with six Japanese planes, made it seven Monday when he shot down a Japanese reconnaissance plane encountered near the China-Burma border.

Olson, the tall No. 3 squadron leader, telling of Tuesday's raid, said:

"We heard there was a plane up there. The sky's a big place to find one reported plane, but 'Moose' (R. C. Moss of Doerun, Ga.) and I went up. I didn't find anything on my patrol. Now let 'Moose' finish the story."

Runs Into Traffic Jam

"Moose" Moss, a heavy-set pistol-toting southerner officially credited with the destruction of eight enemy planes, still has chipped teeth from a parachute jerk when he bailed out of a bullet-punctured Tomahawk fighter behind the Japanese lines in Thailand last January. He landed then and hitch-hiked back to Rangoon.

"I went looking for one little ole Jap and got in a traffic jam," he drawled.

"There I was coasting along plenty high trying to see every which way. All of a sudden I noticed nine Japanese fighters almost directly below me. I looked up, and at 20,000 feet the place was sorta populated by both Jap fighters and bombers.

"A navy Zero leading the formation below must have seen me, too. He zoomed up a little way, banked, and I'll swear he was saying, 'Come down, sucker, and stick your neck out.'

"But I stayed up there and just counted them. That's all. The odds were 43 to 1."

Sixty Japanese bombers and fighters droned overhead today in the second attack, but they stayed high. A ground haze prevented accurate bombing. The A. V. G. pilots were unable to contact them.

By H. R. Stimson

NEW DELHI, India, Thursday, April 9 (AP)—The prospect of an eventual settlement of the complicated Indian questioned remained bright today after President Roosevelt's special envoy, Louis Johnson, conferred at length last night with members of the All-India Congress party.

Meets Cripps, Nehru

Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's envoy, and the Hindu leader of the Congress Party, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, both saw Johnson. Nehru saw the American twice, besides participating in a seven-hour party session, and then Johnson was closeted with Cripps.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's little spiritual leader who has great power, was understood to have been kept informed of developments.

Cripps indefinitely postponed a press conference this morning, indicating that the negotiations were not deadlocked.

Preparing New Formula

The Congress Party was understood to be working on a new formula envisaging a position in India approximating that in Australia where Gen. Douglas MacArthur is supreme military commander but where Australians still hold defense posts with clearly defined prerogatives and responsibilities.

Cripps was reported to have handed a new defense formula to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League president.

Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, former premier of Madras, already had made a specific reference to the Australian analogy.

At any rate, authoritative quarters said it would be several days, if not a week, before the British finally learned the terms of both the Congress Party and the Moslem League.

The Congress Party is the most potent single group in the Indian political maze.

This group has opposed the British proposal to keep the defense of India in British hands, contending that despite the imminent danger of Japanese invasion Britain should turn the defense over to Indians as an evidence of good faith.

Yesterday, however, Congress quarters intimated that their committee discussions had been helped notably by information on the roles of the war secretary and army command under the American constitutional system and that they now realized an army must be under a commander-in-chief who has full responsibility for prosecuting the war.

Indicative of Johnson's role in the protracted and complicated proceedings was the fact that the Hindu leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, left a Congress committee meeting to confer anew with Johnson, then rejoined the meeting. Another session was scheduled for tomorrow.

Moslem League Statement

During yesterday the Moslem League's working committee declared the British proposal for dominion status after the war must be so modified that no province could remain aloof from the proposed federation; that a constitutional convention must be chosen by direct vote rather than by provincial legislatures, and that defense must be transferred immediately to Indian hands.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, said he was misunderstood yesterday when he was quoted as stating Britain had offered to name a representative Indian as defense minister.

Nevertheless, there was some cause for belief that Britain had in fact offered the Indians a much more substantial hand in their own defense than at present, and the reports from the Hindu sessions pointed the direction of a possible compromise agreement.

Both Johnson and Cripps are determined to avoid a breakdown of negotiations and to remove distrust.

The belief grew that the common desire of Britain and the Indians to defend India might prove to be the key to the whole difficult question of a national government.

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Outlook Brightened On Indian Problem

Optimism Grows as U. S. Envoy Confers With Cripps, Indian Leaders—New British Formula Reported.

New Plan May Break Indian Deadlock

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[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 8—A new formula for handling Indian defense was reported worked out today at an All-India Congress party committee session and semi-official sources declared that the way might yet be cleared for a settlement under which India would attain a national government and take up her full part in the war.

It was intimated that Louis Johnson, former United States Assistant Secretary of War, who came here as President Roosevelt's personal emissary, had played a prominent part as mediator in averting a deadlock on Britain's offer to the Indians.

Tonight, however, the working committee of the All-India Moslem Conference, big Moslem organization, adopted a resolution declaring the Cripps proposals unacceptable in their present form. The committee stated that the proposals must be modified so that no province would be permitted to remain out of the proposed Indian union.

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Defense Responsibility

The Moslems contended that the Cripps proposals as they now stand would impair the solidarity and unity of the Indian people.

Meanwhile the situation as regards the Hindus seemed brighter.

The new plan for dealing with responsibility for defense, heretofore a stumbling block in the way of Congress party acceptance of the autonomy proposal, was said to have developed at a morning session of the party's working committee.

The plan was said to have been turned over to party leaders, and the committee continued in session.

Earlier Deadlock

Earlier, a deadlock had threatened to wreck Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India as Britain's amended offer to appoint an Indian as the country's Defense Minister fell short of Nationalist demands.

Only two possibilities, apparently, remained to give the negotiations for post-war Indian dominion status a new lease on life—that the eagerness on both sides for an agreement might produce satisfactory terms or that United States influence might be brought to bear on the involved situation.

Synopsis Of Bargaining

This, briefly, is a synopsis of the bargaining in the deal for Indian independence.

Seeking India's all-out war support now, Britain sent Cripps to New Delhi as her emissary with an offer of dominion status after the war.

There were two strings: Britain must hold control of India's defenses for the duration; India could take it or leave it.

India said no.

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Main Pitfall

The All-India Congress party, the potent voice of the Hindo majority, and the Moslem League, strongest spokesman of 77,000,000 minority Moslems, have been India's chief negotiators.

They insisted on Indian direction of India's defenses against the Japanese enemy, already threatening from the Bay of Bengal. That was the main pitfall. There also was inner dissension among the Indian factions, the minorities fearful of Hndu dominance in a new dominion and the Hindus adamant that India remain an entity, not divided in separate federations, as Britain suggested.

Greater Power Sought

Britain modified her original offer yesterday with the concession that an Indian become India's Defense Minister. It has failed to break the deadlock.

Most of members of the party's working committee were said to hold that the British offer was unacceptable unless the Minister be conferred far greater defense power than such projected responsibilities as public relations, defense coordination and the raising of a home guard.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, influential Congress leader, who had raised the defense issue originally and who also had injected the unity theme later, was represented, however, as one of the most anxious of all Indian leaders for a last-minute settlement.

Some sources said Nehru was hopeful that President Roosevelt might reconcile the Indian and British points of view through Mr. Johnson, former Assistant War Secretary, who has been here as the President's personal emissary and has kept posted on both sides.

BRITISH INSIST INDIA DEFENSE IS THEIR TASK

English Report Last Offer Made to Nationalists Was Final.

NEW FORMULA WORKED OUT

Congress Party Committee Still Is Seeking Way Out of Possible Stalemate.

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London, April 8 (A. P.).—Word from New Delhi that leaders of the All-India Congress party are considering new proposals for a national government and a revised formula for India's defense was met here today in diplomatic quarters with the statement that Britain's last offer is final.

The London informants said that the British War Cabinet is determined to retain primary responsibility for the defense of India because it is inseparable from the defense of Burma and Ceylon, control of the Indian Ocean, the disposition of British forces in the whole Far East and Middle East and liaison with Chungking.

Dispatches from India said that Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, had been misunderstood when he was quoted as saying that Britain would relinquish the Indian defense ministry post to an Indian. Despite this, there appeared grounds for a belief that Britain in fact had offered to turn over to the Indians a substantial share in the organization of their country's defense.

The political correspondent of the Evening News wrote that Britain had offered the Indians "a position of high importance in relation to defense matters—it would amount to co-ordination in India of all relations between regular forces and civil defense and general administration of the country, leaving control of operations strictly in the hands of the commander-in-chief."

30.24 — 15843

30.24 — 15893

Halifax Says Britain Will Do Its Duty in Defense of India

Will Assume Obligation If Leaders Reject Plan For Dominion Status

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By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said last night that should Britain fail to win agreement among Indian leaders on a plan for dominion status after the war "the British government would find itself obliged to do its own duty, without the assistance or co-operation of the larger organized Indian parties."

"Should this be so," said Lord Halifax in the annual lecture of the Jonathan Peterson Foundation at Town Hall, "many of the best friends of India, here and elsewhere, would deplore the fact.

"But, sad as they would be, they would not find it difficult to decide where the responsibility lay."

Great Britain long had aimed at the eventual granting of dominion status to India under a constitutional form of government, he said.

Lays Down Definite Plan.

The plan to which Sir Stafford Cripps was trying to win Indian agreement, Lord Halifax asserted, "lays down a perfectly definite plan for the satisfaction of India's claim to the free management of her own affairs."

Britain's only conditions to the granting of dominion status, he said, "are conditions that are plainly necessary for its own fulfillment. The recognition of the right of Moslem provinces, that for the present at all events may hesitate to join the union, to remain outside it, and provision by treaty for the due protection of minorities."

Reviewing the hopes of Britain for the eventual self-government of India, Lord Halifax added:

"It may be that in denial of these hopes those who speak for India will reject this opportunity.

Halifax Still Hopeful.

"The trend of the news suggests that this is not at all impossible. But my information is not complete, and I still hope that the wiser counsels may prevail.

"I can well understand the distaste with which many Indians are likely to regard particular features of the scheme proposed by the British government. But, as I have already said, if any scheme is to be successful it must carry the broad agreement both of the minorities and of the rulers of the Indian states. * * *"

The sincerity of the British government, Lord Halifax declared, "has been proved. No one any longer will be able to fool an audience by accusing Britain of bad faith to India. We for our part shall not lose hope."

Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to the United States, said he firmly believed the United Nations would win the war, but cautioned that general belief "that we are bound to win" was the one great danger in the path to victory.

JAVA PRISONERS LISTED

Tokyo Reports 82,618 Captured, Including 833 Americans

TOKYO, April 8 (From Japanese Broadcast Recorded by The Associated Press)—Imperial Headquarters said today that Japanese forces on Java had captured 82,618 prisoners, including 833 Americans.

The announcement said 66,209 of the prisoners were Netherlanders, 10,636 British and 4,890 Australian.

The Japanese said their clean-up on the island had netted them 177 war planes, 1,059 tanks and armored cars and large quantities of artillery, small arms and equipment.

Imperial Headquarters said Japan's losses in the Java battle were 845 killed and 1,764 wounded.

Aid for Captive American

Y. M. C. A. to Investigate Needs Men Imprisoned by Japan

LOS ANGELES, April 8 (AP).—D D. A. Davis said today that th Japanese government has agreed t permit the Young Men's Christia Association to investigate needs o Americans imprisoned by Japan.

Dr. Davis is a member of the Y. M C. A. World Committee and unti the United States entered the war was executive secretary of Wa Prisoners' Aid in Geneva. He visited scores of prison camps in Europe.

To Liquidate Hongkong Banks

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), April 8 (AP).—Domei, the Japanese news agency, said today that the Japanese administration in occupied Hongkong has decided to intrust the liquidation of the Chase National Bank, National City Bank of New York, Underwriters' Savings Bank for the Far East and American Express Banking Corporation to the Yokohama Specie Bank and Bank of Japan.

Sub's Skipper Describes Attack on 2 Jap Tankers

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Both Ships Sunk in Enemy's Home Waters, Says Navy Officer.

By WALTER CRAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., April 8—(AP)An intrepid young skipper of an American submarine which made a foray in enemy waters told today how his undersea craft sent two Japanese tankers to the bottom.

The first tanker, sailing in its home waters, fired on the submarine with a pistol or rifle to decoy the submarine in, then straddled it with four or six-inch shells, but the tanker was sunk with its three-million gallons of fuel.

Sailed in Enemy Waters

The young skipper, Lieut. Commander Edward Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, calmly recited some of the details of the foray thousands of miles from the submarine's home base in waters controlled by the Japanese and within easy range of patrol planes from enemy bases.

His commanding officer, with a glint in his eye, remarked:

"They (enemy craft) are going down all the time. Our submarines starting out Dec. 7 have been very successful. They have done excellent work. Their bags haven't been as big as some of those operating closer to their bases but considering the time in going and coming, the bags have been very high."

Hutchinson was permitted to tell something of how his ship sent to the bottom the two fast naval tankers, which between them were carrying some six million gallons of fuel to Japanese warcraft.

Stalked Tanker at Night

"It was night," he said when we picked up the first tanker. We stalked it out of gun range. Trailing it astern we saw no guns. He challenged us with lights. We were astern when he fired at us, apparently with a rifle or a pistol Still there was no sign of larger guns. Suddenly he straddled us with two shots from a four or six-inch gun in the center of his ship. We dove.

"We fired two torpedoes at his tail, and another closer. He was wallowing heavily. Then pretty soon he sank. It was a fast tanker several hundred miles from the enemy base.

"The other tanker was of the same size or perhaps a little larger.

Fired at Close Range

"Just after surfacing right after sunset we approached on the surface and then submerged. We fired at close range. The first torpedo hit his stern, which went up in smoke. His propeller stopped.

"Our second torpedo was fired at such close range we had to turn fast and dive to get out of the way. He went down by the stern at a 65 degree angle. We were submerged and could hear the heavy gear rolling down his deck. There were several explosions followed by a big one, and he was completely gone.

"We were picked up by enemy patrol vessels but were never attacked."

He was asked how the submarine's crew fared for food on such a long undersea cruise.

Crew Eats Well

"Well, we had turkey on patrol," the skipper said. "It tasted good. When we submerged in the day time we ate soup, salads and light food, but the men were idle and did not need heavy food.

"The food on submarines generally is excellent. We have all the best canned foods and a tremendous amount of fruit juices. Of course there is a loss of weight by the men on such cruises of from eight to 20 pounds."

His superior commented:

"It is wonderful how these crews out such a long time in close quarters never get on each others nerves. They get along fine with each other They do come back peeked and dehydrated but in fine spirits and do not realize how tired they are until after a day ashore.

"They are wild to get going again and the hardest thing they have to face is when we have to leave some of them ashore for awhile."

24 Navy Crosses Awarded By Nimitz at Hawaii

By the Associated Press.

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., April 8.—Twenty-four Navy Crosses were presented yesterday "for exceptional courage, coolness and devotion to duty" under fire.

The presentation was made by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, on the deck of a battleship.

"You officers and men assembled * * * have won the admiration of all your shipmates and the entire Nation," Admiral Nimitz said. "It is particularly appropriate that this ceremony of medal awards for distinguished and heroic service should take place on the deck of this veteran ship."

One of those honored also received a gold star "for successfully attacking * * * an enemy submarine" from the air three days after the Japanese assault on Hawaii. He is Lt. Clarence E. Dickinson, jr., 26, of Wilmington, N. C.

All of those honored went through the December 7 attack on Pearl Harbor. Two were marines.

The Navy has waiting 23 other crosses for men whose work has been deemed outstanding.

Lt. Dickinson was given the Navy Cross for bailing out of his burning plane December 7, making his way to headquarters and taking up another plane to aid in the battle without even telling his superiors of his initial hazardous experience.

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Los Angeles Area Is Under Blackou

LOS ANGELES, April 8—(AP)—A blackout was ordered at 9:03 p.m. Pacific War Time tonight (12:0 a.m. Thursday, E.W.T.).

Radios went off the air at 8:3 p.m.

Half an hour after the blackou was ordered the city was dark ex cept for a light here and there i office buildings and one or tw distant glows, the source of whic was not immediately apparent.

Aviation plants in this area wer blacked out, but crews continue work inside.

Radios were off the air at San Diego where a Coast League base ball game was in progress, but the blackout had not been extended there at 9:45 p.m.

The blackout area covered Los Angeles and Orange counties. Communities in other nearby counties, including San Bernardino, Ventura and Santa Barbara, had not received a lights-out order.

Army officers said only that the blackout covered a 50-mile radius around Los Angeles.

New Russian Trap Threatens Germans

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Reds Reported to Have Cracked Heavily Fortified Defenses on Dnieper in Flanking Move Northeast of Smolensk.

By NOLAN HARGAN

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The Russian armies of the center were reported tonight to have forced the heavily fortified upper Dnieper River in a major flanking movement designed to cut off and destroy the German Rzhev-Gzhatsk-Vyazma salient before Moscow, the last enemy line of consequence standing east of Smolensk.

Large Nazi Forces Menaced

The crossing, said Soviet advices via Stockholm, was made between the towns of Dorogobuzh and Durovo about 50 miles northeast of Smolensk and at about the point where the Moscow-Smolensk railway bridges the Dnieper.

The German-held corridor running from Smolensk to Vlazma was said already to have been narrowed to 30 miles and Soviet artillery was commanding the main highway and rail routes. Durovo itself apparently remained in Nazi hands, although imminently menaced.

This Russian thrust, which if successful would envelop large numbers of German troops and put the Soviet armies in strongly consolidated position to breast the expected German Spring offensive mounted on Smolensk, was timed to coincide with hthe last period of solid footing aground before the approaching complete thaws.

Violent Action in Crimea

In the far south, meanwhile, action was violent during the day. The Moscow raid announced that a German atack on Soviet positions in the Crimea spearheaded by 100 tanks had been broken and that the Nazis had reeled back with losses of at least 32 tanks and hundreds of dead.

This indicated that in the far south the ground already was firm enough for large-scale movements and some observers saw signs that the Germans had opened a series of attacks intended to establish the invader's control over the Kerch peninsula, the southern approach to the Caucasus.

In the Ukraine, Russian dispatches reported that the inhabitants of Kramatorsk—in the heart of the Donets Basin about midway between Kharkov on the north and Rostov on the south—could hear the guns of the approaching Red Army.

In the Leningrad area, Soviet forces reported that they had cut the highway connecting two German sectors and that in another sector the Nazis still were withstanding furious Russian assaults begun three days ago.

Earlier Russian reports that the Germans were using tanks which had come from their factories as late as February were confirmed in British news dispatches, which made the point, however, that this did not necessarily establish that the Nazis were being compelled to use equipment intended for later operations.

It was possible, these dispatches said, that Hitler was merely taking the opportunity to test new weapons, and the observation was added:

"Everything which the Germans are doing at present has the air of experiment about it."

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Soviet Forces Smash Over Upper Dnieper To Cut Off Germans

Crossing of River Called Remarkable Because of Heavy Fortifications

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 8.—Soviet forces have smashed across the upper Dnieper River in a furious final drive to pinch off the Vyasma-Ghatsk-Rzhev bulge toward Moscow, Soviet dispatches relayed by Stockholm said today.

This crossing, between Dorogobuzh and Durovo, was a striking achievement, these dispatches said, since the Germans had established vast fortifications along the river.

The Red Army appeared intent on utilizing the brief period remaining before the spring thaw to crush Nazi armies within the central front pocket and prepare to meet later German offensives from the direction of Smolensk which is 50 miles west of the point where the Dnieper was reported crossed.

The German corridor of escape from Vyasma to Smolensk now has been narrowed to 30 miles with Soviet guns raking the main highway and rail routes, Stockholm informants said. In addition, the Russians were reported threatening Durovo, vital rail junction about midway between Smolensk and Vyasma, from its southern and southwestern suburbs.

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Reds Down 51 Planes, Sink 2 Nazi Transports

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP)—The Soviet command announced late tonight that 51 additional Nazi planes had been shot down in yesterday's operations and that the northern Red fleet had sunk two enemy transports in the Barents Sea, one of 5,500 tons and the other of 10,500 tons.

Yesterday's Russian plane losses were put at 14. The new figure given for German aircraft destroyed brought their losses to 545 for a 10-day period.

Russians Destroy 139 Nazi Troop Planes

MOSCOW, Thursday, April 9 (AP)—A disptach from the northwestern front today to the army newspaper Red Star quoted a captured German lieutenant as saying 139 German troop-carrying aircraft were destroyed in the three-day period of April 3-5—123 of them on the ground.

The quoted German prisoner was identified as Oberlieutenant Erich Fros.

"Landing grounds in the neighborhood of Lake Ilmen became a cemetery for German Junkers 52s," he said, according to the Red Star correspondent. Fros was said to have witnessed several devastating raids carried out by the Soviet air force.

Other prisoners taken in the same area were quoted as saying the heavy aircraft had been transferred from France and North Africa in efforts to carry provisions to the encircled German 16th army around Staraya Russa.

Russians Beat Back Nazis Attacking With 100 Tanks

MOSCOW, April 8 (AP).—The Germans attacked Soviet positions in the Crimea with 100 tanks today, but were trapped by furious Russian artillery fire and eventually turned back, the Moscow radio announced.

After several hours of vain attempts to break through the barrage, the German tanks still in operation retreated, leaving 32 machines and hundreds of dead on the battlefield, the radio said.

(It was not announced whether the action was in the Sevastopol (western) or Kerch (eastern) areas of the Crimea, where the Russians maintain their footholds.)

The Soviet Information Bureau's mid-day communique repeated its familiar "no significant changes occurred at the front" but told of past operations in which 1,675 Germans were killed or wounded in various sectors of the long battlefront.

In one day's fighting alone to the northwest of Moscow, it said, the enemy lost 1,125 soldiers and officers in dead and wounded; 300 were killed in a day's fighting on a sector of the Kalinin front, also northwest of Moscow, and 250 were killed on the southwestern front in the recapture of "a strongly fortified populated place."

Soviet troops routed the Germans from an important village on the southwestern (Orel-Taganrog) front yesterday despite a hurricane of machine-gun fire and captured seven Nazi tanks, the Russians said.

The Soviet Information Bureau emphasized the quickening aerial warfare with a report 79 German planes were destroyed Monday against 19 Russian aircraft lost, increasing its total for nine days to 494 German machines and 103 Russian.

In addition the Red Air Force was said to have demolished or damaged a number of German tanks and armored cars and 100 other motor vehicles, smashed a railway train and disrupted two German infantry companies.

Details of the fighting for the southwestern front villages were announced by the Moscow radio and its report that both Russian and German tanks were in operation indicated a drying or re-freezing of the ground in that locality. The village was not identified.

"The Germans made every effort to hold this place and avert encirclement," the Moscow announcer said.

"They launched fierce counter-attacks in which a large number of tanks were thrown into action.

"The Soviet troops did not yield. They met the German onslaught by a stiff counterblow, wrested the initiative from the Germans and sent their own tanks forward.

"The Germans retreated in disorder."

Melting of ice has opened the lower Volga river again as a Russian supply line. The season's first group of tankers had left the Caspian Sea port of Baku with fuel and lubricating oil for Astrakhan, at the Volga's mouth.

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Voronezh Plane Engine Works Raided, Nazis Say

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 8 (AP).—German bombers, striking 150 miles beyond the Russian battlefront, raided an airplane engine works at Voronezh Monday night, causing heavy destruction, the German radio reported today.

The broadcast said the attack was made despite intense anti-aircraft defense at the town half way between Moscow and Rostov.

Several buildings were reported hit with heavy caliber explosives at the plant which was said to have been damaged in previous raids.

Another heavy raid was said to have been carried out against an ammunition plant—its location undisclosed—where direct hits were said to have touched off great explosions and caused large fires.

The high command made no mention of the air attacks behind the Rusisan lines.

It said only that "German offensive operations successfully continued" and that "at several points the enemy repeated his ineffective attacks."

Russia Is First on U. S. Aid List, Says Standley

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 8 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, new U. S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, told a press conference today that the United States is determined to give Russia aid second only to supplying the American fleet.

By the end of April, he said, the United States should be up to schedule on its Russian aid program.

The ambassador, who arrived here only yesterday in a big American warplane, was asked if America's all-out aid to Russia might not lessen her aid for Britain.

"The best way we can give Britain aid is to keep Russians killing Germans," he replied.

Standley will go to Moscow shortly to present his credentials.

He said he could see the change in the Russian people since he was here last autumn attending Allied supply conferences.

"I notice it in the people's faces," he said. "The last time I was here the Germans were making for Moscow. The Russians turned them back. They show confidence in their faces. I am talking about the people I have seen in Russian cities."

Russia Denies Her Planes Bombed Swedish Towns

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, April 8.—The Soviet government has rejected a Swedish protest against the bombing of Haparanda last Thursday and informed the Swedish government that Russian planes had nothing to do with any attack on the town near the Swedish-Finnish frontier, Tass reported today.

The news agency said that in reply to a note from Vilhelm Assersson, the Swedish Minister, Vice Foreign Commissar Andrei J. Vishinsky said "not a single Soviet plane has flown over the town of Haparanda or dropped bombs or handbills on Swedish territory."

The Russian reply said that Russian markings on bomb fragments and handbills were a sample of "the methods of provocation" tried repeatedly by the Germans.

Jap Envoys To Meet

BUCHAREST, April 8 (AP)—The Associated Press records a German broadcast saying that Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, arrived in Bucharest today en route to Sofia, Bulgaria, for talks with Japan's Ambassador to Turkey.

London, Thursday, April 9 (AP)—The Moscow radio in a broadcast heard here said today that Hungary had protested to Germany and Italy because of the formation of a Rumanian-Croatian-Slovakian military union whose aim was to prevent further Hungarian territorial encroachment and regain land already lost to that country.

AXIS TROOPS OPEN ATTACK IN LIBYA

APR 9 1942

Three Enemy Columns Move Ahead in Desert Testing British Defenses.

LONDON, April 8.—(AP) Axis columns in north Africa have sprung into sudden activity in the front area west of Tobruk which may be the forerunner for the expected big Axis drive for control of the eastern Mediterranean, the Suez gate and the southern road to Russia.

The British issued a special communique in Cairo tonight announcing the action, noting that as yet here had been only "minor engagements with our light forces" by "two or three" enemy columns between the Tmimi-Mechili track and the British position south of Ain El Gazala, roughly 40 miles west of Tobruk.

No Heavy Fighting

Although no heavy fighting had yet been reported in two days of this action, issuance of the special communique underscored the potential significance of the Axis move.

"The enemy movements are being closely watched," the communique concluded.

The Allies have been keenly on the alert for the first signs of an Axis spring campaign to use the Libyan desert battleground as the first testing area for the troop, tank and bomber strength Hitler has been gathering during the winter.

Malta, Alexandria Raided

The first thunder of the new storm was heard at Malta and Alexandria, where Axis bombers blasted at the key bastions of Britain's naval hold on the middle and eastern Mediterranean in the most furious assaults either the island or the big Egyptian port have withstood.

Its menace was felt in the desert flatlands 100 miles southwest of Tobruk where the spearheads of three Axis columns numbering perhaps 125,000 picked desert troops jabbed at British advanced positions in search of a soft spot through which to pour a shock force of 100 tanks.

The first hint of a large-scale renewal of the Libyan campaign since late in January, when the Germans recaptured Bengasi and pushed the British back 200 miles, came from a British military source who said "there is some increased activity in Libya which we may hear more about."

The new challenge came at an hour when Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's defense forces have been weakened by the dispatch of Australian veterans of the north African fight back to defend their homeland under General Douglas MacArthur.

By contrast, German Marshal Erwin Rommel is believed to have been strengthened to two German armored divisions, an Italian armored division and six infantry divisions supported by thirty squadrons of warplanes.

Alexandria Damage Slight

Besides the forces already in Africa, Auchinleck's long shore flank is exposed to the danger of thousands of additional German and Italian troops reported along the Axis-held northeastern shore of the Mediterranean, with small ships and invasion barges by the hundreds massed and ready.

An Alexandria communique said last night's Axis raid there caused only slight damage. This attack and one the night before in which fifty-two persons were killed followed a pamphlet raid a week ago.

The pamphlets, printed in Arabic, described the British as Egypt's enemies and the Italians as her friends; declared that Britain had lost control of the Mediterranean and that the united nations had been ejected from control of the western Pacific.

Rommel Begins Drive East In Libya

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30.24—15845

30.24—15845

Stories of Alexandria and Malta raids on Page 3.

By Drew Middleton

Associated Press Correspondent

London, April 8—Axis forces numbering 125,000 desert-wise troops were reported in motion across the Libyan desert today against British lines in what may be the opening of a spring drive to conquer Egypt and smash through Suez toward Russia's southern flank.

The action—not yet told in detail—came as the German air force lashed with rising fury at Malta and Alexandria with fire and explosives.

Worst Raids Of War

The tiny island fortress and Egypt's chief port and base of the British Mediterranean fleet—keys to Britain's dominance of the Mediterranean—each reported the worst raids of the war as Axis bombers set the stage for the first great land campaign of 1942.

At present, German Marshal Erwin Rommel commands two German armored divisions, one Italian armored division and six infantry divisions in the desert. By contrast, the British have been weakened by the dispatch of Australian veterans from North Africa to fight under General Douglas MacArthur in defense of their homeland.

30 Aircraft Squadrons

Thirty squadrons of all types of aircraft are believed by the informed quarters here to provide air support for the Axis offensive.

While the Axis claimed initial gains in the Libyan theater 100 miles southwest of Tobruk, the British command at Cairo said only that "our fighting patrols again were active in the Libyan desert yesterday."

100 Tanks Lead Way

But a military informant in London added cautiously: "There is some increased activity in Libya which we may hear more about."

The vanguard of the Axis army in the desert is three columns, paced by about one hundred tanks, British informants said.

This is the first hint of large-scale action since the Germans recaptured Bengasi late in January, and forced the British back more than 200 miles to a line subsequently stabilized along a front running from El Gazala, on the coast forty miles west of Tobruk, to Bir Hachiem, some fifty miles inland.

RAF headquarters at Cairo announced that British bombers and fighters had blasted Axis concentrations deep behind the front yesterday in Cirenaica. At Alexandria, RAF defenders downed two Axis raiders last night.

If the desert action is the beginning of a grand Axis offensive, it is expected here that Axis invasion troops assembled in Crete, Greece and the Dodecanese Islands may be used for flank attacks on Alexandria and Cairo by sea and air.

Both the German and Italian communiques said that British advanced forces had been pushed back in the new surge of desert fighting. Neither communique went into details. The Germans identified the scene of the action only as "southwest of El-Mechilli."

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Cairo Confirms Axis Drive.

Cairo, Egypt, April 8 (A. P.).—In the first official British announcement of the new Axis drive in North Africa, a special communique tonight said two or three enemy columns have begun operations in the Libyan desert.

"During the last two days the enemy has shown increased activity in the forward area," the special announcement said.

German Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces were reported operating between Tmimi and Mechili and the British position south of Ain el Gazala, which is some forty miles west of Tobruk. There have been light preliminary engagements, the communique said, but the enemy had not yet reached British outposts.

Berlin Claims Success.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 8 (A. P.).—British forces in Libya have been thrown back southeast of El Mechili, where the desert front had been stabilized for weeks, the German High Command said today.

Say Libya British Fall Back

ROME (from Italian broadcasts), April 8 (AP).—The Italian high command said today increased Axis pressure in Libya had forced the British "to give up several advance positions." The communique gave no details and did not identify any of the advance positions or indicate the extent of the British withdrawal.

Heavy-caliber bombs were dropped on the harbor area of Alexandria by Axis air formations yesterday and caused extensive damage on military and industrial objectives, it was said.

"Heavy bombing actions again were directed against Malta," the high command said. "German air formations have bombed workshops and depots on the island. With direct hits several anti-aircraft positions were silenced and one destroyer was damaged."

The Italians said ten Arabs were killed or wounded in a British air attack on Bengasi, Libya and one British plane was shot down in an attack on Derna.

9 GERMAN PLANES DOWNED IN HEAVY ATTACK ON MALTA

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Nazis Say Guns Destroyed But Batteries Knock Down 7 Warplanes.

VALLETTA, Malta, April 8—(AP) Nine German planes were destroyed during relatively heavy Axis assaults on Malta today as the enemy continued a prolonged intensified attack now several weeks old.

Tonight's communique reported that anti-aircraft fire brought down seven planes, and the R.A.F. shot down two in today's raids, which followed an attack yesterday listed as the heaviest of the year.

"The enemy continued his policy of using mass formations of bombers at intervals of three hours for his attack on Malta," the communique said "The main objectives were the harbor and airdromes Bombs and incendiaries were dropped" and by evening, the German reports stated, "Valletta presented a spectacle of utter destruction."

"Everywhere in the harbor area fires were burning," it was said.

"Anti-aircraft gun emplacements which were attacked in direct diving attack did not fire any more, and as a result the anti-raid defense was rather weak."

2,000th Raid On Malta

APR 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Valletta, Malta, April 8—Massed German bombers pounding on 'round-the-clock relays gave this bomb-shaken British island stronghold its heaviest air attack of the war yesterday and touched off the 2,000th air raid alarm in Malta since Italy entered the conflict.

Four German planes were reported destroyed—two Junkers dive bombers and two escorting Messerschmitt fighters. Another Junkers dive bomber was said to have been probably destroyed and two planes were damaged in the hours of intense raiding.

Preliminary reports indicated the casualties were "not heavy considering the scale of the bombing," an official said.

Bombers Penetrate Barrage

The Germans struck from many directions to confuse the alert ground crews and the chain of Nazi planes penetrated intense high and low-level anti-aircraft barrages to unload bombs on airdromes and the harbor.

Even the hardy residents of Malta, who are confident that their patron, Saint Paul, still protects the island on which he reputedly was shipwrecked, noted the unprecedented ferocity of the raid as bomb explosions shook buildings and echoed through the centuries-old rock caves used as shelters.

There was no indication of the number of planes but observers expressed belief that some Nazi crews are making three or four daily trips across Malta channel. The British island is only sixty miles south of air fields based on Sicily.

Bombing Almost Continuous

The first alarm of the war here sounded shortly before dawn June 11, 1940, a few hours after Italy's declarations of war the day before took effect.

The latest series of attacks began last December 4. Malta since has had only one raidless day and night in succession and only nine raidless nights. The one thousandth alarm since last December 2 alone also sounded yesterday.

The rock shelters, sufficient to care for the bulk of the 273,000 population on the 120 square-mile island, help the Maltese stand up to the raids but the attacks have exacted their tolls. The official death list for March showed 230 killed, the heaviest monthly death total yet recorded here.

Valletta in Flames Nazis Say

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 8—(AP) The German bombing of Malta Tuesday was the greatest of the war, Berlin military quarters said tonight, and it left the principal city of Valletta "a spectacle of utter destruction," its docks and supply depots aflame, its anti-aircraft guns silenced.

(The British acknowledged that the raid was the heaviest of the year and said extensive civilian damage was caused. Preliminary reports indicated that casualties were "not heavy considering the scale of the bombing.")

The attack lasted 10 hours, the Germans attacking incessantly the naval base at Valletta and air bases on the island's interior.

Direct hits with one-ton bombs were scored on munitions dumps and arsenals. The living quarters of shipyard workers "were also destroyed by sticks of bombs and set afire," German reports said.

"A considerable portion of the Valletta oil stores went up in smoke," the reports continued, a cruiser in dock received a direct hit from a half-ton bomb and barracks were hit.

The attack began in the morning

Egypt Mourns Heavy Toll At Port

APR 9 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, April 8—This Mediterranean naval port was bombed again early today after its worst air attack of the year yesterday when fifty-two persons were killed and eighty injured.

The follow-up assault was light, however, the Government said, with only a few bombs dropped, no casualties and only insignificant damage.

The raiders struck by moonlight and picked out their targets methodically by dropping flares then dive bombing.

Egypt's Day Of Mourning

As the Government acted quickly to care for the victims of the earlier bombing, Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha broadcast to Alexandrians that "this is a day of national mourning for the whole country."

The public works minister visited the wounded at a hospital, giving each two Egyptian pounds (about $8). An estimation committee received orders to estimate property losses quickly so the Government could pay in full from credits of enemy property seized in Egypt.

RAF in Wide Sweep Over French Coast

LONDON, April 8 (AP)— Squadrons of British fighter planes spread their wings in a wide sweep over the Calais and Boulogne areas of the German-occupied French coast today.

Few German fighters were seen. One British plane which left its main formation was missing after the flights.

The first squadrons flew over in the early morning sunlight.

Waves of R. A. F. Planes Roar Across Channel

APR 9 1942

By the Associated Press.

FOLKESTONE, England, April 8.—Squadron after squadron of R. A. F. planes roared across the English Channel for a half hour today in the early morning sunlight.

Vapor trails high in the sky off the French coast between Cap Gris Nez and Calais indicated German fighters engaged the Britons.

Large Fires Started, Nazis Say.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 8 (AP).—German bombers started large fires in attacks last night on harbor and dock installations of the Humber estuary of Eastern England, the high command said today.

German radio accounts of the raid reported a direct hit with a 2,000-pound bomb on a large mill and numerous hits on docks and magazines "in spite of searchlights and heavy anti-aircraft fire."

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Belgium Warned

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—The Belgian premier-in-exile, Paul Henri Spaak, broadcast to his German-occupied homeland today that the RAF will bomb Belgian as well as French factories which are making supplies for the Germans.

British And Italians Exchange War Prisoners

Ankara, April 8 (AP)—The British ship Llandovery Castle sailed for Egypt today with British sick and wounded prisoners following their exchange for Italian sick and wounded at Smyrna earlier in the day.

The Italian vessel Gradisca, which the British brought to Smyrna, probably will leave with Italian wounded tomorrow.

6 Norwegian Ships Sunk In Break, Nazis Claim

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 8.—Six out of 10 Norwegian vessels which attempted to break out of the Swedish port of Goteborg last week were sunk by German naval and air forces and two others fled back to Swedish territorial waters, official German quarters announced today.

(This report indicated that two ships eluded the German blockade. The Vichy radio said Saturday that two vessels had reached Britain and a terse British announcement Sunday said "certain ships have arrived safely in this country," but did not give the number.)

The Germans' announcement broke their silence on the break by the Norwegian vessels on March 31.

It said light German naval forces intercepted the ships, which were reported under command of British captains.

Five ships aggregating 26,000 tons were sunk by German outpost boats, the announcement said, while one 6,000-ton ship was sunk by the German air force.

American Army Chief, Hopkins Fly to London

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Surprise Trip Spurs Talk of Allied Offensive —General Marshall Says Purpose of AEF Is to 'Expand.'

By William Humphreys

LONDON, April 8 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, chairman of munitions assignments and close aide of President Roosevelt, arrived in London today on a surprise mission by air plane and almost immediately conferred with Prime Minister Churchill.

Hint of Offensive Seen

Tonight Gen. Marshall told newspapermen that the purpose of the American forces in Europe was to "expand"; Hopkins said that President Roosevelt had entrusted him with some confidential matters on which to confer with Churchill.

General Marshall's remarks about expanding the American forces were in reply to a question implying that the U. S. forces might become cramped in the British Isles.

"Well, we want to expand over here," he replied, and the correspondents at his press conference roared with laughter.

General Marshall's use of the word "here" was interrupted by some sources as meaning Europe.

Although the Americans arrived only this morning, by dinner time they both had already managed to "spend a few hours with the Prime Minister," Hopkins said.

British sources assumed their conferences in the main would deal with United Nations' grand strategy in the 1942 campaign, and some persons thought the trip might be of "critical importance."

To Gen. Marshall's remark that American troops here are to expand, Hopkins nodded assent and added that production alone was not going to win the war, but that "soldiers under General Marshall and sailors under Admiral King" would be the deciding factor.

Might Visit Cairo

Gen. Marshall said he was here "to see the development of the British forces here in the British Isles and to talk things over in general with the British chief of staff."

He said he was not sure whether he would go directly back to Washington, and he said he certainly would visit American troops in northern Ireland. A visit to Cairo, he added, was a "suggestion."

The Marshall-Hopkins arrival followed closely upon reports in London papers that the American and British forces eventually would strike together against Germany through France and that the bulk of the American Army was being trained for a mass invasion of the continent.

Thousands of American troops already are undergoing intensive training in Ireland.

It was recalled also that Marshall in a letter to the U. S. Senate March 2 said: "The time has now come when we must proceed with the business of carrying the war to the enemy."

Accompanying Marshall and Hopkins, who were reported to have arrived in Britain by bomber, were Col. Howard A. Craig of the U. S. Army Air Corps, Lieut. Col. A. C. Wedemeyer of the general staff, and Lieut. Com. J. R. Fulton of the U. S. Navy.

May Discuss Naval Strategy

High strategy talks among the military men must include Hopkins, it was said. One of President Roosevelt's closest advisers and chief of the Lend-Lease program, he is expected to deal with the important matter of supplies for the United Nations' armies.

Some observers also suggested that naval strategy might hold a high place on the conference schedules. Admiral Harold R. Stark is due here soon to replace Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley as chief of U. S. naval operations in European waters.

With the forces of the United Nations generally still on the defensive, an editorial in Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard attracted attention today.

It said a "huge fear" of the "eastern graveyard" prevailed "over every company of German soldiers in every corner of the continent," and demanded:

"When ever again shall such a fear possess the soul of the German soldier? How will the gods reward us if we fail to exploit the mighty labor of our ally (Russia) in these nine months of ceaseless fighting?

"There are questions x x x which challenge the audacity of this nation as it never has been challenged ebfore."

HARRY HOPKINS AND MARSHALL ARE IN LONDON

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Army Chief Says Purpose of U. S. Forces in Europe Is to 'Expand.'

CONFERS WITH CHURCHILL

Hopkins States He Was Intrusted by Roosevelt With Mission to Prime Minister.

London, April 8 (A. P.).—The purpose of United States forces in Europe is to "expand," Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, declared tonight a few hours after his arrival here in a bomber.

Harry Hopkins, who came to London with Gen. Marshall, seconded the General's words, saying that production alone is not going to win the war but that soldiers under Gen. Marshall and sailors under Admiral King would be the deciding factor. Admiral Ernest J. King, to whom Mr. Hopkins referred, is chief of all American naval operations.

Gen. Marshall and Mr. Hopkins arrived in London only this morning, but already have managed to "spend a few hours" with Prime Minister Churchill, Mr. Hopkins said.

To Visit North Ireland.

Discussing his mission, Mr. Hopkins added that President Roosevelt had intrusted him with some confidential matters on which to confer with Churchill. Mr. Hopkins is chairman of the British-American munitions assignment boards.

Gen. Marshall said that he had been invited to London three or four times before, but that the best opportunity came "this particular week and so I'm here." His mission, he said, was "to see the development of the British forces here in the British Isles and to talk things over in general with the British chief of staff."

Replying to a question, the General said that he did not know whether he would return directly to Washington, but that he would certainly visit American troops in northern Ireland.

Asked if he would go to Cairo, Gen. Marshall said: "That's a suggestion."

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Says U. S. Mobilizes Quickly.

To British newspaper men the Chief of Staff declared that mobilization of man power in the United States is moving apace and that training there was proceeding more rapidly than it could in the British Isles because of the large unpopulated areas available.

"Don't you think that will make you feel cramped over here?" He was asked.

"Well, we want to expand over here," he said.

Mr. Hopkins said:

"I came over to see Oliver Lyttelton (Minister of State in Charge of Production) and to relate his new ministerial duties with some new department in Washington. I also came over to discuss with the Prime Minister some matters with which President Roosevelt has intrusted me."

Emphasizing that when he was here last he had been solely concerned with production matters, he said that since then things have changed. He then made the statement that the armed forces of the United States were in the war to win it.

After indicating that the armored strength of the United States now was as important as its role as the "arsenal of democracy," Mr. Hopkins said that "you may be sure that our country is not going to be short of guns."

Reports Soviet Aid Stepped Up.

There has been an appreciable increase in production since December 7, he said, and supplies to Russia are moving "very rapidly." He added that "we are sending munitions to every part of the world where Japs and Germans can be killed."

Asked whether he was satisfied with arrangements in Australia, Gen. Marshall replied: "We are never satisfied, but we are busy. I think things are being organized there in excellent shape."

Mr. Hopkins, who has passed through many jobs and titles in his long and close association with President Roosevelt, was asked his present title, but he had to confess, "I forget." Reminded that he is chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board, he laughed and said, "Yes, that's it."

The last time he was in London Mr. Hopkins forgot his hat and went home with Mr. Churchill's.

Hopkins and Three Officers Also on Trip by Bomber

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 8.—The United States Army's Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, and Harry Hopkins, chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignments Boards, arrived in London today for talks with Britain's leaders, presumably on the grand strategy of the United Nations' 1942 campaigns.

Gen. Marshall's arrival was reminiscent of that of Gen. John J. Pershing, who reached London June 8, 1917, two months after the United States entered the First World War.

Accompanying the Army chief of staff and Mr. Hopkins were Col. Howard A. Craig of the Air Corps, Lt. Col. A. C. Wedemeyer of the general staff and Lt. Comdr. J. R. Fulton of the United States Navy.

It was announced that they would be in London for a "short stay."

(Declining to elaborate on the purpose of the American mission, White House Secretary Stephen T. Early this morning described the Hopkins-Marshall trip as "a perfectly normal wartime mission." The War Department likewise withheld comment.)

Trip Made in Bomber.

It was understood that the party made the trip to Britain by bomber.

The arrival of Gen. Marshall comes on the heels of reports circulated in London that the bulk of the American Army is training for a mass invasion of the continent.

These reports, published in London newpapers only yesterday, said the Americons and British eventually would strike together at the heart of industrial Germany through France.

Thousands of Americans already are training in Northern Ireland.

London observers, on hearing the news that the chief of staff of the United States Army was here, predicted that high strategy talks would be on his agenda.

It was assumed Mr. Hopkins would take part in these as one of President Roosevelt's closest advisers. In his official capacity, Mr. Hopkins would have the last word in military talks involving supplies.

First Meeting With Brooke.

This will be the first meeting between Gen. Marshall and Britain's new chief of staff, Gen. Sir Alan Brooke.

An announcement said Mr. Hopkins and Gen. Marshall would hold a press conference at 7:15 a.m. (1:15 p.m., Eastern War Time).

The possibility that naval strategy may figure high in the London discussions was noted by some observers.

Admiral Harold R. Stark is due here soon to replace Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley as chief of United States naval operations in European waters.

Normal Mission, Says Early.

Washington, April 8 (A. P.).—The White House said today that Gen. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Harry L. Hopkins, who has several war jobs including that of chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board, had gone to London on a normal wartime mission. Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, made that single explanation and would not elaborate.

The War Department likewise withheld comment for the present.

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Russ See U.S. Offensive

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 8 (AP)—The English-language Moscow *News* predicted a great offensive by the United States in an article today, which praised Americans as "people who received statehood and won democratic rights not by sitting down, but by standing up and fighting."

The newspaper also lauded the British for their recent heavy bombings of occupied France and Germany, saying that "What Goebbels and his ilk fail to realize is that the more reverses a Britisher suffers, the tougher he gets, as the Fascists will learn to their sorrow."

CHURCH OPPOSES NAZIS IN NORWAY

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Quisling Assails 'Treasonable' Actions of Bishops, Warns of Retaliation.

LONDON, April 8.—(AP) The quiet but unyielding resistance of Norwegian churchmen to the Nazi conquerors drew today from Vidkun Quisling, the traitor who heads the German government of his homeland, the angry declaration that his goals were "endangered by treasonable machinations of Norwegian bishops such as Bishop Fylind Berggrav of Oslo."

Quisling's statement, which in the same breath disclaimed any desire to interfere in religious matters, was broadcast by the German radio and distributed by the Norwegian Telegraph bureau via Stockholm.

Laymen to Serve

A Stockholm dispatch to the Vichy news agency said Quisling had empowered laymen to perform the functions of clergymen who had resigned in protest against the puppet government's policies.

The Norwegian agency quoted Quisling as saying of the churchmen: "Their attitude is compelling us to annihilate them together with those who have joined them."

The German radio quoted him as saying his troubles were due to "provocative trespassing by the wirepuller, Bishop Berggrav, and all who collaborate with such wirepullers must be prepared to fall with them."

Quisling contended he did not intend to establish a new religion or interfere in religious matters, but "the servants of the church must stay within the boundaries of their tasks and not misuse the church and Christians for party political purposes."

Hour of Attack Near

(The British Broadcasting corporation seized immediately upon Quisling's outburst, telling Norwegians "now the hour of attack is approaching," and calling on them to stand firmly beside the church. The BBC, heard in New York by NBC, said 1,100 Norwegian pastors and all bishops had resigned in protest against the Quis-

30.24—1584?
30.24——1584?

ling-Nazi policies and that many doctors and lawyers were following the lead of the clergy, even though prosecutions were threatened.)

Bishop Berggrav, singled out by Quisling, has been a leader throughout the church's opposition to the Nazis.

Progressive Democrat

A German broadcast from Oslo eight days after the German invasion two years ago, purporting to come from Berggrav, advised farmers not to fight the Germans and said German soldiers were acting chivalrously toward the Norwegians.

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Whether this actually was Berggrav never has been determined but he always had been known as a Progressive Democrat, and last December called on the National Lutheran Church to avoid any participation in Quisling politics.

He also rejected Quisling efforts to have his church declare a "holy war" against Russia, and canceled collective prayer after Quisling directed that the prayers include professions of obedience to the chief of state.

On March 2 the story leaked out that Berggrav and five other Norwegian Bishops had resigned in protest against efforts to Nazify the education of children and police restrictions on church attendance.

Quisling contended Berggrav had been dismissed rather than resigning. The Bishop's present whereabouts and status are not known, but the puppet Premier's statement bears evidence to the effect of his unarmed but spirited resistance to the Nazi new order.

the Vichy news agency, said Quisling had issued a decree enabling laymen to perform the duties of the clergymen, who resigned because of differences with the puppet government over youth control and other matters.

Quisling, reputedly enraged by the resignations, was quoted by the Norwegian telegraph agency as saying of the clergymen: 'Their attitude is compelling us to annihilate them together with those who have joined them."

Norse Clergy 'Traitors'

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London, April 8 (AP) — Vidkun Quisling, puppet Premier of German-occupied Norway, has declared that the Norwegian clergymen who recently resigned en masse "must without ceremony be treated as traitors," a Stockholm dispatch of the (free) Norwegian telegraph agency said today.

Another Stockholm dispa

27 on Trial in Paris On Terrorist Charges

VICHY, France, April 8 (AP)—The Paris newspaper Le Matin reported today that 27 persons were brought to trial there yesterday on charges of terrorist attacks against German occupation forces and "French political groups."

In the last case of such trials, the newspaper recalled, a German military court sentenced seven persons to death. The present trials were expected to last a week.

Even as the case got underway, a new terrorist attack was reported National Popular Assembly organizin Tours where a bomb was hurled into a local headquarters of the ation of Marcel Deat, proponent of collaboration with the Germans. The bomber escape on a bicycle.

The interior of the building was wrecked, but there were no casualties.

reaching the *Daily Herald*, students and Italian police clashed. Shooting was reported to have lasted throughout the night.

German-Italian Clash

The *Herald* added that "at Piraeus there were other clashes between Greeks and Germans and also a shooting match between Germans and drunken Italians, three of whom were wounded."

"Relations between the Italians and Germans are now so bad that all the best cafes now have signs saying 'no Italians,'" the *Herald* reported.

French Farmers Warned Of Communist Triumph

Darlan Urges Them To Combat Famine In Effort To Prevent Disorder

Vichy, April 8 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan told French peasants today that not only France but all Europe was counting on them to combat a famine which would "result in a Communist triumph."

He spoke at the inauguration of the local farmers' "corporation" in Valence as newspapers in both unoccupied and Nazi-controlled French areas criticized the Vichy Government's policy of making

LONDON, April 8.—A special parliamentary committee today recommended sterner compulsion to force individuals into jobs in which they would be most useful in Britain's wartime industry.

These suggestions came from the select Committee on National Expenditure:

1. Fuller use of punitive powers against absenteeism and idleness.

2. "Compulsory methods" to force employers to use "the proportion of women considered appropriate," and greater use of part-time women workers.

3. Additional standardization of design and elimination of unnecessary grades in manufacturing.

"The whole production effort has till now carried with it too much of a stamp and character of improvization," the committee said.

"Some 188,000 are unemployed and a great many employed on work which is either of no essential value or could be improved and organization could be accomplished with less labor. * * *"

THIS LAD MEANS TO FIGHT A WAR

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New York Stowaway Gets to Britain for It.

London, April 8 (A. P.).—A 21-year-old American from New York, charged with entering England illegally, told a magistrate today that he stowed away on a tramp steamship to try his luck with the R. A. F. after being turned down by the United States air force.

He identified himself as Russel King Haight of New York city.

He said that he first went to Canada, but became impatient with long waiting lists and so stowed away on a steamer at Halifax. Once here, his efforts to join the R. A. F. were hampered by the fact that he was an alien. Mr. Haight said that if he was unable to become a flyer he would try to join the United States forces in Britain. The magistrate released him on bail for a talk with the United States Consul.

Mr. Haight was born at Mount Kisco, N. Y., and his last address was 930 West End avenue, New York.

Greek Ship Foundered

211 Passengers Reported Lost Off Turkish Coast

LONDON, April 8 (AP).—A Vichy news agency dispatch from Istanbul said today the Greek steamship Euderani had foundered off the Turkish coast with the loss of 211 of 238 passengers aboard.

The agency said the Euderani went on the rocks in the vicinity of Kaali Island. Her port of origin was not given.

(Lloyd's Register and other shipping records fail to list a ship by this name.)

Ex-Governor Assails St. Pierre Plebiscite

Vichy, April 8 (A. P.).—Baron de Bournat, deposed Governor of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, charged today that the December plebiscite conducted by the occupying force of Admiral Emile Miselier was faked and that less than a third of the inhabitants voted for the de Gaullists. De Bournat arrived in Vichy yesterday after being held two months aboard a boat at the islands, which lie off Newfoundland.

"According to what the de Gaullists say, 98 per cent of the population rallied to their side," he told the press. "I assert those figures to be devoid of any foundation. There were really 35 per cent who abstained and more than half of the rest remained loyal to Marshal Pétain's Government."

Beaverbrook Arrives In Nassau From Miami

British Lease-Lend Coordinator Calls On Duke Of Windsor

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Nassau, Bahamas, April 8 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, British lease-lend coordinator, arrived here today from Miami.

He visited the Duke of Windsor, Royal Governor, soon after his arrival. The distinguished visitor will occupy the home of Sir Hubert Holt which has been especially prepared for him.

Lord Beaverbrook will vacation in Nassau, probably for several weeks, it was stated in Miami.

Canada to Have Guerrillas

Pacific Coast Civilians To Be Trained as Plainclothes, Unpaid Corps

OTTAWA, April 8 (AP).—Defense Minister J. L. Ralston announced at a press conference today that small Canadian guerrilla formations, which may eventually total 150 units, are being organized among civilians in out-of-the-way places along the Pacific Coast.

A battle-training school to give training in guerrilla and commando warfare is being established by the National Defense Department, he said.

The men in the guerrilla groups probably will be called "militia rangers." They will not wear uniforms but may be issued arm bands. They will largely use their own firearms and will not draw pay.

CANADA MAY OPEN EMBASSY IN U. S.

APR 9 1942

Ottowa Considers Raising Status of Legation at Washington.

OTTAWA, April 8—(AP) Reports were current here today that the Canadian legation in Washington might be raised soon to the status of an embassy under an ambassador who would also be a member of the Ottawa cabinet.

Officials declined to comment but it is known that high government circles have considered such a step, and the name of Defense Minister J. L. Ralston has been mentioned for such a post.

If such a change were made, presumably it would involve the retirement of Leighton McCarthy, Canadian minister to the United States, to make way for either Ralston or another present cabinet member.

The United States also probably would raise its ministry here that of an embassy, with J. Pierrepont Moffatt becoming the first U. S. ambassador to Ottawa.

The growing importance of Canada's position in the war, and also that of Washington as the seat of vital war councils, are the reasons cited for such a change.

Italians Reported Killed As Greeks Mark Invasion Date

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London Hears That Athenians Demonstrated On First Anniversary Of Attack By Germany

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 8 — Athenians showed the Axis that they remembered April 6, the date the Germans attacked Greece a year ago, with demonstrations in which a number of Italians were killed, according to reports reaching London tonight.

RAF Praised

Despite heavy patrols of Italian Carabinieri and German military police, walls of the Greek capital were plastered with old war posters and inscriptions hailing the RAF.

At dusk, according to an account

...ners hand over wheat for administration control.

"It depends on you, and you alone," the admiral said, "whether first our country and then Europe will know famine and its redoubtable companions. Out of hunger is born despair which engenders disorder leading in turn to Communism."

Britain Urged to Compel Work at Most Useful Jobs

By the Associated Press.

BRAZIL TO EXPAND ARMY BY ENLISTING

TRAINED RESERVES

APR 9 1942

President Vargas Cites New Heavy Duty in Maintaining Public Order, Defense.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 8.—(AP) President Getulio Vargas signed a decree tonight authorizing War Minister Eurico Dutra to drastically increase the effective army of Brazil with trained reserves.

In the decree the president said the army strength "does not correspond to the new heavy duty of the army in the maintenance of public order and national defense."

The army was reported to total less than 100,000 but with the addition of trained reserves it eventually might number as high as 1,200,000.

Voluntary enlistments also were called for in the decree which specified that the War ministry increase the effective reserve belonging to units available for the active forces.

It was known that the government has been recalling a number of trained classes during recent months.

Brazil broke relations with the Axis on the last day of the Pan-American conference of foreign ministers here in January and since has lost five merchant ships to Axis submarines in the Atlan-

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Enemy Reports

The enemy in many cases puts out statements to evoke replies that will disclose military information. The claims made are not confirmed by the United Nations.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 8 (A. P.).—German submarines have sunk sixteen enemy merchant ships totaling 104,000 tons in continued attacks against American and British supply shipping in the Atlantic Ocean, a special announcement from Adolf Hitler's headquarters said today. Thirteen ships were sunk off the American coast and the remainder off Africa the announcement said.

U-boats Attack Two More U.S. Ships; 36 Lost

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At Least 17 Reported Killed in Savage Shelling Of One Vessel.

NOFOLK, Va., April 8 — (AP)—A West Point plebe who went to sea for his health and a free-lance writer seeking story material were among 31 survivors of two American merchantmen shelled and torpedoed by Axis submarines off the Atlantic coast last week.

The Navy announced today the attack on the two vessels with the probable loss of 36 lives. Seventeen crewmen were known dead and 10 or 11 missing in a shellfire attack that sank a small freighter the night of April 2. Three survivors from the ship were landed here by a rescue vessel.

Ships Set Ablaze

Two torpedoes from an enemy raider turned a medium-sized merchant ship into a flaming inferno in the second attack two nights later and left nine of the ship's crew missing, members of the 28 survivors reported on their arrival at Norfolk aboard a rescue vessel the next day.

Monor Collins Mabry, 19, United States Military Academy plebe from Ruston, La., had signed as captain's messman aboard the victim of the second attack, thinking that a sea voyage would improve his physical condition. Mabry, on furlough from the academy because of eye trouble, saved his certificate of appointment to West Point.

Merlin Johnson, 26-year-old writer of Minneapolis, who joined the crew as an ordinary seaman, talked less of the torpedoing than of an experience he recounted when he was imprisoned in England on suspicion of espionage. Johnson said that among his prison mates were Sir Oswald Moseley and other British Fascists.

Sailors Killed By Shelling

Ordinary Seamen Ernest Cartwrigt, 29, of Norfolk, who was wounded in the arm by a shell fragment told newsmen he believed the crewmen lost in the first attack were killed by the savage shelling and estimated that the submarine fired between 50 and 100 shells at a range of about 600 yards.

Cartwright and two shipmates, Sabino Gomez, fireman, and Jack Burros, mess boy, both of Providence, R. I., were picked up by a rescue ship after being adrift in a lifeboat four hours, and landed at Chincoteague early Friday.

Boatswain Fernando Beato of Brooklyn, N. Y., said the prey of the second raider attack "caught fire right off the reet and the flames spread from amidship all the way back to the stern," immediately after the torpedoes struck.

John Austrauski, oiler, of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., remained aboard the flaming ship for 45 minutes after he found a lifeboat overcrowded and failed in his effort to launch another alone. He succeeded in launching a raft into clear water and boarded it, only to see it drift "right into the flaming oil." When the raft started burning, he escaped by diving through the flames and swimming about 50 feet under water.

OCEAN TUG LAUNCHED AT MICHIGAN SHIPYARDS

BAY CITY, Mich., April 8—(AP) A 143-foot seagoing tug, destined for service in the British navy, was launched at the Defoe Shipbuilding yards here today.

The vessel, known in the shipyards as the B.A.T.-7, is the first of four being built by the Defoe boat works under a General Motors sub-contract. It will be used for salvaging wrecks and towing operations.

Lieut. Commander Lionel Greenstreet of the Royal navy reserve represented the British Admiralty procurement commission at the launching.

TODD-BATH SHIPYARDS TO LAUNCH 2 VESSELS

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., April 8.—(AP) Two more ships for Britain, the 10,100-ton cargo carriers Ocean Pride and Ocean Might, will be launched at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding corporation yards April 19.

Keels of the two ships were laid Dec. 21, 1941. They will be the eighth and ninth of 30 under contract to be launched.

Sponsors will be Mrs. Robert D. Cream, of South Portland, daughter of Thomas R. Allen, a vice president in charge of production, and Mrs. Mortier D. Harris, also of South Portland, the wife of one of the corporation directors.

BASE FOR BLIMPS CHOSEN IN FLORIDA

Second Site Selected in California, Navy Announces.

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WASHINGTON, April 8.—(AP) The Navy announced today that a new site for a lighter than air craft base had been selected at a point near Perrine, Fla., and that a similar base on the west coast would be located south of Santa Ana, Calif.

Selection of these two new sites, the Navy said, indicates an expansion of the Navy's anti-submarine blimp patrols.

The base near Perrine, Fla., is being built by the Ivy H. Smith company, the S. S. Jacobs company, the Langston Construction company, and the Hubbard Construction company of Jacksonville, Fla. Senator Andrews (D., Fla.) said the construction would cost $3,173,000.

The new California base will be constructed by the James I. Barnes Construction company, Santa Monica, Calif., with work scheduled to begin immediately.

East coast blimp bases already in operation are at Lakehurst, N. J., South Weymouth, Mass., and Elizabeth City, N. C. The west coast base is located at Moffett field, Sunnyvale, Calif., a field which the Navy is scheduled to take over from the Army officially on April 16.

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Sailor Who Ripped Down Nazi Flag in 1941 Cited

By the Associated Press.

HAVERVILL, Mass., April 8.—Harold Sturtevant, the 20-year-old American sailor who created an international incident a year before this country declared war by ripping a Nazi swastika from the German consulate in San Fransisco, has been cited by his commanding officer for saving the life of a colleague at sea.

Young Sturtevant's mother received a copy of the citation praising her son for the "promptness, initiative, coolness and sped" with which he organized the rescue of a fellow sailor who was buried in a coal bunker aboard a cruiser.

After the San Fransisco incident in January, 1941, which brought repercussions in Germany, Mr. Sturtevant was discharged from the Navy and signed on a tanker. When war was declared, he returned home and won his appeal to re-enlist.

601 ALIENS BROUGHT TO U. S. FROM PANAMA

NEW ORLEANS, April 8 (AP)—Arrival of a shipload of 601 alien internees here from the Canal Zone for transfer to an unnamed internees camp was announced today by the Eighth Naval District headquarters.

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U. S. Extends to Cuba $25,000,000 Credit

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP).—Climaxing several months of negotiations, a contract was signed here today extending a $25,000,000 Export Import Bank credit to Cuba for public works construction and diversification of agriculture.

Warren Lee Pierson, president of the bank, signed on behalf of the United States, while Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, Cuban Ambassador; Oscar Garcia Montes, Cuban Minister of Finance, and Amadeo Lopez Castro, Secretary of the Presidency, signed for the island republic.

Spaeth to Represent U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Carl Spaeth, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and a member of the United States delegation to the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers, will represetn this country on the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, to meet soon in Montevideo, it was learned today. The committee, to coordinate control of subversive activities, was authorized by the Rio conference and will comprise representatives of eight countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Mexico.

STANDARD PATENTS LISTED IN REGISTER

Thousands of Processes Available to Industry Without Cost During War.

WASHINGTON, April 8. — (AP) The Justice department announced today that it was compiling a register of the thousands of patents made available to the public through the consent decree which closed the anti-trust case against the Standard Oil company (New Jersey) and six subsidiaries.

Under the decree, all patents of I. F. Farbin industries controlled by Standard, including those for manufacture of synthetic rubber and the "know-how" to use them, were made available royalty free for the duration of the war. After the war, "reasonable" royalties may be charged for their use. In addition, many Standard patents made available for use at "reasonable" royalties.

The register will be available soon for public inspection at the Newark, N. J., field office of the anti-trust division, the department said. Applications for licenses to use the processes, however, should be made to the Standard Oil of New Jersey, New York, Justice officials added.

The decree was filed at Newark March 25, in settlement of a civil complaint charging that Standard and the German Dye Trust had conspired to restrain trade in the petroleum and chemical industries.

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TWO ACCUSED OF SEDITION

Robert Noble and E. O. Jones Are Indicted in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 8 (AP)—Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones, organizers of "Friends of Progress," were indicted by a Federal grand jury today on charges of sedition.

Noble is a former leader of the old-age pension movement and Jones founded the "National Copperheads" isolationist group. The indictment charges, in part, that:

"With the United States at war the defendants would willingly make and convey false reports and statements with intent to interfere with the operation and success of the military and naval forces of the United States and to promote the success of its enemies.

"The defendants wilfully caused or attempted to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States and would wilfully obstruct recruiting and enlistment services of the United States, to the injury of the United States."

The indictment quoted Jones as attacking General Douglas MacArthur in a Friends of Progress bulletin of March 30.

Bail was set at $20,000 each.

Noble and Jones, with seven of their followers, also are charged by the State with violating State laws covering subversive activities.

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Non-essential Building Is Halted for Duration

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Projects Under Way May Be Stopped—Sale Of Building Materials 'Frozen' Except For Certain Repair Jobs.

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP) — The War Production Board tonight prohibited new construction of non-essential residences, roads and commercial buildings, and indicated that projects already under way might be halted if the materials going into them could be used more effectively in the war program.

Effective Today

The order is effective tomorrow. Specifically it bans any residential construction other than maintenance and repair work if the cost is $500 or more, unless specific government permission is granted. Similar permission must be allowed for any new agricultural construction if the estimated cost is $1,000 or more.

No other types of construction commercial, industrial, recreational institutional, highway, or utilities, whether publicly or privately financed may be started without permission if the cost of the project is more than $5,000.

"It is in the national interest that all construction which is not essential directly or indirectly to the successful prosecution of the war, and which involves the use of labor, material or equipment urgently needed in the war effort be deferred for the duration of the emergency," the board stated.

Ordinary Repairs Expected

The drastic action, which WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson had

(Continued on Page Three)

declared would virtually "suspend the civilian construction industry," does not apply to ordinary maintenance and repair work needed to restore a structure to "sound working condition."

The labor department estimated overall 1941 construction at $10,473,000,000 of which $5,348,000,000 was of a non-defense character. The department estimated 1942 construction at $10,750,000,000, with $3,650,000,000 of this amount going for non-defense work. WPB gave no indication of how much of the 1942 non-defense work would be eliminated.

To prevent evasion, the $500 upper limit on residential construction was made the maximum for a 12-month period. That is, no person may spend $500 on a dwelling and subsequently make another $500 outlay on the same dwelling in the same 12-month period. The same restriction applies to the farm and "other restricted construction" maximums.

Under consideration is a plan for issuance of an emblem or insignia to be posted on each job to show that the construction has been approved by WPB.

William V. Kahler, chief of the WPB construction branch, was named administrator of the new program. He is on leave of absence.

Although the shutdown was applied only to construction not yet started, WPB gave this warning:

"Projects already under construction are being examined by the WPB on an individual basis. Such projects may be stopped if the scarce materials to be used in them can be put to more effective use in the war program."

Sale of Materials 'Frozen'

In effect, the order "freezes" the sale of building materials except for specifically approved projects or those costing under the dollar limits specified.

"This is done through provisions which not only prohibit the start of construction, but also "the withdrawal from inventory and the purchase, sale or delivery of any material for use in such construction unless authorized by the war production board."

Exempt from the order are projects built for the armed forces and a group of other named government agencies; construction to replace residences destroyed since January 1, by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake or the "public enemy," and petroleum producing and distributing facilities which are provided for in earlier WPB actions.

The result of the order, WPB said, will be to allocate scarce copper, steel, iron and other materials away from unnecessary construction and into ships, planes, tanks, guns, defense housing and other essential production."

No change was made in existing regulations permitting construction of residences, costing up to $6,000, in defense housing critical areas specifically designated by the government.

Applications to start new construction elsewhere must be filed with local offices of the Federal Housing Administration on forms obtainable from FHA local offices or from WPB district offices.

The FHA local offices will decide

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whether a project is eligible for recommendation to WPB.

If so, the application will go forward to WPB's production division, headed by William H. Harrison, for final consideration.

"The public is urged to file only emergency applications during the next month as it is anticipated that authorization will be given only for emergency projects," the board said.

A board will be created to hear appeals from rejections.

WPB Reveals Rules For Women's Clothes

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WASHINGTON, April 8—(AP)—Uncle Sam today decreed wartime styles in suits, coats and dresses for his nieces that by eliminating non-essential frills will result in an expected production of 15 per cent more garments out of the same yardage of cloth.

At a press conference to which were invited the nation's leading fashion writers, Stanley Marcus, head of the apparel branch of the War Production Board, explained that the new order assures women there will be no extremes in dress styles during this war as in the last.

It also assures women that their present wardrobes will not be made obsolete by radical fashion changes, Marcus stressed. The order goes into effect regarding Fall clothes. It tends to stabilize for the duration of the war the present length and fullness of skirts.

In detail, Marcus, a prominent Dallas, Tex., merchant, explained the objectives of the order—how it affects new styles, a woman's present wardrobe, the woman who makes her own clothes, the manufacturer and the retailer.

Aimed at Saving Cloth

The objective is to simplify styles and to save cloth to avoid any possibility of shortages, Marcus said. He added that one belief is that 100,000,000 yards of cotton, rayon, wool and mixtures can be saved annually in this way.

The order points out that the conservation measures consist mainly of eliminating such things as French cuffs on sleeves, balloon sleeves, patch pockets of wool, all-around pleated skirts and the prohibition of selling three-piece ensembles, such as a suit and matching coat, at one price.

The restrictions on woolen garments become effective one minute after midnight in time to apply to the production of most of next Fall and Winter clothes.

Spring, Summer Clothes Not Affe

The order will not affect clothes for this Spring and Summer, most of which are already made. Restrictions on cotton, rayon and other materials do not go into effect until June 19, which is about the time the manufacturer turns to making fall and winter clothes.

Retailers have until August 17 to clear their stocks, Marcus said. He noted that this is the usual period for "end-of-the-summer" sales. The order provides that after that date no retailer can sell a three-piece suit, or a dress with a jacket, or redingote, at a suit price. The dress and jacket, for example, would be priced separately.

The idea of prohibiting the sale of jacket-frocks, Marcus explained, is the belief that a woman who really wants a jacket will buy one that she can wear with several dresses.

Asked if a woman would have to take a tape measure with her on a shopping tour to determine whether the length of the jacket or skirt came within the specification set down by WPB, Marcus replied that the responsibility rests on the cutter o. manufacturer.

The manufacturer will be required to specify on the invoice to the retailer that the garment meets the specifications, Marcus explained. For violations he would be liable "to a year in the jug", or a $10,000 fine and the possibility he would be prevented from obtaining materials on which there was priority.

Marcus also said that the woman who makes her own clothes, buying goods by the yard, is not affected. If, however, she takes the goods to a dressmaker, the latter would be required to abide.

He said no restrictions had yet been placed on pattern manufacturers, although it had been discussed. Pattern manufacturers and the woman who makes her own clothes usually follow the fashion trend anyway.

To Follow Fashion Trend

Marcus said women should not hesitate to buy existing stocks in stores because to refrain would really lead to waste. He said he didn't think women would look different next fall. The experts who drew up the specifications, he said, have been careful not to invalidate present styles.

They followed the existing trend of fashion, he said, and have taken off the things that a study showed were least essential. The order notes that the measurements fixed represent present averages in women's clothing.

These averages were arrived at through a survey conducted by the WPB apparel section in 25 of the larger cities throughout the country. Thus, it was noted, officials did not arbitrarily say that a woman's dress or coat should be so long and no longer. They found out what women are now wearing.

The decision that daytime skirts should be from 16 to 19 inches from the floor was based on the finding that 80 per cent of women have their hem-lengths shortened when they buy their clothes, Marcus said.

In regard to short skirts, Marcus said, Washington, D. C., women are wearing the shortest skirts and women in the northwestern section of the country, the longest. Suit skirts were found to range from 26 to 28 inches, and now cannot be made longer than 28 inches.

The sweep of wool suit skirts is limited to from 64 to 72 inches, depending on the weight of wool material. This compares to the present range of 54 to 86 inches. All-around pleated skirts are eliminated but pleats can be used for trimming.

No suit jacke can be longer than 25 inches. The present range is from 23 to 27 inches. There can be no Norfolk styles, cuffs or bias cut sleeves on jackets. There will be no wool evening wraps, wool evening skirts or wool evening dresses.

Evening Clothes

In regard to evening clothes, Marcus said that since Pearl Harbor there had been a drop in sales. Anyway the maximum length allowed for a size 16 is 59 inches—the present range for this size is 59 to 61 inches. No size can be fuller at the skirt hem than 144 inches. The present average is from 130 to 216 inches.

When it comes to slacks, the women are on a par with the men—No cuffs or patch pockets. Women's slacks will be beltless. Slack legs at bottom cannot measure more than 19 inches. The present average is from 19 to 22 inches.

In regard to dresses the maximum length of size 16 dress—with proportionate length for other sizes—is 43 inches. At present this size varies from 41 1-2 to 44 inches. The maximum fullness of skirt for size 16 in rayon and cotton is 78 inches; in wool, nine ounces and less, 75 inches, and in wool more than nine ounces, 64 inches. The present range is from 66 to 96 inches.

No hoods, shawls, capes, scarfs, petticoats, overskirts or aprons can be made with the dress. No belt can be more than two inches wide. Also no hem on dress, suit skirt or coat will be more than two inches wide.

The maximum length for a size 16 coat is 42 inches for a box coat and 43 inches for a fitted number. This compares with the present average length of 41 to 42 inches for a box coat, and 42 to 45 for a fitetd coat. Maximum sweeps for size 16 is 60 inches for a box coat and 70 inches for a fitted coat, compared with 58 to 65 for a box coat and 68 to 80 for a fitted model.

No Cuffs on Coats

There are to be no cuffs on coats, nor wool linings, nor wool cloth lining under fur trimming. No coat sleeves are to be cut on the bias nor is any belt to be wider than two inches.

nI each case, the measurements fixed in the order permit variations, to accommodate the requirements of "regular women", "little women", "stout women," "misses", junior misses", "'teen age", "girls" and "children".

The order does not apply to infants' and toddler apparel—sizes 1 to 4—bridal gowns, maternity dresses, clothing for persons of abnormal size, burial gowns, and robes and vestments as required by the rules of religious orders or sects.

Marcus said it is hoped that designers will see further ways to conserve material. He said fashion is not going to be killed by this order or any order. "If it were decreed that women were to wear barrels, you would find within a few days women decorating their barrels with lace edges or painting designs on them just to be different," he laughed.

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CUTS IN WOOL HIT MEN MORE

WPB In Setting Standards Appears To Think Stronger Sex Can Take It

Their Savings To Boost Suit Yield 26%, Women's To Add 15% In Garments

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 8—All in all, it appeared today, the War Production Board was considerably harder on the men than on the women when it came to setting wartime standards for clothes.

To the casual male, whose pants sooner or later will be minus both cuffs and pleats, the women will look just about the same for the duration. He'll never miss her balloon sleeves or the extra swish in the train of her evening gown, but she certainly will begin commenting when he isn't able to turn out in a full dress coat or cutaway when occasion demands.

Will Save Huge Amount Of Wool

Although the restrictions on her clothes will tend largely to prevent extravagance, and avoid extremes in long, full skirts and sleeves, he won't be able to buy a two-pants suit, get a vest with his double-breasted suit, or swank around with a belt on his overcoat.

The new specifications for women's clothing make it possible to produce at least fifteen per cent. more garments from the same amount of material, WPB said; the crack-down on men's clothes will save an estimated 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 pounds of raw wool and permit production of twenty-six per cent. more suits and ten per cent. more overcoats with the same amount of material.

Frills Banned

Generally, the restrictions on men's clothing tend to reduce length—lopping two to four inches off topcoats and overcoats and about three quarters of an inch off suit coats. In contrast, maximum lengths set for women's coats and dresses were described as strictly average on the basis of present styles.

Frills were banned for the men as well as the women—no patch pockets of wool, no fancy-back coats, no cuffs on overcoat sleeves and no lapels on vests.

May 17 Is Proclaimed I Am an American Day

Day to Reflect on Citizenship's Boon, Says President — Roosevelt Also Issues Mother's Day Proclamation.

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WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt today designated Sunday, May 17, as "I Am an American" Day and urged that it be observed in a manner to impress on all citizens "the duties and opportunities of citizenship and its special responsibilities in a nation at war."

Annual Observance

He said in a proclamation that it was even more essential in time of war than in time of peace for a people to understand fully the form and genius of their government and the responsibilities of citizenship.

Consequently, in accordance with an act of Congress calling for recognition of all citizens in an "I am an American" day on the third Sunday in May each year, the President called upon federal, state and local officials, patriotic, civic and educational organizations to take part in appropriate exercises.

In another proclamation, the President set aside Sunday, May 10, as Mother's Day, again under terms of an act of Congress.

He ordered the flag flown from all government buildings on that day and asked the people also to fly the flag on their homes and by tokens and messages of affection to "express the love and reverence which we feel for the mothers of our country."

"I Am an American" Text

The text of the President's "I Am an American Day" proclamation follows:

Whereas Public Resolution No. 67, approved May 3, 1940 (54 Stat. 178), provides in part:

"That the third Sunday in May each year be, and hereby is, set aside as Citizenship Day and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation setting aside that day as a public occasion for the recognition of all who, by coming of age or naturalization, have attained the status of citizenship, and the day shall be designated as 'I Am an American Day.'

"That the civil and education authorities of States, counties, cities, and towns be, and they are hereby, urged to make plans for the proper observance of this day and for the full instruction of future citizens in their responsibilities and opportunities as citizens of the United States and of the States and localities in which they reside"; and

Whereas it is even more essential in time of war than in time of peace that a people should fully understand the form and genius of their Government and the responsibilities of citizenship:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Sunday, May 17, 1942, as "I Am an American" Day; I urge that the day be set aside as a public occasion for the recognition of all our citizens who have attained their majority or who have been naturalized during the past year; and I call upon Federal, State and local officials and patriotic, civic and educational organizations to take part on that day in exercises designed to impress upon all our citizens, both native born and naturalized, the duties and opportunities of citizenship and its special responsibilities in a nation at war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington on this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the (Seal) independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
Sumner Welles,
Acting Secretary of State.

Mother's Day Proclamation

The proclamation naming May 10 as "Mother's Day" said:

Whereas public resolution, 25, 63d Congress, approved by President Wilson on May 8, 1914, attests that "the service rendered the United States by the American mother is the greaest source of the country's strength and inspiration," that "we honor ourselves and the mothers of America when we do anything to give emphasis to the home as the fountain head of the State," and that "the American mother is doing so much for the home, the moral uplift and religion, hence so much for good government and humanity;" and

Whereas the said resolution provides that the second Sunday in May shall be designated as Mother's Day and that it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to request the observance of the day;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct the officials of the Government to display the flag on all Government buildings on Mother's Day, May 10, 1942, and I call upon the people of the United States to express the love and reverence which we feel for the mothers of our country by the customary display of the flag at our homes and other suitable places and by tokens and messages of affection.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the (seal) independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
Sumner Welles,
Acting Secretary of State.

In the War Zone

Democratization of Indian Princes' States Now Hindering Negotiations

APR 9 1942

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The crisis revolving about Britain's offer of Dominion status, which involves Hindustan's support of the war effort, has developed another tough difficulty—the Nationalist insistence on democratization of the States under the native princes.

If you were looking for examples of the antithesis of democracy you would find it among these bejeweled potentates whose wealth is so great that some of them don't know just how rich they are. One hastens to add that this isn't true of all of them (there are close to 600 princes and chiefs) for I know some who have done grand work for their people.

There are the two kinds of rulers. One is represented by the young Maharajah whom I encountered in India—a wastrel who used to get enthusiastic on champagne and chase jackals across country in a Rolls Royce. Then there was the prince who shot a peasant because that unfortunate man's slow moving bullock cart blocked the way for the prince's car, though in all fairness it must be recorded that the ruler said this wasn't a nice thing for him to do and he regretted it.

Created Model State.

The other class is magnificently represented by such men as the late Gaekwar of Baroda, whom I mention because he was so widely known in this country. He was wholly wrapped up in the welfare of his people, and created a model State.

Taking the princes as a whole, however, I'm afraid they represent about the last word in absolutism. A lot of them literally have the power of life and death over their people—and life has been pretty cheap in India. Their vast wealth has been amassed through generations, and handed down from father to son, by the simple expedient of imposing taxation running as high as 75 per cent in extreme cases.

Now along comes Pandit Nehru, powerful political leader of the All-India Congress, and declares opposition to any plan for Hindustan which excludes the peoples of the states under the princes. Mr. Nehru would have all the states ruled by a people's government, within the structure of federal India.

Well now, if you and I were proud Indian princes, possessed of riches and prerogatives which had come down to us through the centuries, how would we feel about being deprived of them? Of course, we would be glad to make the sacrifice (we hope).

Bar of Special Privilege.

Still, we can understand the feeling of the Maharajah who has enjoyed the privilege of taking a ride on an elephant with gilded tusks before breakfast, and who has needed only to push an electric button to perform magic the like of which Aladdin's lamp never knew. He just doesn't care for the idea of constitutional government and the cutting off of his power and revenues.

In fact, the majority of the princes dislike the idea so much that they assuredly will resist it strongly. Just what form that resistance will take, or how far it will go, is problematical, but it could be very great if the rulers stood together. Just as an aside, it might be mentioned that many of them maintain small standing armies.

Actually, while the British Government certainly expects the princes to play a useful part in connection with the proposed dominion government, or any other government for British India, there has been no indication that London intended to deprive them of their rule.

Taking it all in all, it's difficult to see how the British-Indian deadlock could be broken if the Nationalists insisted on bringing the native States into the proposed set-up. However, the general position was reported this morning from New Delhi as not without hope. Emphasis was laid on the fact that Louis Johnson, personal emissary of President Roosevelt, has been taking a hand in the discussions.

Invasion May Test British Defense Plan

Civilian Army of Men and Women Now Numbers Over 500,000—Carelessness and Complacency Are Menaces.

APR 9 1942

By RUSSELL LANDSTROM

LONDON, April 8 (Wide World) — If invasion comes, millions in Britain will be called upon to show whether the principles of a total civil defense plan are sound.

Equipment Lacking

It would be the hour of trial for the half-military, half-civilian homeguard.

The training of these units, which embrace persons from every level of life, is designed along full-fledged military lines even to commando tactics.

The rub has been in a shortage of equipment. But while there have been numerous jokes and satirical jabs at Home Guard makeshifts and proposals to arm it with pikes, staves, bows and arrows and other primitive weapons, nonetheless it is felt officially the Home Guard would give a good account of itself.

Paralleling the Home Guard is the civilian army of men and women numbering over 500,000 formed into rifle clubs, which are springing up over the country. The clubs are made up of Home Guardsmen, members of civil defense services, and all industrial groups.

The whole idea of civil defense, one authority asserted, was that there would be no lost opportunities and no slack.

"We've had plenty of difficulties and we've made plenty of mistakes," says a civil defense spokesman. "Conditions have changed rapidly and improvisation has been necessary all along the line. So much was not to be foreseen.

"Take rescue work. Much unnecessary labor and worry was caused because many people didn't notify wardens of certain essential circumstances.

"There was the time when rescuers dug for hours for a person who, it was later learned, had gone to the country.

"The importance of the wardens' record was not recognized at first. Such incidents made it clear we should take a census, showing not only whether a person expected to be at home but even what part of the house he would be sleeping in, the next of kin, and so on."

The whole development of Britain's air raid shelter policy was one of trial and error.

Figured on Short Raids

Again, it was acknowledged, Britain started from the wrong premise. It was thought raids would be shorter, for one thing. Few if any feared France would collapse, enabling Germans to have air bases just across the channel.

Thus dormitory shelters were a product of long, heavy raids and it became necessary to commission shelter wardens, establish shelter first aid posts and canteens, and make use of subways and basements.

It was found that many persons preferred to stay at home however [illegible] the blitz. Authorities generally [illegible] inclined to encourage this both [illegible] morale and health reasons.

It wasn't expected that the walls of ordinary houses would hold up as well as they did, and homes were found to be more effective protection than anticipated.

Government representatives were asked repeatedly why they hadn't constructed deep shelters, to which they replied: the government couldn't build deep shelters for the masses because it had neither the time nor the money. In many places there was no available space and soil frequently was found unsuitable.

Some authorities felt it would be bad for morale to have deep shelters, making it difficult to cope with surface chaos. In every blitz men are urgently needed above ground. As raids develop and more and more incendiaries are dropped, virtually every adult civilian is needed to help quench fire bombs. This means that complete mobilization of civilians is necessary to beat the fire raiders.

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For women, children, older men, and those exhausted by a hard day's work, there are the subways.

7,600 Shelters in London

In the London area alone there are more than 7,600 raid shelters, each housing from less than 200 to more than 500. Approximately 2,100 of them are equipped with canteens. Somewhat larger totals cover the shelter provisions for the rest of Britain.

At the time of the first raids, there was virtually complete stoppage of work and traffic. To correct this, there grew up a system wherein widespread use of roof spotters, sounding warnings, enabled work to go on and transport to continue.

Trial and error on the railroads led to establishment of special fire-fighting trains carrying their own water supplies to special key points.

Among the foremost civil defense difficulties authorities said they encountered were a tendency of some people to be bogged down in the deadliness of routine, the carelessness of some firewatchers, and blackout violations.

Voluntary firewatching proved to

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have too many drawbacks. Now there is a compulsory system throughout the country, with every street, office, block and factory working by rotating schedules.

Blackout Indispensable

"People seem to mind the blackout more than anything else," said a high-placed source. "But the blackout has got to stay. It is indispensable. Not even ten times the agitation of late last summer, aimed at suspension or modification of the blackout, would result in any appreciable relaxing of the rules.

"We have been told that the evil caused by the blackout outweighed the good. It is said the blackout increased incidence of crime, multiplied the number of accidents, produced the ultimate in boredom and created a wide variety of phobias.

"Except for fears regarding the spread of crime, much of that is true. But the blackout stays, nevertheless."

One of the hindrances to the most effective civilian defense, as criticized both by the press and the man-in-the-street, is that many in the invasion zones don't take the invasion possibility seriously.

"There is much lack of preparation and foresight," one source said. "And one counters a certain stubbornness among some older residents which hampers efforts. Many others haven't the slightest idea what they'd do if an invasion came tomorrow."

This authority asserted: "The United States, for all that its civil defense problems differ from ours, might well profit by the faults which have been tossed to the surface by long freedom from heavy raids.

"During the lull, the British people have been criticized for falling into complacency, cultivating a false sense of security, and growing indifferent in holding strictly to the letter of precautions.

"Sad to say, far more of this is true than we like to admit.

"How few persons, for instance, carry gas masks any more? Yet how few really believe the Germans will not eventually use poison gas?

"No small part of civil defense is the responsibility resting upon all to be extremely discreet in speech, to refrain from all manner of gossip mongering and to avoid sinking into enervating doldrums.

"It has helped us to keep on promoting the welfare of shelterers and to provide all the recreation we can. The same of course applies to all war workers.

"So it can be seen that we've come a long way from the early days of the ministry of home security which was created at the outbreak of war and was concerned then primarily with precautionary measures—organization of civilian life to meet the possibility of air raids which had not yet occurred."

LONDON--F[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD BURMA XXX NO DAMAGE.

THE JAPANESE 18TH DIVISION IS CONCENTRATED IN THE AREA NORTHWEST OF THE SIAMESE RAILHEAD TOWN OF CHIENGMAI, APPARENTLY WITH THE AIM OF STRIKING INTO THE SHAN STATES TO CUT THE RAILWAY BETWEEN MANDALAY AND LASHIO, ACCORDING TO A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE CHINESE ARMY.

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SO FAR JAPANESE FORCES ON THE CHINESE LEFT WING HAVE NOT MADE ANY MAJOR THRUST ACROSS THE BORDER, THIS CORRESPONDENT SAID.

MANY BURMESE FIFTH COLUMNISTS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP, BUT OTHERS ARE STILL CAUSING TROUBLE, BURNING AND LOOTING CHINESE PROPERTY AND AMBUSHING SMALL, ISOLATED CHINESE UNITS.

AMONG THE PRISONERS RECENTLY TAKEN BY THE CHINESE WAS ONE GERMAN OFFICER, ACCORDING TO A REPORT FROM CHINESE HEADQUARTERS AT THE FRONT.

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ANKARA--ADD PRISONERS SWAP- XXX TOMORROW

THE NUMBERS INVOLVED IN THIS FIRST PRISONER EXCHANGE OF THE WAR BETWEEN MAJOR BELLIGERENTS HAS NOT BEEN DISCLOSED.

THE ITALIANS REACHED THE GRADISCA BY TUGBOAT. AS THEY DREW ALONGSIDE THEY WERE SINGING THE FASCIST SONG AND SHOUTING "DUCE!"

THE BRITISH, SEVERAL OF WHOM HAD AN ARM OR LEG MISSING, GRINNED AT THIS AS THEY AWAITED TRANSFER FROM THE GRADISCA TO THE LLANDOVERY CASTLE. THEY TOO SANG WHEN THEY REACHED THEIR SHIP.

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NIGHT LEAD SHIP BREAK

BERLIN, (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS)-APRIL 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN PATROL BOATS AND BOMBING PLANES SANK THREE OF THE NORWEGIAN SHIPS WHICH TRIED TO DASH FROM SWEDEN TO BRITAIN AND THAT THREE OTHERS WERE SCUTTLED BY THEIR OWN CREWS.

THE ACCOUNT SAID TWO OF THE SHIPS TURNED BACK TO GOTEBORG HARBOR AND THAT ONLY ONE, A TANKER ESCAPED, AFTER SUSTAINING A BOMB HIT.

THE REPORT FAILED TO SAY WHAT HAPPENED TO THE 10TH SHIP. THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED THAT "CERTAIN SHIPS" OF THE GROUP ARRIVED SAFELY IN BRITISH PORTS, INDICATING THAT MORE THAN ONE ESCAPED).

HERE IS THE SCORE, AS NOW GIVEN BY THE GERMANS:

THE 5,343-TON STORSEN AND 1,235-TON GUDVANG SUNK BY GERMAN PATROL BOATS, AND THE 6,305-TON RIGMOR BY GERMAN PLANES.

THE 12,258-TON WHALER SKYTTER, 6,222-TON TANKER BUCCANEER AND 1,282-TON FREIGHTER CHARENTE, SCUTTLED BY THEIR CREWS.

THE 5,263-TON DICTO AND 5,653-TON LIONEL, RETURNED TO GOTEB.

THE 10,324-TON TANKER B.P. NEWTON, ESCAPED AFTER BEING HIT BY NAZI AIR BOMBS.

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THIS LIST DID NOT INCLUDE THE 10TH SHIP, PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AS THE 5,069-TON REALF II.)

FROM THE SUNKEN SHIPS DNB SAID THE GERMANS PICKED UP 135 SURVIVORS WHO WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

AN EARLIER ACCOUNT, CREDITED TO OFFICIAL GERMAN QUARTERS, SAID FIVE OF THE SHIPS WERE SUNK BY GERMAN SURFACE CRAFT.

CAIRO, APRIL 8-(AP)-PREMIER MUSTAPHA NAHAS PASHA TODAY ORDERED THE ARREST OF ALI MAHER PASHA, FORMER PREMIER AND POLITICAL ADVISER TO KING FAROUK, "FOR REASONS OF PUBLIC SECURITY."

ALI MAHER PASHA WAS PREMIER FROM AUG. 18, 1939, TO JUNE 23, 1940, WHEN HE RESIGNED TO MAKE WAY FOR A COALITION GOVERNMENT. HE HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN A 1937 POLITICAL QUARREL BETWEEN THE KING AND NAHAS PASHA WHO ALSO SERVED AS PREMIER AT THAT TIME.

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NAHAS PASHA BECAME PREMIER THIS TIME ON FEB.6 UPON THE RESIGNATION OF HUSSEIN SIRRY PASHA.

ASMARA, ERITREA, APRIL 8-(AP)-SEVENTEEN HUNDRED ETHIOPIAN PRISONERS OF WAR LEFT ASMARA YESTERDAY FOR DESSYE, ETHIOPIA, IN A BRITISH CONVOY OF MORE THAN 100 VEHICLES. THE MAJORITY WERE CONSCRIPTED BY THE ITALIANS AND OTHERS WERE DESERTERS FROM THE ETHIOPIAN ARMY.

THEY WERE CAPTURED IN THIS ITALIAN EAST AFRICAN COLONY WHEN THE BRITISH OCCUPIED THE REGION. ALL ARE IN BETTER PHYSICAL CONDITION THANAN WHEN CAPTURED.

LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-IF AMERICAN WOMEN ARE CALLED UP IT MIGHT INTEREST THEM TO KNOW WHAT WAS ISSUED TO BRITAIN'S FIRST AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE CONSCRIPTS:

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CAP AND BADGE, STEEL HELMET, TWO PAIRS OF SHOES, A PAIR OF GYMNASIUM SHOES, TWO TOWELS, TWO SETS OF PAJAMAS, THREE BRASSIERES, TWO SUSPENDER BELTS, THREE PAIRS OF KNICKERS, FOUR PAIRS OF STOCKINGS, A PAIR OF GLOVES, EIGHT COLLARS, THREE TIES, FOUR SHIRTS, TWO OVERALLS, A PULLOVER GREATCOAT, TWO TUNICS, TWO SKIRTS, THREE VESTS, THREE PANTIES.

A PILLOW, FOUR BLANKETS, TWO SHEETS, EYE SHIELDS, EAR PLUGS, FIELD DRESSINGS, MUG, KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, TOOTHBRUSH, HAIRBRUSH, COMB, CLOTHES BRUSH, KIT BAG.

APR 9 1942

OLD TIMERS WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE NEW UNIFORM ARE SHOWING OFF. THE TUNICS ARE TRIMLY TAILORED WITH PATCH POCKETS, SQUARE-CUT SHOULDERS, FOUR-GORED SKIRTS, HAVE A GOOD FIT, A SMART HANG AND ARE IN BETTER MATERIAL THAN BEFORE.

ADDED ATTRACTIONS ARE A SILK SHIRT, SILK TIE, AND A NEW LEATHER-BANDED STIFF-PEAKED MILITARY CAP SUITED TO THE HAIRDRESSING STYLE NOW COMMON IN THE "ATS."

A.V.G. HEADQUARTERS IN UPPER BURMA, APRIL 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OFFICIALLY BILL MCGARRY IS POSTED AS MISSING SINCE MARCH 24 ON AN AIR RAID ON CHIENGMAI IN WHICH THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP WIPED OUT A JAPANESE SQUADRON ON THE GROUND OF THIS THAILAND RAILHEAD, BUT HIS FLYING MATES SWEAR THAT IT'S JUST ABOUT TIME FOR THE LOS ANGELES ACE TO APPEAR OUT OF THE SHAN JUNGLES OF EASTERN BURMA.

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BLACK-BEARDED, IRISH BILL, WHO GAVE UP ART TO BECOME A WAR BIRD, WAS ONE OF FIVE PILOTS BOB NEALE, LEADER OF THE A.V.G. FIRST SQUADRON, TOOK WITH HIM ON THE SMASHING RAID AGAINST CHIENGMAI, WHERE TEN PLANES ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED AND ANOTHER TEN PROBABLY DESTROYED BY THE ARMOR-PIERCING AND TRACER BULLETS OF THE A.V.G.'S TOMAHAWK PLANES. APR 9 1942

IT IS BELIEVED THAT AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN HIT THE TANK CONNECTED WITH THE COOLING SYSTEM OF MCGARRY'S AIRCRAFT.

OBVIOUSLY IN DIFFICULTY, MCGARRY WAS CONVOYED TOWARD BURMA, BUT AT A POINT A FEW MILES FROM THE FRONTIER HE WAS UNABLE TO CONTINUE. HE VEERED OFF NEALE'S FORMATION, FLIPPED HIS PLANE ON ITS BACK, PUSHED OPEN THE C JV6 -,$ 0)7..353$ 975 9! 5£3 :9:(085 285£ £8' 0-4-:£753 903,8,& 178:()6 94 - 1,500-FOOT DROP.

WHEN LAST SEEN HE HAD LANDED SAFELY IN A CLEARING, HAD GATHERED UP HIS CHUTE AND WAS TAKING COVER IN THE TREES. APR 9 1942

IT WAS THE SAME DAY THAT JACK NEWKIRK, OF SCARSDALE, N.Y., LEADER OF THE SECOND SQUADRON, WAS KILLED IN ACTION AFTER A SIMULTANEOUS RAID ON THE LAMBHUN AIRDROME NEAR CHIENG-MAI BY FOUR A.V.G. AIRMEN.

NEWKIRK WAS DISAPPOINTED BY THE LACK OF JAPANESE PLANES AT LAMBHUN, AND WHEN HE SPOTTED ARMORED CARS ON THE ROAD HE DIVED A THOU SAND FEET. HIS TOMAHAWK WAS HIT IN MID-AIR AND CRASHED AND BURNED. APR 9 1942

FOR GALLANTRY AND LEADERSHIP IN THE AIR DEFENSE OF RANGOON NEWKIRK WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER BY THE RAF A FEW WEEKS AGO.

TEX HILL, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, NOW LEADS THE SECOND.

30.24 15853

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 9--(AP)-AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE, THE INTERIOR MINISTRY TODAY ORDERED ALL AXIS NATIONALS LIVING ALONG THE GULF OF MEXICO TO PREPARE TO MOVE INLAND AT ONCE. APR 9 1942

THE HUNDREDS OF GERMANS, ITALIANS AND JAPANESE IN TAMPICO, VERACRUZ, TUXPAN, CARMEN AND PROGRESO WERE NOTIFIED THEY WOULD HAVE TO JOIN HUNDREDS OF THEIR COMPATRIOTS EXPELLED EARLIER FROM THE STRATEGIC PACIFIC COAST. APR 9 1942

THE NEW COASTAL CLEANUP WAS INITIATED SOON AFTER THE ARREST OF NEARLY 50 NAZI-FASCIST AGENTS, INCLUDING THE REPUTED HEAD OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO IN MEXICO, WHO WERE INTERNED IN PEROTE. A NATION-WIDE-CHECKUP ALSO NETTED 15 JAPANESE ACCUSED OF OPERATING A CLANDESTINE RADIO STATION IN JUAREZ, ACRISS THE UNITED STATES MEXICO BORDER FROM EL PASO, TEXAS.

FIRES AND OTHER DAMAGE IN THE RICH OIL FIELDS AROUND TAMPICO IN RECENT WEEKS HAVE STIRRED RUMORS THAT AXIS SABOTEURS WERE RESPONSIBLE. APR 9 1942

TAMPICO ALONE HAS 50 GERMAN FAMILIES, 15 JAPANESE BROODS AND SIX HOUSEHOLDS OF ITALIANS.

FEDERAL POLICE IN TAMPICO CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT ERNESTO TRAULSEN, GERMAN CONSULAR AGENT THERE UNTIL GERMANY AND MEXICO CLOSED EACH OTHER'S CONSULAR OFFICES LAST YEAR, HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND SENT TO MEXICO CITY UNDER GUARD.

TAMPICO POLICE SAID TRAULSEN, ALSO MANAGER OF A GERMAN SHIPPING AGENCY THERE, HAD "50 COMPROMISING LETTERS" IN HIS POSSESSION.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, APRIL 8-(AP)-FEDERAL POLICE RAIDED THE HOMES AND OFFICES OF GERMAN RESIDENTS IN THIS GULF PORT CITY TONIGHT LOOKING FOR "SUSPICIOUS DOCUMENTS" AND A CLANDESTINE RADIO TRANSMITTER.

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THEY ACTED AFTER SEVERAL GERMANS ARRESTED EARLIER HAD STATED UNDER QUESTIONING THAT THEY HAD BEEN CARRYING OUT "FIFTH COLUMN ORDERS" RECEIVED FROM BERLIN.

AT LEAST SIX GERMANS WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DURING THE SEARCH.

POLICE ALSO SEIZED ABOUT 300 LETTERS, POSTMARKED GERMANY, AND SAID THAT THESE "SERIOUSLY COMPROMISED" THOSE ARRESTED.

ALTHOUGH THE NATURE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS SUPPOSEDLY RECEIVED FROM BERLIN WAS NOT DIVULGED, FEDERAL AGENTS SAID THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD BEEN CHECKING THE MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS, TROOPS AND PLANES.

APR 9 1942

THIS PORT IS AN IMPORTANT TRANSIT POINT FOR UNITS TRAVELING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE SEARCH EXTENDED TO GERMAN-OWNED RANCHES OUTSIDE THE CITY. #

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE EXPANDING PROGRAM OF MILITARY-ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES WILL INCLUDE REHABILITATION OF MEXICO'S TEHUANTEPEC ISTHMUS RAILROAD AS AN ALTERNATIVE SUPPLY ROUTE, AND THE STATIONING OF U.S. NAVAL OFFICERS IN MOST OF THIS REPUBLIC'S IMPORTANT WEST-COAST PORTS, RESPONSIBLE SOURCES SAID TONIGHT.

APR 9 1942

MODERNIZATION OF THE 188-MILE RAILWAY FROM SALINA CRUZ TO PUERTO MEXICO, AT A JOINTLY-BORNE COST OF ABOUT $3,000,000, MAY BE CARRIED OUT THIS YEAR.

U.S. NAVAL OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO LIAISON WORK IN MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ ALREADY HAVE ARRIVED, AND OTHERS WILL BE SENT TO GUAYMAS AND ACAPULCO, IT WAS SAID.

THESE MEN ARE ENGINEERS AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THEY WOULD STUDY THE CONSTRUCTION IN THOSE PORTS OF FUELING, REPAIR AND SHIPBUILDING FACILITIES. #

APR 9 1942

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 8-(AP)-THE STATE MERCHANT FLEET COMMISSION INDICATED TONIGHT THAT ARGENTINA STILL OPPOSED PARTICIPATION IN ANY PAN-AMERICAN CONVOY SYSTEM WHEN IT ASSERTED THAT THE NATION'S SHIPS WOULD CONTINUE TO SAIL BY "HABITUAL ROUTES."

HIGH MARITIME SOURCES ALSO DENIED A NEWSPAPER REPORT THAT TWO ARGENTINE FREIGHTERS LOADING AT ROSARIO WOULD BE CONVOYED TOWARD THE UNITED STATES, AND SAID CAPTAINS OF ALL ARGENTINE MERCHANTMEN HAD BEEN ORDERED TO TRAVEL FULLY LIGHTED AT NIGHT.

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FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE CONVOY SITUATION WHICH WAS SAID TO BE UNDER CONSIDERATION BY NAVAL AND MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN WASHINGTON. #

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, APRIL 8-(AP)-A HUNDRED EXPELLED ATTACHES OF THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN LEGATIONS, HEADED BY MINISTERS OTTO LANGMAN AND COUNT VITTORIO EMANUELE CASTEL BOMPIANO, WILL EMBARK FOR HOME TOMORROW ABOARD THE SPANISH LINER CABO BUENA ESPERANZA.

WITH THEM WILL BE ABOUT 20 GERMAN AND ITALIAN NATIONALS WHO EXPRESSED THEIR DESIRE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELANDS AFTER URUGUAY BROKE RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

APR 9 1942

THE JAPANESE LEGATION ALSO IS CLOSED BUT NONE OF THE ATTACHES IS RETURNING TO JAPAN BECAUSE ALL RESIDE IN BUENOS AIRES WHERE THEY ARE ALSO ACCREDITED AS THEIR NATION'S REPRESENTATIVES. #

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HAVANA, APR. 8-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD REQUISITIONED 10,000 CATTLE TO ASSURE ADEQUATE MEAT SUPPLIES IN HAVANA AND WOULD, IF NECESSARY, EXTEND A 30-DAY BAN ON MEAT EXPORTS.

THE SITUATION AROSE BECAUSE CUBAN CATTLE RAISERS PREFERRED TO SELL TO THE EXPORT TRADE RATHER THAN TO THE CUBAN DOMESTIC PACKERS, WHO WERE SAID TO OFFER LOWER PRICES.

APR 9 1942

CUBA HAS LARGE HERDS OF CATTLE, WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED SINCE THIS COUNTRY BEGAN TO EXPORT MEAT TO THE UNITED STATES SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

LONDON, ONT., APRIL 8-(AP)-NORWAY IS WAGING TOTAL WAR AGAINST THE AXIS AND IS "AN EFFECTIVE AND COURAGEOUS ALLY IN OUR BATTLE WITH NAZISM," FRANK NELSON OF WICHITA, KAS., SAID TODAY IN AN ADDRESS TO THE CANADIAN CLUB.

APR 9 1942

NELSON WAS LECTURER IN ENGLISH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OSLO AT THE TIME OF THE NAZI OCCUPATION AND WAS RELEASED AFTER 7 MONTHS OF INTERNMENT IN EXCHANGE FOR A GERMAN POLITICAL PRISONER.

THE CONTINUED ACTIVITY OF THE NORWEGIAN MERCHANT MARINE AND THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE OF THE NORWEGIANS UNDER NAZI RULE CONSTITUTE "ONE OF HITLER'S BIGGEST HEADACHES TODAY," HE SAID. THE MERCHANT MARINE CARRIES TO BRITAIN 51 PER CENT OF THE OIL AND ONE-THIRD OF ALL FOODSTUFFS REACHING THAT COUNTRY AND A STEADY TRICKLE OF NORWEGIANS ESCAPE FROM NORWAY TO THE FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, HE SAID.

THE GESTAPO IN NORWAY IS BEING DUPED CONSTANTLY BY THE PERSISTENT NORWEGIAN UNDERGROUND WHICH CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE SMALL ARMS AND TRAIN MEN FOR THE OVERTHROW OF THE NAZIS. A STEADY LEAK OF VITAL NAZI NEWS REACHES NORWEGIAN ESPIONAGE AGENTS WHO PASS IT ON TO BRITAIN OVER THE SHORT WAVE RADIO, HE SAID.

APR 9 1942

NIGHT LEAD GUERRILLAS

OTTAWA, APRIL 8-(AP)-HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS OF CANADA'S FAR WEST, ROUGH AND READY MEN WHO HANDLE A GUN AS EASILY AS MOST USE A TOOTH BRUSH, ARE BEING ORGANIZED INTO SMALL GUERRILLA FORMATIONS WHICH WILL FUNCTION AS WELCOMING COMMITTEES FOR ANY INVADING JAPS.

SOME 40 SUCH GUERRILLA UNITS ALREADY HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED AND AS MANY AS 150 MAY BE FORMED, SAID AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY DEFENSE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON. THEY WILL BE LOCATED IN AREAS WHERE THERE IS NO UNIT OF THE RESERVE ARMY AND THE NUMBER OF MEN IN THEM WILL VARY WITH THE NUMBER AVAILABLE.

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ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE ADDITION OF THESE OUTDOOR MEN TO CANADA'S DEFENSES, ONE OFFICIAL RECALLED THEIR GREAT VALUE AS SNIPERS IN THE LAST WAR. HE THOUGHT ANY INVADING JAPS WOULD BE LIKELY TO BE DROPPED IN THEIR TRACKS.

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"THESE WOODSMEN IN THE LAST WAR NOT ONLY HAD THE HUNTER'S MARKSMANSHIP AND SKILL IN TAKING COVER," THIS OFFICIAL SAID, "BUT THEY ALSO HAD THE PATIENCE WHICH ALLOWED THEM TO WAIT UNTIL THEY WERE SURE OF HITTING THE TARGET.

"THESE WEST COAST MEN WHO HAVE HUNTED GRIZZLIES AND DEER SHOULD FIND IT EASY ENOUGH TO DEAL WITH ANY JAP WHO TRIES TO GET SOMEWHERE IN THEIR BAILIWICK."

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ALTHOUGH NOT A PART OF THE ARMY, THE GUERRILLAS WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY AND ASSISTED BY THE ARMY. PROBABLY TO BE CALLED "MILITIA RANGERS," THE MEN ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE ARM BANDS BUT NOT UNIFORMS. IN THE MAIN THEY WILL USE THEIR OWN FIREARMS.

THESE IN GENERAL ARE HIGH GRADE WEAPONS.

IN ADDITION TO HAVING A GOOD WEAPON AND BEING ABLE TO USE IT SKILFULLY, THE WESTERN GUERRILLAS ALSO ARE MEN WHO KNOW THEIR OWN BUSH COUNTRY INTIMATELY.

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IN SOME AREAS LUMBERJACKS ALSO ARE FORMING GUERRILLA UNITS WITH COOPERATION OF LUMBERING COMPANIES.

THE MILITIA RANGERS ARE BEING ORGANIZED UNDER MAJOR T.A.H. TAYLOR, WHO WORKS UNDER COMMAND OF PACIFIC COMMAND ARMY HEADQUARTERS. SUCH FORMATIONS ARE NOT NEEDED ON THE ATLANTIC COAST, IT WAS EXPLAINED, BECAUSE RESERVE ARMY UNITS ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT ALL COMMUNITIES THERE.

LONDON, APRIL 8-(AP)-FIRST OFFICER WILLIAM EDGAR, 1305 JEFFERSON AVE., WACO, TEX., OF THE BRITISH AIR TRANSPORT AUXILIARY, WAS KILLED IN A RECENT AIR ACCIDENT.

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OTTAWA, APRIL 8-(AP)-LANCE CORPORAL PAUL JOHN CARPENTER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS, WHOSE AUNT, MISS VERA MCNULTY, RESIDES AT THE PATRICIA CLUB, 2300 WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, WAS REPORTED AS DEAD OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE CANADIAN (ACTIVE) ARMY.

OTTAWA, APR 8-(AP)-MAGISTRATE GLENN STRIKE TODAY RESERVED JUDGMENT UNTIL APRIL 15 IN FOUR CHARGES UNDER THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS AGAINST THE OTTAWA FRENCH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER LE DROIT.

THE CHARGES WERE ORDERED MADE BY JUSTICE MINISTER LOUIS ST.LAURENT FOLLOWING PUBLICATION IN LE DROIT OF AN ITEM DEALING WITH BRITISH AIR RAIDS ON RENAULT INDUSTRIES IN THE PARIS SUBURBS AND AN ARTICLE IN THE COLUMN "DAY BY DAY" IN WHICH RAIDS ON OCCUPIED FRANCE WERE DISCUSSED.

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DEFENSE COUNSEL ENTERED PLEAS OF INNOCENCE TO THE CHARGES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 8-(AP)-IF YOU FIND YOURSELF WITHOUT A CIGARETTE "SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC" AND NAVAL LIEUT. EDWARD H. O'HARE IS AROUND, JUST ASK HIM FOR ONE--HE'S GOT 230,000 OF THEM.

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THE GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION ON LONG ISLAND ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT RECEIPT OF A CABLEGRAM FROM O'HARE ACKNOWLEDGING ITS GIFT OF THE CIGARETTES, SENT AFTER THE NAVY FLIER HAD BAGGED SIX JAPANESE BOMBERS IN HIS GRUMMAN "WILD CAT."

"YOU BUILD THEM," O'HARE CABLED, "AND WE'LL FLY THEM, AND BETWEEN US WE CAN'T BE BEATEN."

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 8-(AP)-CANADIAN OFFICIALS HAVE ADVISED THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD THAT INCREASED CANADIAN ALUMINUM SUPPLIES CAN BE SENT INTO THE UNITED STATES ONLY AT THE EXPENSE OF NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

ADEQUATE HYDROELECTRIC POWER FACILITIES ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO FILL PRESENT UNITED STATES DEMANDS FOR BOTH MATERIALS, WPB WAS TOLD, AND THIS COUNTRY MUST MAKE A CHOICE.

IN ADDITION TO SUPPLYING MOST OF THE NEWSPRINT FOR AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADA IS A MAJOR SOURCE OF ALUMINUM AND HAS BEGUN A LARGE EXPANSION OF ITS MAGNESIUM PRODUCTION FACILITIES.

WPB HAS BEEN ASKED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PRESENT RATE OF CANADIAN NEWSPRINT OUTPUT IS TO BE CONTINUED, OR WHETHER THIS GOVERNMENT SHOULD REQUEST THAT POWER BE DIVERTED TO BOOST PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM PLANTS.

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THE PROBLEM IS BEING STUDIED BY THE REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE, HEADED BY WILLIAM L. BATT, WPB MATERIALS DIRECTOR.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8-(AP)-PRICE ADMINISTRATOR LEON HENDERSON, SEEING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HIS RETURN FROM A TRIP TO BRAZIL AND PUERTO RICO, SAID HE HAD DISCUSSED THE GENERAL PRICE QUESTION AND PRESENTED "GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON WHAT I WOULD CALL THE ENTHUSIASTIC, COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE OF THE BRAZILIANS TOWARD US."

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ASKED HOW THE GENERAL SITUATION AS TO PRICES WAS, HENDERSON SAID THAT "THE ONES WE CAN GET TO ARE HOLDING VERY WELL."

HE ADDED THAT "WE ARE ADDRESSING OURSELVES MORE TOWARD THE COST-OF-LIVING ITEMS NOW BECAUSE WE HAVE GOT TO."

30.24 — 158.57

REGARDING HIS TRIP TO BRAZIL, HENDERSON SAID THE WHOLE ATMOSPHERE WAS "GENERALLY GOOD." THE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN NATIONS AT RIO DE JANEIRO, THE PRICE ADMINISTRATOR DECLARED, "DID A LOT" FOR BRAZILIAN AMERICAN RELATIONS. APR 9 1942

ASKED WHETHER HE HAD GONE TO BRAZIL TO SMOOTH OUT SOME ANGLE OF A RUBBER AGREEMENT, HENDERSON SAID THAT HE HAD PARTICIPATED IN SOME CONFERENCES ON SUPPLY PROBLEMS INCLUDING THOSE INVOLVING MAGNESIUM, BUT ONLY WHEN JEFFERSON CAFFERY, THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, ASKED HIM TO PARTICIPATE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8-(AP)-A REPORT OF JAPANESE PENETRATION IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS WHICH WAS SUPPRESSED FOR NEARLY 20 YEARS WAS MADE PUBLIC TODAY BY SENATOR STEWART (D-TENN), CHAIRMAN OF A SENATE IMMIGRATION SUBCOMMITTEE CONSIDERING LEGISLATION FOR STRICTER SUPERVISION OF ENEMY ALIENS. APR 9 1942

THE REPORT WAS MADE BY A COMMISSION SENT TO THE ISLANDS IN 1923 TO INVESTIGATE LABOR CONDITIONS BUT WHICH FOUND A JAPANESE "MILITARY MENACE" AND RETURNED TO REPORT THAT "THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SUBMERGES ALL OTHERS INTO INSIGNIFICANCE."

STEWART TERMED THE REPORT "PROPHETIC OF WHAT HAPPENED AT PEARL HARBOR" AND SAID IN CONNECTION WITH ITS SUPPRESSION THAT "APPARENTLY APPEASEMENT OF JAPAN WAS PRACTICED LONG BEFORE THIS ADMINISTRATION CAME INTO POWER." APR 9 1942

ON THE BASIS OF TESTIMONY BY MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES P.SUMMERALL, THEN IN COMMAND OF THE HAWAIIAN ARMY POST, THE COMMISSION REPORTED A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS AT STRATEGIC MILITARY POINTS AND A PATTERN FOR JAPANESE DOMINATION OF THE ISLANDS.

THE REPORT PREDICTED THAT "WHEN THE INFINITE PATIENCE OF THIS ASIATIC RACE HAS REACHED THE POINT FOR ACTION, THE CLOUD WILL BREAK

30.24 — 15857

[redacted]LL WAKE UP TO THE FACT THAT IT HAS DEVELOPED WITHIN [redacted] TERRITORY A RACE WHOSE SOLIDARITY AND MAINTENANCE OF ASIATIC IDEALS WILL SWEEP EVERYTHING AMERICAN FROM THE ISLANDS." APR 9 1942

IT INCLUDED A MAP WHICH THE COMMISSION HELD "VERY INTERESTING FROM A MILITARY DEFENSE POINT OF VIEW WHEN WE NOTE THAT THE JAPANESE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS ARE ADJACENT TO THE VARIOUS FORTS," INCLUDING THE PEARL HARBOR NAVY YARD. THE COMMISSION VIEWED THE SITUATION AS INDICATING "SOME METHOD ON THE PART OF THE JAPANESE TO SEGREGATE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THESE FORTS BECAUSE MOST OF THE FORTS WERE IN EXISTENCE BEFORE THE JAPANESE ESTABLISHED THEIR SEGREGATED DISTRICTS IN ANYTHING LIKE THE PRESENT DENSITY." APR 9 1942

THE REPORT CITED AS "ANOTHER SERIOUS ELEMENT OF DANGER" A FINDING THAT MOST OF THE WATER PUMPING STATIONS AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES WERE MANNED BY JAPANESE, AND THAT JAPANESE CONTROLLED 90 PER CENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE OR TAXICAB STANDS AND ALL OF THE FISHING BOATS, WHICH HAD A CAPACITY OF 11,000 MEN. APR 9 1942

THE COMMISSION WAS APPOINTED BY JAMES J.DAVIS AS SECRETARY OF LABOR ON CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOLLOWING HEARINGS BY A HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL LABOR PROBLEMS IN THE ISLANDS. ITS CHAIRMAN WAS L.E. SHEPPARD, THEN PRESIDENT OF THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ASKED THAT ITS FINDINGS BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. A LETTER TO DAVIS FROM CHARLES E.HUGHES, THEN SECRETARY OF STATE, SAID IN PART: APR 9 1942

"IT WOULD BE INADVISABLE TO TRANSMIT THE REPORT IN ITS PRESENT FORM TO CONGRESS WITHOUT SOME UNDERSTANDING AT LEAST THAT IT WAS TO BE TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL AND NOT PRINTED. IT CONTAINS STATEMENTS WHICH MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS OFFENSIVE AND WHICH IN SOME RESPECTS ARE DIFFICULT OF PROOF. IT ASSUMES, AND THIS IS READLLY THE BASIS

OF THE REPORT, THAT THE HAWAIIAN-BORN JAPANESE ARE JAPANESE AT HEART, AND NOT AMERICAN AT ALL, AND INTEND TO SEIZE THE ISLAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF FURTHERING THE CAUSE OF IMPERIAL JAPAN."

STEWART HAD PROPOSED TO RELEASE THE REPORT YESTERDAY BUT SENATOR JOHNSON (R-CALIF) DEMURRED ON THE GROUND THAT IT MIGHT CAUSE MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR PMS OF MONDAY APRIL 6)

DESERT DRAMA

APR 9 1942

MEDICAL OFFICERS

ACHIEVE MARVELS

PANZERS CHARGED

RIGHT THROUGH

AID STATION (800)

BY STEPHEN G.BARBER

(ADVANCE)-WITH BRITISH FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF WIDE WORLD)--A SMALL ARMY CAR BOUNCED OVER THE UNEVEN FLOOR OF THE DESERT, FAR FROM THE NOISE OF WAR.

LIEUTENANT GERALD WOOD AND HIS DRIVER, PRIVATE GEORGE NICKS, WERE PROCEEDING TO A CERTAIN UNIT AT A CERTAIN POINT--PROVIDED IT HADN'T MOVED.

A FLASH, A BANG, A CLOUD OF DUST, AND THE TWO MEN WERE HURLED OUT OF THE CAR.

AN OLD AND COMMON STORY--THE RIGHT FRONT WHEEL HAD PASSED OVER A LAND MINE PLANTED BY THE ENEMY BEFORE LEAVING. DOZENS OF VEHICLES HAD SKIRTED IT; THIS ONE TAPPED IT.

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THE TWO LAY STUNNED ON THE SAND. WOOD'S LEFT LEG WAS DISTORTED BELOW THE KNEE, HIS LEFT ARM SLASHED BY FLYING METAL, HIS FACE CUT AS HE FELL. NICKS HAD A NASTY GASH ON THE FOREHEAD.

THERE THEY WERE, WOUNDED AND BLEEDING. NO OTHER HUMAN BEING WAS IN SIGHT AND 400 MILES OF DESERT SEPARATED THEM FROM THE NILE VALLEY WITH ITS TREES, ITS LAWNS, ITS CITIES, ITS HOSPITALS.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THEM? WHAT HAPPENS TO HUNDREDS OF OTHERS WOUNDED LIKE THEM? THAT IS OUR STORY.

NICKS CAME ROUND ENOUGH TO REMEMBER HIS FIELD DRESSING, AND THOUGH HIS HANDS WERE BRUISED AND NUMB, HE GOT IT OUT AND APPLIED IT TO HIS WOUND. THIS FIELD DRESSING, WHICH ALL SOLDIERS CARRY, CONSISTS OF A PAD OF ANTISEPTIC ABSORBENT ATTACHED TO A YARD OF TOUGH BANDAGE.

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THEN HE STAGGERED TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TWISTED WRECK TO SEE WHAT HAD BECOME OF HIS OFFICER.

"ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?" ASKED THE MUCH-WORSE-WOUNDED OFFICER AS THE PRIVATE APPEARED.

NICKS GRUNTED THAT HE WAS AND QUICKLY IMPROVISED A TOURNIQUET TO STEM THE TORRENT OF ARTERIAL BLOOD GUSHING FROM WOOD'S ARM. TO HELP STOP THE FLOW, WOOD JAMMED HIS RIGHT FIST INTO HIS LEFT ARMPIT, HIS FACE WHITE UNDER ITS MASK OF CUTS AND SAND.

A CAR CAME UP AND ITS OCCUPANTS JUMPED OUT. CARS HAVE A WAY OF COMING OUT OF NOWHERE IN THE DESERT. THEY OFFERED ASSISTANCE, BUT

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ON PERCEIVING THE BEST THING THEY COULD DO WAS TO SUMMON AN AMBULANCE. THE MEN DROVE OFF.

NEWS TRAVELS FAST IN THE DESERT AND BEFORE LONG AN AMBULANCE WAS THERE.

"A NICE ONE," SAID THE MEDICAL ORDERLY. HE GAVE WOOD MORPHINE FOLLOWED BY A SHOT OF ANTI-TETANUS SERUM. NICKS DIDN'T NEED THE MORPHINE, BUT HE GOT THE ANTI-TET.

A BUMPY RIDE AND THE TWO ARRIVED AT A DRESSING STATION--A TRUCK WITH A CANVAS LEAN-TO ATTACHED TO IT. HERE TWO MEDICAL OFFICERS EXAMINED THE PATIENTS.

NICKS WAS FOUND TO HAVE A FRACTURED SKULL AND SLIGHT SHELL SHOCK. WOOD'S LEG WAS FRACURED, HIS ARM WOULD HAVE TO BE OPERATED ON, AND HE WAS WEAK FROM LOSS OF BLOOD. THERE WERE OTHER PATIENTS AT THE STATION WHOSE WOUNDS WERE SO SLIGHT THEY COULD BE FIXED UP RIGHT THERE.

WOOD AND NICKS SPENT AN HOUR AT THE STATION, DURING WHICH THEY RECEIVED FURTHER EMERGENCY TREATMENT, THEN WERE PUT IN ANOTHER AMBULANCE FOR A MAIN DRESSING STATION.

THIS STATION, STAFFED BY A SURGEON, AN ASSISTANT SURGEON, AN ANESTHETIST AND A COUPLE OF ORDERLIES, INCLUDED TWO BIG TRUCKS, THE GIFT OF A NEW YORKER, WHICH COULD BE BACKED AGAINST EACH OTHER TO FORM TWO CONNECTING ROOMS--AN OPERATING THEATER WITH X-RAY, AND A STERILIZING ROOM CONTAINING A GENERATOR PLANT.

HERE WOOD WAS GIVEN A BLOOD TRANSFUSION--BOTTLED BLOOD WAS ON HAND. THEN BOTH WERE CONSIDERED STRONG ENOUGH TO MAKE THE JOURNEY BACK TO THE STILL BIGGER C.C.S.--CASUALTY CLEARING STATION.

AT THE C.C.S. WOOD HAD HIS LEG SET AND HIS ARM SEWED UP. THEY CLAPPED THE LEG, ONCE THE BONE HAD BEEN TEASED TOGETHER AND THE BRUISED TISSUE CUT AWAY, INTO WHAT IS KNOWN AS A "CLOSED PLASTER."

THE CLOSED PLASTER TREATMENT, BROUGHT INTO PROMINENCE BY THE SPANISH SURGEON TRUETA IN THE WAR THERE, HAS PROVED EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE. THE PATIENT CAN BE MOVED PAINLESSLY AND ALMOST IMMEDIATELY, THUS SPEEDING UP EVACUATION OF WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLE AREA.

SULFA DRUGS ARE USED EXTENSIVELY IN WOUND TREATMENT. THEY ARE DUSTED INTO THE AFFECTED PART AND ALSO ADMINISTERED INTERNALLY AS A PROPHYLACTIC.

NICKS' SKULL LOOKED AS THOUGH IT MIGHT BE A TRICKY JOB, AND AS HE SEEMED ABLE TO STAND IT, IT WAS DECIDED TO SEND HIM BACK TO RAILHEAD AND GET HIM TO BASE, WHERE SOME OF THE EMPIRE'S FOREMOST SPECIALISTS IN HEAD CASES ARE WORKING.

HE SOON WAS BEING OPERATED ON BY A SURGEON WHO IN NORMAL TIMES GOT $500 FOR AN ORDINARY OPERATION.

WOOD, WHO ARRIVED AT BASE A DAY LATER, WAS AN ORTHOPEDIC CASE. SEVENTY FIVE PER CENT OF THE CASUALTIES SUFFERED IN THE FIERCER PART OF THE DESERT CAMPAIGN HAVE BEEN ORTHOPEDIC--CONNECTED WITH BONES, JOINTS, TENDONS AND NERVES.

MEDICAL OFFICERS HAVE ACHIEVED MARVELS IN THE DESERT, WORKING UNDER UNPARALLELED HANDICAPS, THE GREATEST OF WHICH IS LACK OF WATER, NEEDED FOR STEAM STERILING AND DILUTING ANTISEPTICS.

DRESSING STATIONS HAVE MOVED FORWARD AND BACKWARD WITH THE COURSE

OF THE CAMPAIGN, OFTEN OUT OF CONTACT WITH STATIONS FURTHER BACK.

ONE NEW ZEALAND CASUALTY CLEARING STATION CHANGED HANDS FOUR TIMES, BUT DOCTORS AND ORDERLIES WORKED ON, OPERATING ON FRIEND AND FOE ALIKE. THE GERMANS DIDN'T INTERFERE, EXCEPT TO TAKE SOME OF THE WATER AND EQUIPMENT. GENERAL ROMMEL HIMSELF LOOKED OVER THE STATION AND SILENTLY WATCHED THE DOCTORS AT THEIR WORK.

A GERMAN TANK FORMATION CHARGED RIGHT THROUGH THE MIDST OF A SOUTH AFRICAN CLEARING STATION. BUT EVEN THE RUMBLING AND CREAKING OF TANKS JUST OUTSIDE THE TENT DOESN'T MAKE A GOOD SURGEON'S HAND TREMBLE.

PLASMA, BLOOD MINUS ITS RED CELLS, KEPT IN DRIED FORM TO BE MIXED WITH DISTILLED WATER, IS USED TO TREAT BURNS. IT IS ALSO INJECTED INTO THE VEINS TO THWART DELAYED SHOCK. DELAYED SHOCK IS THE IMP OF CASUALTIES--IN SOME CASES A PATIENT WILL APPEAR WELL ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY AND THEN DIE SUDDENLY OF DELAYED SHOCK.

GANGRENE, COMMON IN THE LAST WAR, IS RARE, DUE TO THE USE OF IMPROVED PROPHYLATICS.

IN VAST DESERT DISTANCES, THE AIR AMBULANCE HAS PROVED USEFUL FOR URGENT CASES. MORE THAN 1,000 WOUNDED HAVE BEEN MOVED FROM THE DESERT TO THE NILE VALLEY BY AIR.

LEAVE BLANK

30.24—15861

30.24—15861

Bataan Lost, 36,000 Defenders Feared Trapped, Island Forts in Manila Bay Believed Fighting On; Japanese Sink 2 British Cruisers in Indian Ocean

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SHEER WEIGHT OF ENEMY CRUSHES U. S.-FILIPINO DEFENSE ON PENINSULA

Americans Outnumbered And Exhausted By Long Battle

Fate Of Troops Feared To Be Capture Or Death

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 9—The epic of Bataan Peninsula ended today with the Japanese victorious through the sheer overwhelming weight of hordes of fresh troops—and with most of the 36,853 American and Filipino soldiers slain or facing captivity.

Cut off from reinforcements, outnumbered by five, six, seven or even eight to one, tragically deficient in air power and exhausted by short rations, disease and constant battle, a courageous band of fighting men was forced to a bitter but inevitable defeat.

Wave On Wave Of Japs

For days the Japs had been attacking in waves, sending rank upon rank of fresh troops against sleepless and fatigue-ridden men.

Today Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, who took command when Gen. Douglas MacArthur was transferred to Australia, reported that the enemy had enveloped his eastern flank, manned by his Second Corps.

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To relieve the situation he ordered the First Corps to counter-attack. It did, but the "complete physical exhaustion" of the troops made it unsuccessful. In view of these developments, the War Department concluded and announced that "this situation indicates the probability that the defenses on Bataan have been overcome."

"Long But Gallant Defense"

And to this, Secretary of War Stimson added at a press conference:

"Our troops, outnumbered and worn down by succesive attacks by fresh troops, exhausted by insufficient rations and disease prevalent on that peninsula, finally had their lines broken and enveloped by the enemy. . . .

"A long but gallant defense has been worn down and overthrown.

"We have nothing but praise and admiration for the commanders and the men who have conducted this epic chapter in American history."

Will Not Give Up

And he spoke the views of a visibly distressed Capital when he continued:

"This is only a temporary loss. We shall not stop until we drive the invaders from the islands."

With the battle ended, he was able to announce for the first time that urgent efforts had been made to get reinforcements to MacArthur and Wainwright, despite Japanese control of sea and air.

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, now Minister to New Zealand, had been given the special mission of sending in supplies. Several shiploads arrived, but for every supply ship that reached Corregidor an average of nearly two was lost. Because of those which ran the gantlet successfully, however, the army of Bataan never lacked ammunition, although it had been on short rations for weeks.

End Was Foreseen

The end was foreseen yesterday, apparently, for Stimson said President Roosevelt then sent a message to Wainwright, praising him and his men without limit, and authorizing him to make any decision necessary to meet the developing situation.

Filipino soldiers made up the bulk of the 36,853 fighting men on Bataan, Stimson explained. The American contingent comprised the Thirty-first Infantry Regiment, the crews of two tank battalions, units of self-propelled artillery, air force ground crews and sailors and marines from the abandoned Cavite naval base.

Airforce personnel numbered 5,000 men at the start, but there was a heavy loss of aircraft at the opening of the campaign, and in its later stages some 2,000 Air Corps men fought as infantrymen.

Corregidor, and the other Rocky Island fortresses at the entrance to Manila Bay, were still in American hands, Stimson disclosed, but how long they could hold out was questionable. He foresaw resistance from isolated bands of fighters in northern Luzon.

This, aside from the fact that more than half of the islands in the archipelago were still held by Americans or Filipinos, was all that the United States could salvage from the situation. And it was pointed out that the still unconquered islands are not capable of effective resistance and have not been gobbled up by the Japs only because the Japs do not need them.

Gloom Apparent In Capital

However long the end had been expected it brought gloom and an obvious feeling of depression to the capital. This attitude, however, was mixed with a reaction that this country must tighten its belt and work and fight as never before.

Senator Pepper (Dem., Fla.), for one, said the development called "for something in the nature of total mobilization of American resources and man power." He added that "we have a job ahead of us that challenges the best we can do," and said "the American people are going to demand that we take the leadership in launching an offensive against the Axis on every front."

Blame Laid On Congress

"We'll be back," said Chairman May of the House Military Committee. "When we take Tokyo, the Philippines will be a damn simple matter. If Congress had followed President Roosevelt's advice a year and a half ago and lifted restrictions on where troops could be sent, there would have been no question about holding the Philippines."

Just what happened in the last few days of the battle of Bataan is not yet known in detail, but the generally worded communiques of the War Department had made it obvious that an unremitting Japanese offensive was bringing a crisis near.

Early in the week, the defending army was forced to fall back to new positions. Last night's communique said the Japanese were continuing their drive with "great vigor," and that a heavy attack on the new positions was in progress.

Bombers Were Active

"Dive bombers and attack aircraft are bombing and machine gunning our front lines. Heavy bombers are continuing their attacks on our rear areas near the southern extremity of the Bataan peninsula.

"The present Japanese attack is the longest sustained drive of the enemy since operations began. Waves of shock troops have attacked almost continuously, without regard to casualties, which have been heavy on both sides."

The next chapter came with this morning's communique:

"A message from General Wainwright at Fort Mills just received at the War Department states that the Japanese attack on Bataan peninsula succeeded in enveloping the east flank of our lines, in the position held by the Second Corps. An attack by the First Corps ordered to relieve the situation failed, due to complete physical exhaustion of the troops.

"Full details are not available but this situation indicates the probability that the defenses on Bataan have been overcome."

Stimson's statement followed.

The battle of Bataan began over three months ago. In late December, General MacArthur's men were deployed about Manila, opposing Japanese spearheads thrusting at the city from two directions.

Following a plan which President Roosevelt said was drawn up years before, MacArthur, by a bold and skillful maneuver, consolidated his forces on Bataan peninsula, yielding the Philippine capital to the enemy.

For three months, the army of Bataan not only held its mountainous and jungle-clad stronghold, but worked havoc upon the enemy. Attack after attack by heavily superior troops was beaten back.

Torpedo Boats Also Active

Motor torpedo boats raided Japanese shipping in nearby Subic Bay, a point at which many reinforcements were landed. A few patched-up planes spectacularly raided the shipping there with heavy enemy losses.

By the end of February, the Japs had been fought to a standstill, with losses many times those of MacArthur's men. Disgraced, the Japanese commander in chief, Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, committed ceremonial suicide, it was reliably reported. He was succeeded by Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, fresh from his conquest of Singapore.

A lull of fully a month followed, while the Japanese landed enormous numbers of reinforcements and supplies, and prepared in every way from the crushing offensive which finally ended today in what, on a basis of the number of men slain or captured, was one of the most severe military reverses ever suffered by American arms in a foreign war.

But the Battle of Bataan cannot be measured in such terms. As an epic of gallantry, of indomitable courage in the face of tremendous odds, it will live with the greatest episodes of America's military history.

Bataan Defense Is Ended

U. S.-Filipino Troops Begged for Truce, Asserts Tokyo—Terms Not Yet Known.

DEFEAT BITTER BUT INEVITABLE

36,000 Defenders Slain or Facing Captivity After Heroically Resisting Overwhelming Odds.

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SAN FRANCISCO, April 9, (AP)—Radio messages still were being relayed tonight to Corregidor, strong evidence that that island entrance to Manila Bay was holding out in defiance of the Japanese who today crushed the American defenses on Bataan Peninsula.

Radio companies continued to accept messages to Corregidor after the fall of Bataan Peninsula was announced It was confirmed tonight that radio communication with the fortress was being maintained

Bataan Troops May Be on Island

There was a possibility that some of the defenders of Bataan may have escaped to the island.

The last message received by The Associated Press from Dean Schedler, its reporter in the Bataan area, came through last Monday. It was filed Easter Sunday, and told of troops "under the tall, peaceful trees," observing Easter with their chaplains and screaming shells and bursting bombs.

Schedler, born in Stillwater, Okla., in 1914, went to Manila in 1936 and escaped to Corregidor when the capital fell to the Japan-

ese. He has reported news of the fighting for The Associated Press since the departure of Clark Lee, AP's war correspondent who won high praise for his dispatches from the Bataan front. Lee arrived recently in Melbourne, Australia.

Bataan Asked Halt in Hostilities, Say Japs

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Friday, April 10 (AP)— The Domei news agency said today that "60,000 Filipino and American Troops resisting the Japanese on Bataan peninsula have begged for a halt in hostilities after six days of fierce Japanese assault."

"Details of the conditions of surrender are not yet disclosed," said the Domei dispatch, "nor is it known yet whether the Japanese forces have decided to accept the terms."

The dispatch was dated Thursday, "with the Japanese forces on the Bataan front."

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Secretary of War Stimson said that the Bataan defense had been "worn down and overthrown." Details of the end of the defense of the peninsula were not forthcoming immediately.

Berlin Reports Capitulation

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 9 (AP).—A Shanghai newspaper report said that Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander of the American-Filipino forces on the Bataan Peninsula, asked for an armistice today.

This statement appears in a special report from the Bataan front to the Japanese newspaper *Tairiku Shimpo*.

The Japanese commander asked General Wainwright to meet him for a conference on details of capitulation at Ramao, on the eastern shores of Bataan.

This roundabout Axis report is not confirmed from any other source and does not in itself appear to have any official status.

There is no town of Ramao which would fit the description given in the dispatch. There is, however, a Lamao, on the inner shore of Bataan, facing Manila Bay.

Recorded in Sydney.

Sydney, April 9 (A. P.).—A heavy earthquake believed to center in the China Sea southwest of Luzon was recorded here early today.

M'Arthur Confers On Action To Follow Fall Of Bataan

He And His Staff, In Australia, Reported Deeply Affected By Disaster In Philippines

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By CLARK LEE

Associated Press Correspondent

Melbourne, *Friday*, April 10—Gen. Douglas MacArthur was informed late last night of the fall of Bataan, whose defense he directed on the scene until his transfer to Australia in March.

He went into a conference with his aides and was expected to issue a statement later.

The headquarters staff here was deeply affected by the news because, as one officer said, "all our friends are there."

The officers appeared surprised that the end had come so soon, stating that military operations reports received from General Wainwright in the past twenty-four hours had not indicated any sudden worsening of the American position, although that position had been critical since the all-out Japanese land and air offensive was launched last week.

Inasmuch as reinforcements were not sent, the end would have been the same under MacArthur as under Wainwright or any other commander.

At the time I left Bataan, some supplies already were beginning to run low, especially medicines and certain types of ammunition.

(Lee left Bataan shortly before MacArthur did, after covering most of the Philippine campaign.)

Artillery was beginning to wear out and there was too little artillery to begin with.

Gasoline stocks were dwindling, thus hampering the transport of food and munitions. The lack of fruit and fresh food was causing illness. Most of the troops were eating rice and canned salmon.

There was difficulty in obtaining sufficient rice for the Filipino soldiers, to whom it is a most important food.

There was insufficient wire for entanglements and field telephones, although the Signal Corps did a magnificent job of maintaining communications.

Rescue Difficult

Only a handful of small craft—mostly tugs and launches—were operating between Bataan and Corregidor at the time I left.

Unless evacuation operations were begun some days ago, it is unlikely that many of General Wainwright's troops could have been ferried across from the mainland to Corregidor fortress.

Certainly little of their equipment could be saved, although it is likely that the guns were decommissioned and, if there was time, that all supplies on Bataan were destroyed.

Escape Planned

The distance from Corregidor to Bataan is more than two miles at the nearest point. Strong currents and numerous sharks make it unlikely that many swimmers could make it.

However, many American soldiers and officers had plans to avoid capture if Bataan fell. If successful, they eventually will make their way to unoccupied territory where they hope to live off the country and operate in guerrilla bands.

Force Put At 70,000

While I lack knowledge of the exact number of American and Filipino forces on Bataan, it is estimated that they never exceeded 70,000, of which only a portion were actually combat troops.

The Americans are estimated not to have exceeded 8,000, including the Thirty-first Infantry; Air Corps men, marines and sailors fighting as infantry; anti-aircraft regiments, supply troops, engineers, and the medical corps and nurses.

End Inevitable

The end for Bataan was, of course, inevitable.

Knowing the men of Bataan as I know them, I am sure many of them died firmly believing help was on the way.

Many told me they had rather die than be captured.

Now the survivors can only hope for early American victory to end their ordeal as prisoners.

From press dispatches it appears that the Japanese made a decisive break-through along the Manila Bay side of the American lines.

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Positions Exposed

This area is pie-shaped, a slice of rice paddies extending into the hills being the only flat portion of the peninsula.

There the American positions were exposed to shellfire from Japanese guns behind Mount Natib and also to low-level dive-bombing and strafing attacks. Japanese tanks and mechanized units also could cooperate there.

If the Japanese now are able to occupy all Bataan, the position of Corregidor will be critical, since it will be under artillery seige from both North and South.

Japanese guns can completely block Manila bay, making it impossible for supplies to reach Corregidor, which either must fall through attrition or direct assault.

As long as its supplies last, however, Corregidor can make any Japanese storming attempts extremely costly.

WAINWRIGHT'S MEN LAUDED BY BRITISH

APR 10 1942

U. S.-Filipino Defense "Will Never Be Forgotten," Says Daily Mail

Campaign An Operation That "Astonished The World," News Chronicle Writes

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, April 10—The American-Filipino defense of Bataan "will never be forgotten," the *Daily Mail* said today, keynoting a sentiment expressed by the entire London morning press.

The news from Bataan weighed heavily on [illegible], watching the last-ditch de[illegible] closely.

"The whole world of free men," said the *Mail*, "will join in paying tribute to the magnificent stand made by the American and Filipino troops in the Philippine Islands. They have written a chapter of stubborn heroism which will never be forgotten."

"Of Utmost Value"

"The delaying action in the Philippines has been of the utmost value to the Allies, the *Mail* said.

"Even now," the paper continued, "their possession of Corregidor will deny the use of Manila to the Japanese as a secure naval base.

"But the fall of Bataan means that the enemy will be able to divert a large body of troops to the battle of Burma and the projected assault on India. The Japanese position is thus materially improved and is further strengthened by the loss of British cruisers."

The *News Chronicle* called the campaign "a defense that astonished the world."

"Most of the defenders," this paper continued, "have died fighting against overwhelming odds. . . . Wainwright had carried the fight with a skill and determination worthy of his predecessor.

"The long drawn-out resistance will rank with the defense of Malta, Tobruk and Sevastopol among the outstanding episodes of the war."

The people of these islands have been proud of the sturdy fight of the United States and Filipino defenders. The newspapers have had to explain frequently why land and sea reinforcements could not be sent to their aid.

The exploits on Bataan have been used also as the texts of editorial sermons on Colonial policy, writers pointing to the moral of freedom as the impetus which made the Pilipinos fight so hard.

The Military View

Military experts, realizing more fully than average Britons what skill and courage was needed to carry on war under such conditions, assert Bataan may have altered the whole course of the Pacific war.

"They have kept several divisions of crack Japanese assault troops tied up when the Japanese command may have wanted them elsewhere, possibly even for striking at Australia before the defenses there were ready," one said.

"Japan won't get another chance like that."

The best posted observers were confident that Japan now would gain little military advantage from the new developments because they must still maintain a very large garrison on Luzon and reorganize their battered shock divisions.

SIEGE OF BATAAN COMES TO AN END AFTER 3 MONTHS

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U. S., Filipino Troops Beat Off Numerous Attacks Until Final Battle.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—(AP) The probability that the defenses of Bataan had been overcome was acknowledged by the War department today almost exactly three months after the siege of the Philippine peninsula started.

The immediate preliminary to the epic struggle was General Douglas MacArthur's repulse of a Japanese attack on Jan. 5 at the northeast gateway to the peninsula. At least 700 of the enemy were killed.

Permitted Withdrawal

This engagement in the southwest corner of adjoining Pampanga province, permitted the withdrawal of MacArthur's forces, which had just been reunited after the frustration of the invaders' attempt to trap the American-Filipino troops in or near abandoned Manila.

In Bataan, MacArthur possessed a natural fortress, which both supported and was aided by the island fortifications which denied the foe the use of Manila bay.

For some four decades, President Roosevelt has said, it had been planned if necessary to retire to this position. MacArthur's men, gradually forced southward, beat off at least six major assaults of the enemy before fighting the Japanese to a complete standstill by the end of February.

Lull Ends

After a relative lull of nearly a month, ominous signs of mounting peril to the defenders began to appear late in March when War department communiques began to hint of increasing enemy artillery concentrations. Some guns of medium caliber, probably firing six and nine inch shells, were reported moved to Bataan around the bay from the south shore, where they had been hammering without decisive effect at the bay's forts.

It was MacArthur's effective artillery support, military observers believed, which was largely responsible for smashing the first phase of the Japanese offensive under Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma.

The Philippines Campaign

Since the opening engagement, outstanding stages of the struggle included: (more)

Bataan Chronology

[By the Associated Press]

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1941.

December 8—Japanese bombers strike at Mindanao and Luzon.

December 9—Jap troops establish first landings on Luzon.

December 22—100,000 Japanese troops land in force at Lingayen, Luzon; earlier attempts wiped out by American and Filipino soldiers.

December 27—Manila savagely bombed after it had been declared an open city.

1942.

January 2—Japanese occupy Manila and Cavite naval base.

January 3—Siege of Bataan peninsula begins, as American-Filipino forces consolidate new positions north of Manila.

January 3-6—Corregidor repulses four-day bombing attacks by large Japanese air fleets.

January 11—Attack on MacArthur's right flank fails; United States forces inflict heavy losses.

January 25—MacArthur's strategic counter-attack routs Japanese right, checks enemy drive.

February 26—Sudden thrust by MacArthur's troops forces back Japanese advance lines.

March 4—Thousands of Japanese drown as MacArthur's tiny air

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force sinks three transports.

March 9—Yamashita, conqueror of Singapore, succeeds Japanese General Homma, reported to have committed suicide over his failure to conquer the outnumbered Philippine defenders.

March 17—General MacArthur takes over supreme command in Australia; General Wainwright takes over Philippine defense.

April 1—Japanese launch all-out offense against General Wainwright's forces.

April 9—War Department discloses that the defenders have been overwhelmed.

ONE U.S. REGIMENT AIDED IN BATTLE TO HOLD BATAAN

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31st Infantry, Strongest All-American Unit in Philippines Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 9 — (AP) The colorful 31st infantry regiment, "America's foreign legion," shared in the glory of the three month defense of Bataan.

Only this unit was identified by Secretary Stimson today in disclosing that fewer than 37,000 Americans and Filipinos were left fighting when the Japanese overwhelmed the peninsula.

Sometimes called "Manila's own" because the Philippine capital had been its headquarters since its formation in 1916, the regiment was believed to be numerically the strongest single all-American unit among the defenders.

Never Served in U. S.

It had the unique distinction among all regular army regiments, aside from the Philippine scouts, of never having served in the United States. Until the Japanese invasion, the regiment's proudest memory was of serving in Siberia in 1918-20 and in the defense of the Shanghai International settlement in 1932 during the Sino-Japanese fighting of that year.

The commander at Shanghai was Major General Lorenzo D. Gasser, then a colonel, and now director of civilian protection for the Office of Civilian Defense.

But for the valor of its two thousand or more fighting men, the defense of Bataan might have collapsed weeks ago.

Made 9-Day Stand

For nine days early in January the regiment held off the invaders at Abucay hacienda, in the northwest of the peninsula, at a time when General MacArthur's forces were withdrawing toward the shelter of the Corregidor fortress.

At that time Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent, reported the commander to be Charles Steel Davidson, but official war records listed the commander as Colonel Irving E. Doane, a native of Hampton, Me.

Another recent commander was Colonel Albert M. Jones. Later promoted to major general, he was put in command of the southern wing of MacArthur's army at the start of the invasion. Along with Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, he received the Distinguished Service Cross.

At the time of the January engagement, the battalion commanders were reported by Lee to have been: First, Major Lloyd G. Moffett, Denver, Colo.; Second, Lieutenant Colonel Edward H. Bowes, San Francisco; and Third, Lieutenant Colonel Jasper Brady, Seattle, Wash.

Heaviest Single Defeat For U.S. in Foreign War

WASHINGTON, April 9. (AP)—The final battle of Bataan appeared likely today to be recorded as numerically the heaviest reversal ever suffered by an American force in a single engagement with a foreign foe.

Qualified military historians said no American force as large as the 35,853 effectives last reported to be still fighting the Japanese had been destroyed in a single battle of any of the nation's foreign wars beginning with the American revolution.

Losses of General John J. Pershing's victorious American expeditionary force were heavier in killed and wounded in the final 1918 Meuse-Argonne offensive but this was a campaign extended over some four months. Heavier losses also were suffered in the Civil war, but not against a foreign foe.

The Philippine area overrun by the Japanese also represent virtually the only major territory wrested from the United States in war.

Military historians noted that American land forces sustained numerous defeats in the Revolution—at Long Island, Brandywine and elsewhere—but the number of troops involved was relatively small.

The same was true for the war of 1812 which was largely a series of disasters for ill-trained and ill-equipped American soldiers until General Andrew Jackson's victory at New Orleans. The wars with Mexico and Spain were won without serious American reverses.

Sayre Declares Fall Of Bataan Is Not The End

Commissioner, Recently At Corregidor, Says Real Fight Is Only Beginning

New York, April 9 (AP)—Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, said tonight "the fall of Bataan is not the end."

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Sayre, who returned to the United States recently after living under fire on besieged Corregidor, said "the real fight is only beginning. America will not forget Bataan."

Wendell Willkie said Bataan's loss "brings home to us again the terrible seriousness of this war and a realization of the strength of those we fight. It is going to require our utmost effort, but I believe every American tonight feels a rededication to the cause for which we fight."

Both men made their comments in brief interviews during a dinner here for United China Relief.

Eyewitness Story of Laughter And Death in Bataan Battle

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American Anti-aircraft Gunners Set World Record—Jap Assaults Repulsed Again And Again—Bitter Warfare Waged In Jungle Country

NEW YORK, April 9. (AP)—The history books will tell it all carefully one day—all complete with dates that the children will perhaps learn; all smoothly integrated, as they say, by men who will then have plenty of the cozy leisure of peace to look at it with that scholastic calm that is a little easier to attain when the bombs are not falling and the guns are not echoing across the tragic slopes.

Written in Haze of Battle

This does not tell it that way; this tells the story of Bataan, of death and laughter, of a cause of splendid hopelessness, as Clark Lee told it whenever and wherever he could write it from the front—Clark Lee of the Associated Press.

This is really a history of fragments, written in the red and often terrible haze of battle. It is also a history of Americans, and of Filipinos, too, of whom it could be said in the greatest martial phrase ever uttered:

They didn't want to live always.

Here is Lee, writing on January 16, eleven days after the big enemy push got started, from his post with the 60th U. S. Coast Artillery on Bataan:

World Anti-Aircraft Record

"The sun has been up less than 40 minutes when the radiophone in the dugout beneath us crackles: 'flash, flash. Six planes flying from the China Sea just above the lower layer of clouds.'

"This battery has set a world anti-aircraft record for the number of planes downed per number of rounds fired . . . It has shot down 12 and is after its 13th.

"In front of us three Japanese planes go into a 45-degree dive and we hear a series of heavy 'whoomps' as the bombs hit. One plane is diving straight at us now too close for the big guns.

"Captain Abston grabs the interbattery phone. 'machine guns open fire,' he orders. 'Take cover!'

"But everybody is too interested to think of safety.

". . . The Japanese give us time for an uninterrupted breakfast, but immediately after they are back again.

". . . The big guns crack and the shells scream skyward.

"Some pray audibly: 'Get him, knock him down!' The first shell bursts within 50 yards of the plane and the pilot does not tarry to do more observing.

". . . These anti-aircraftmen actually pray for enemy planes to come, partly because of the fun of shooting them down, mostly because every plane destroyed is one less to harass the ground forces of the United States armed forces of the Far East.

"They realize that until the arrival of American airplanes, anti-aircraft is the USAFFE's sole means of defense against air attack.

". . . As I leave the post the gunners extract a promise to revisit them 'when something's really popping.'

"In farewell they call out 'Keep 'Em Flying' and I reply with the anti-aircraft gunner's slogan 'Keep 'Em Firing.'"

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Strong Jap Attack Repulsed

Jan. 23, with U. S. Infantry forces on Bataan:

"American forces fought their third large-scale ground engagement of the war early today, turning back a strong Japanese night attack with heavy losses to the enemy. Dawn showed the ground in front of American barbed wire covered with dead and wounded Jananese . . .

"As the front quieted down, except for occasional American artillery fire, the officer commanding this sector of General MacArthur's defense described the current fighting as 'a combination of the positional fighting of the world war and old-time American-Indian warfare. There are occasional frontal attacks along definite lines, supplemented by infiltration of snipers.'"

Bataan front, Jan. 24:

"... The Japanese attempt to pass American sentries by dressing soldiers in American or Filipino uniforms. The Americans discovered an infallible way to detect them due to the inability of the Japanese to pronounce the letter L, which they say as R. They simply pick a password with numerous L's, such as 'Lollapalooz.'"

Fliers Fight Alongside Infantry

Bataan front, Jan. 29:

"A little inconvenience like the lack of airplanes hasn't stopped the flying men of the United States Army from fighting the Japanese. They have seized rifles, machine guns and grenades . . . many pilots, bombardiers, mechanics and machine-gunners have volunteered with other branches and are now making a grand showing in the mountains and jungles . . .

"A few American planes still roam the skies, engaging in guerrilla warfaré in the air . . . the airmen call the Japanese 'Nips' or 'Japanazys'. . . . the august Japanese Emperor Hirohito is 'Jeeps the Jap.'

Bataan front, Feb. 3:

"In the most spectacular battle yet fought in Luzon, American naval, land, air units early today smashed a strong Japanese attempt to land from the China Sea on the American left flank.

"Many Japanese landing boats were sunk under a storm of American machine-gun and artillery fire and aerial bombing.

". . . Details of the Navy's participation cannot now be disclosed, but the Navy was very much in the midst of the action.

". . The fighting was typical of the biter warfare waged in the jungle areas of Bataan, where ground is contested inch by inch, and where men must kill or be killed.

". . This morning, Captain C. A. Crome, a husky South Carolinian with his arm in a bloody sling, shouted in his fog-horn voice:

" 'Surrender, you ———'s we've got you surrounded.'

"The answer came back in perfect English:

" 'Nerts to you, Joe.'

"So Captain Crome ordered the tanks into action.

". . General MacArthur's troops fanned out with Americans on the flanks and Filipinos in the center and began their creepingly slow advance.

"The Japanese meanwhile dug frantically into foxholes two feet wide and four feet deep and in a network of trenches around the bases of the tree.

"Others climbed trees, lashed themselves to the dimbs and began sniping. They were so well concealed that even when killed their bodies could not immediately be located.

"For some days our troops were able to advance only three to five yards through underbrush that was so thick it was impossible to see an arm's length ahead.

"In these stages of the fighting tanks couldn't be used because the roads were covered by Japanese land mines and anti-tank guns."

Bataan Front, Feb. 9:

"A spot of quiet falls in this war of the jungle and the talk gets around to planes. . . "

Scouts Live Up To Tradition

Bataan Front, Feb. 14:

"The 57th Philippines scouts are living up to the stoic traditions of their profession, none more valiantly than Corporal Pablo Bayangas, who died bravely on the field of battle.

". . . Late in the afternoon he heard the bushes rustling and saw a large group of Japanese crawling through the brush a short distance away. Corporal Bayangas readied his automatic rifle . . . emptied his magazine, killing 13 Japanese with 20 shots. But . . . a Japanese officer crowled up from the other side of the tree as Bayangas was reloading . . . the Japanese officer fired a pistol bullet into the Corporal's head.

"Second Lieutenant Alexander Nininger, Jr., of Lake Worth, Florida, also died surrounded by the bodies of his enemies. He led an anti-sniper volunteer group into the woods, but became separated from his men and died fighting.

". . . Private Bayani reported to his superior officer: 'I met eight Japs in the woods and shot them Sir.' 'How many shots?' Surprised, Private Bayani answered: 'Why, eight shots, sir.'"

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On Bataan, Feb. 15:

"The trouble with this war is that it's all front and no rear. It's not like Tobruk where the sea lines were kept open, or like Singapore where the back door could have been used advantageously. Here, we are surrounded and the boys have to fight with what was here before war began and eat what was stored here."

On Bataan, Feb. 23: (This was in the last long lull that preceded the savage, sustained and overwhelming offensive by which the enemy's five-to-one numbers at last broke General Wainwright's heroic line):

". . . It is generally believed that the Japanese high command is preparing for further assaults aaginst Bataan."

Collapse Of Bataan On Memorable Day

Appomattox, Va., April 9 (AP)—News of the collapse of the Bataan defenses reached here on another memorable date in American history, the seventy-seventh anniversary of Lee's surrender to Grant.

The situation reached its final impasse shortly after 8 A. M., Palm Sunday, April 9, 1865, for Southern forces.

"There is nothing left for me to do but go and see General Grant," said Lee, "and I would rather die a thousand deaths."

Several notes were exchanged under a flag of truce and the surrender was completed at 3.45 P. M.

Army Now Is Forming Filipino Infantry Group

Grim And Determined Men Hope To Be With MacArthur When He Goes Back

Camp San Luis Obispo, Cal., April 9 (AP)—A small band of grim and determined men, who hope to accompany Gen. Douglas MacArthur when he goes back to the Philippines, form the nucleus of a United States Army Filipino infantry battalion.

"Our destination is the Philippines," said one officer.

Only recently activated by the army and still small in numbers, the battalion is expected to grow. All the enlisted personnel and most of the officers will be Filipinos.

The commanding officer is Lieut. Col. Robert H. Offley, son of Col. Robert S. Offley, USA (retired), who served as Governor General of the island of Mindoro. Other officers are Filipinos.

Wainwright Feared He'd Miss War When Sent to Philippines

By the Associated Press.

DALLAS, Tex., April 9.—When Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright—now leading the American-Filipino forces in Bataan—received orders to go to the Philippines he was disgusted because he was afraid he'd miss the war.

Col. C. A. Dougherty of the Dallas R. O. T. C., an old friend, saw Gen. Wainwright at Fort Clark on the Mexican border just after the general had received orders to report for the Philippines.

"He was regretting those orders," Col. Dougherty said. "He was afraid that something might break over here and there he would be stuck in the Philippines, missing everything."

Parents of Young Men Who Went to Philippines Take the News Valiantly

CARMEL, Calif., April 9 (AP)—"There is a limit to human endurance!" That was the way the wife of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright reacted today to the sad news from the Philippines.

The words came through her mother, Mrs. Dwight Holley, whose home is here. Mrs. Wainwright, recently ill and under heavy strain, was exhausted, her mother said. Mrs. Holley told solicitous friends Mrs. Wainwright had said:

"What can one say at a time like this? I am naturally very distressed at the news. There is a limit to human endurance!"

140 From Salinas on Bataan

SALINAS, Calif., April 9 (AP)—Salinas waited anxiously today for every new word from Bataan Peninsula, where 140 of her sons were engaged in the battle against overwhelming Japanese forces.

Salinas, a city of around 11,500, watched its 140 sons go into active service only a little more than a year ago. They were members of a National Guard unit mobilized for active service with the regular Army. They were sent overseas to join the forces of General Douglas MacArthur as the Army's first mechanized unit to leave the United States.

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—The mothers and fathers of the boys from Maywood and other Chicago suburbs who fought so valiantly in the Philippines took the news today of the fall of Bataan with their chins up.

In Maywood, the home of many members of the old Maywood Tank Corps, which later became a tank battalion, Mrs. Roy W. Merrifield sounded the keynote of the parents' reaction when she reported quietly:

"The mothers and fathers of the boys all are taking the news very well."

"My chin is up and so are the chins of the other parents with whom I have talked," said Joel Baker of suburban Glen Ellyn, an attorney, whose son, Harold, was attached to General Douglas MacArthur's Philippine Headquarters Staff.

MRS. WAINWRIGHT VERY DISTRESSED

Says in Carmel, Calif., 'There Is a Limit to Endurance'—Salinas Sent 140 Sons

CHINS UP IN CHICAGO AREA

Janesville, Wis., Sews On

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 9 (AP)—There was no crushing the Janesville women folk with the news from Bataan. Anxious though they were for the safety of their boys, they literally went on with their sewing.

Tonight was the time for the monthly meeting of the Janesville Tank Company Auxiliary, an organization of ninety-one wives, mothers and sisters of a band of National Guardsmen who helped make history in the Philippines. One of the self-appointed tasks is sewing for the Janesville Child Welfare and the Red Cross. Tonight, the members declared, they would sew.

Albuquerque Mothers Firm

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 9 (AP)—Eighty mothers of soldiers in the Philippines expressed their sentiments tonight over the fall of Bataan in these words of Mrs. Howard Meyers, president of the Mothers Service Club:

"We're good soldiers and are taking it with our chins u. We are proud of the fight our troops put up against overwhelming odds. That's the spirit that will win the war."

French In Indo-China Yield 2 U. S. Officers, 3 Sergeants To Enemy

Washington, April 9 (AP)—The Office of Facts and Figures said today that "Vichy-appointed officials in French Indo-China have turned over to Japanese army authorities five American officers and non-commissioned officers who sought refuge in the French colony."

"This act of collaboration with the Axis on the part of the Vichy regime," the OFF said, "was reported in an official Tokyo broadcast recorded today by the Federal Communications Commission.

"The Tokyo radio stated that the Americans were a captain and a lieutenant of the Engineer Corps and three sergeants, all former members of the forces of the Philippines. They had been transporting food and ammunition from Bataan peninsula to Corregidor in a 50-foot launch when a sudden storm swept them out of Manila Bay. They drifted for eight days, the radio anouncer said, and finally reached the French Indo-China coast.

"The French authorities immediately handed over the American party to the Japanese army, the Japanese commentator stated."

Quake Rocks Bataan, Also

San Francisco, April 9 (AP).—An intensive earthquake rocked the whole of Bataan Peninsula during final stages of the battle, a Japanese news dispatch from Bataan, intercepted by the CBS short wave listening station, declared tonight.

The dispatch, transmitte in code, was from a Dome correspondent, and was dated "With the Japanese on Bataan, April 9."

"The main force of the temblors" said the dispatch, "lasted five minutes, causing Filipino huts to crumble and several landslides."

Big Quake Between Japan And China

Bombay, India, April 9 (AP)—An earthquake of great intensity, apparently centering in the Yellow Sea between Japan and the China coast, was recorded here last night at 9.19 P. M. (1.49 P. M., EWT, Wednesday).

Two more shocks of lesser intensity were recorded today at 1.08 A. M. and 5.35 A. M.

The epicenter was calculated to be about 3,160 miles from Bombay, near latitude 35 North, longitude 122 East.

Japs Lose At Least 10 Planes

Naval-air Engagement Follows Raid on British Naval Base On Ceylon.

TWO BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK

Sinkings in Indian Ocean Virtually Open Way for Jap Invasion of India.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Friday, April 10. (AP)—Allied Indian forces straddled a Japanese aircraft carrier with high explosives yesterday and shot down at least ten Japanese planes and perhaps 16, it was officially announced today.

Japanese bombers, apparently based on the aircraft carrier sought out by the Allied force, first attacked the British naval base at Trincomalee on this island.

Harbor, Airdrome Damaged

The invaders damaged harbor and airdrome facilities at Trincomalee and "there were a few casualties amongst the dockyard civil and naval personnel," the communique said.

The British said that "near misses" were scored in the attack on the Japanese aircraft carrier which apparently was the mother ship for the planes attacking Trincomalee.

The communique referred to "our bombers" in telling of the naval-air engagement. It was not disclosed whether U. S. airmen, based in adjacent India, participated in the raid at sea.

In the Japanese raid on Trincomalee the British said six of the invading craft were destroyed definitely, six others probably destroyed, and two damaged.

'Some' British Planes Missing

The other four planes, fighters, were shot down in the ensuing attack on the aircraft carrier.

"Some of our aircraft are missing," the British said, and gave no further details of the action.

The town of Trincomalee itself was not damaged nor were there any civilian casualties there, the communique said.

"A large force of bombers and fighters" roared in from the sea to drop their bombs in the developing fight for the mastery of the Indian ocean of which Ceylon is an important outpost blocking the way from the Bay of Bengal into the Arabian sea.

(Two British cruisers already have been lost to the Japanese raiding along the coasts of India, and U. S. airmen last week set afire a Japanese cruiser and a troopship, in an attack on the Andaman Islands which recently were seized by the Japanese.)

Naval Base on Ceylon Bombed by Japanese; Planes Over Colombo

No Civilian Casualties, British Report; Attack Second on Island

By the Associated Press.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 9.—The city of Trincomalee, where the British have a naval base, was bombed this morning, it was officially reported today.

A British communique said first reports indicated no civilian casualties.

At the same time, two enemy planes were sighted over Colombo, but no bombs were dropped.

Trincomalee is on the northeast coast of this island off the southern tip of India.

The raid was the first reported on the important naval base in Ceylon, but it was the second attack by the Japanese against the island. Japanese planes bombed Colombo Easter Sunday in a surprise raid which the British declared boomeranged and cost the raiders heavily.

The text of the communique follows:

"An enemy air attack developed over Trincomalee this morning. Further details will be given later. First reports indicate no civilian casualties.

"At the same time two enemy aircraft were sighted over Colombo. No bombs were dropped."

Japanese Planes Sink Two British Cruisers

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Japanese planes have blasted the British heavy cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall to the bottom of the Indian Ocean, thus virtually opening the way for an invasion of India.

The Ganges Basin now is left undefended at sea save for light forces, well-informed observers declared as the Admiralty announced the loss of the two heavier warships.

Other British communiques reported that the Japanese bombed the Ceylon naval base of Trincomalee this morning and that several Allied merchant ships had been destroyed by combined naval and air attacks in the Indian Ocean, thus making ominously apparent the scope and strength of the Japanese thrust across the Bay of Bengal.

The 9,975-ton Dorsetshire—whose torpedoes supplied the coup de grace to the battleship Bismarck in the Atlantic last May—and the 10,000-ton Cornwall apparently were seeking the Japanese naval squadron whose carriers launched planes against Colombo on Sunday.

"Aircraft from those very carriers found them and destroyed them before they were able to close to gunnery range," declared one London source.

Over 1,100 Men Saved

The date and place of the sinkings were not given, but a Japanese radio announcement said the cruisers were destroyed in operations up to April 7. The British announced that more than 1,100 of the crews had been saved, indicating that the action either was close to shore or other fleet units. The cruisers normally would have carried a total of about 1,400 men.

The broadcast Japanese communique also claimed destruction of 21 Allied merchantmen and severe damage to 23 others in the Bay of Bengal. An announcement from New Delhi said only that several ships had been sunk and that 400 to 500 survivors had been landed on the coast of Orissa, Indian province.

Aircraft alone were mentioned in destruction of the cruisers, but it was apparent that a strong Japanese naval force including aircraft carriers was on the prowl in the Bay of Bengal. It was assumed to be operating from the Japanese-occupied Andaman Islands, about 800 miles east of Madras.

Some hope was expressed in London that a British squadron described March 28 by the Italians as two battleships, two aircraft carriers, a cruiser and light forces might in fact be heading for the Bay of Bengal to halt any Japanese invasion of India.

There was no confirmation by official sources of any such squadron.

Big Naval Batile Predicted

London naval reporters, however, asserted with possibly a touch of hyperbole that "the biggest naval battle in all history seems about to blaze up in the Bay of Bengal between the Japanese and British fleets."

A German radio broadcast, attributing its information to Tokyo sources, said a Japanese expeditionary force supported by cruisers and

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destroyers had landed Sunday on the coast of the Bay of Bengal but did not specify the exact site of the landing.

No other quarters have reported such a landing, and the Japanese themselves have avoided mentioning invasion of India.

Systematic Japanese air scouting is in progress over the Bay of Bengal, however, and the Japanese have claimed their submarines are operating off Madras and in the Ganges estuary.

It is believed here that Japan's immediate objective is occupation of India's eastern coastal provinces plus stoppage of Allied supply routes through the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

One informed naval source speculated on the possibility that the Japanese might soon detach light naval units to try to blockade the Mozambique channel between Africa and Madagascar in an effort to halt Allied supplies to the Middle East and Russia.

The Trincomalee bombing this morning indicated, however, that the Japanese still were busy in the Bay of Bengal area. A British communique said first reports indicated no civilian casualties. Two Japanese planes were sighted over Colombo, but no bombs were dropped there, where the Japanese attackers of Sunday took such a terrific beating.

Japanese Sink 2 British Cruisers In Bengal Bay

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1,100 Crew Members Saved; Landing or Burma Reported

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 9.—Two British 8-inch-gun cruisers, the 10,000-ton Cornwall and the 9,975-ton Dorsetshire, whose torpedoes finished off the German battleship Bismarck little less than a year ago, have been sunk by Japanese bombers ranging the Bay of Bengal and battering at thin-stretched British naval communications to India, the Admiralty announced today.

From New Delhi it was announced also in a communique that combined enemy naval and air attacks had resulted in the sinking of several Allied merchant ships in the Indian Ocean area. The communique said 400 to 500 survivors had landed on the Orissa coast.

The shock of the loss of the two powerful ships rubbed the gilt off the Admiralty's announcement two hours earlier that a British submarine had sent a 10,000-ton Italian cruiser to the bottom of the Central Mediterranean.

The sinking of the Cornwall and Dorsetshire was a blow to the British naval strength immediately available to cope with Japanese aircraft carriers and warships reported increasing their activities astride the sea lanes to Calcutta in the bay between the bombed coast of India and invaded Burma.

Landing Also Reported.

Japanese broadcasts quoted imperial headquarters claims that in addition to the cruisers Japanese forces sank 21 Allied merchantmen in the Bay of Bengal up to last Tuesday, and badly damaged 23 other ships.

Heard, too, but without any other confirmation, was a Berlin broadcast quoting dispatches, purportedly from Tokio, that Japanese expeditionary forces supported by cruisers and destroyers landed last Sunday on the Burma west coast and were within 30 miles of the Bengal border of India. That would place them between the border and the big Burma port of Akyab.

Earlier roundabout reports that the Japanese had forced their way ashore at Akyab have been denied by the British headquarters at New Delhi.

1,100 of Crew Saved.

The Admiralty's announcement did not say when the Dorsetshire and Cornwall were sunk.

There was no intimation what other warships were operating with the cruisers. The fact that 1,100 crew members were saved indicated that other ships were on hand.

"It is known that more than 1,100 survivors, including the commanding officers of both ships, have been picked up," the Admiralty said.

The commanders were Capt. E. W. S. Agar of the Dorsetshire and Capt. P. C. W. Mainwaring of the Cornwall.

The Rome radio reported that the remaining units of the British squadron were engaged in a running sea fight with stronger Japanese naval forces.

Observers here said survivors of the cruiser sinkings might have been taken to the naval station at Trincomalee, target of a renewed Japanese air attack on Ceylon today.

Informed sources believed the British Indian Ocean naval squadron probably was operating from Trincomalee, or at least might have made for the base to await reinforcement after the smashing aerial attack which cost the two cruisers.

Subs in Ganges Estuary.

Systematic Japanese air reconnaissance is being maintained over the Bay of Bengal and, according to the latest reports, Japanese submarines are operating in the Ganges Estuary.

Tokio authorities avoid mention of an offensive against India and state that these operations are being carried out with the objective of securing the flank of the Japanese forces fighting in Burma.

Informed sources refused to comment on a Rome radio report that a strong British naval formation rounded the Cape of Good Hope March 27 en route to the Indian Ocean.

The Daily Herald noted that strong Japanese units had moved into conquered Rangoon's harbor. Others were said to be at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, where United States flying fortresses bombed a cruiser last week.

21 Allied Merchantmen Also Sunk, Japs Claim

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 9 (AP).—Japanese forces have sunk two British cruisers and 21 Allied merchantmen in operations in the Indian Ocean up to last Tuesday, a Japanese headquarters communique reported today. Twenty-three other ships were reported badly damaged.

The Japanese said 60 Allied planes had been shot down to five lost by the Japanese. They declared there was no damage to Japanese warships.

The text of the imperial headquarters announcement follows:

"During naval operations in the Indian Ocean up to April 7 the Japanese have sunk two British cruisers, one of the London type, 9,850 tons, and one of the Cornwall type, 10,000 tons.

"Forty-four merchantmen have been either sunk or damaged and 60 enemy planes have been shot down.

"The merchantmen included 21 vessels approximating 140,000 tons sunk and 23 others approximating 102,000 tons badly damaged.

"Three hangars and one repair factory and other important enemy facilities were seriously damaged.

"During the operations the Japanese forces lost five planes but sustained no damage to warships."

AVG DOWNS 10 OUT OF 20 JAP PLANES

Reports All Of Own Craft Safe After Air Battle Over Leiyun, China

APR 10 1942

British In Burma Prepare To "Scorch" Yenanma Oil Wells

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, *Friday*, April 10—The American Volunteer Group of flyers reported today the destruction of ten out of twenty Japanese fighter planes in an air battle Wednesday afternoon over Leiyun, in southern Yunnan province. The AVG suffered no losses.

Two other Japanese planes were so severely damaged that they were not expected to be able to reach their base, said the AVC communique, issued at headquarters "somewhere in Yunnan." All the Japanese planes were of the navy "Zero" type.

British Ready To Blow Up Oil Wells in Burma

Japs Only 30 Miles Away —U. S. Fliers Score New Success

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LONDON, April 9—(AP)—With the Japanese only 30 miles from the Yenanma oil fields on the Burma front, the hard-pressed and outnumbered British defenders of the Irrawaddy river valley were prepared tonight to burn and blow up the wells.

Although bad atmospheric conditions interfered with radio communications, a well-informed source here said the British were ready to "scorch" the oil properties if the Japanese and rebellious Burmese continued their flanking progress. The British were described as outnumbered three to one on the ground and 10 to one in the air.

Lack Air Support

Delayed dispatches direct from the front referred to the complete absence of Allied air support for ground troops.

From the eastern end of the Burma lines, held by Chinese forces, the Chinese reported that they were in contact with the Japanese but that there had been little activity in the past 24 hours.

The Chinese continued fighting on the east-west road between Toungoo and Mawchi and said there were other minor patrol engagements along the Siamese border.

No News From British Front

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—

Advices from Burma said Chinese forces holding the eastern flank of the Allied line were heavily engaged with Japanese troops on the highway between Toungoo and Mauchi.

A Chinese communique issued at New Delhi, however, said that "on the Toungoo front there has been little activity during the last 24 hours."

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There was no news, however, from the opposite end of the front, where the British are holding a position north of Thayetmyo. Atmospheric conditions have interrupted radio communication, military quarters said.

Chungking, April 9 (A. P.).—A four-day-old attack on Chinese advanced positions on the Burma front, south of Yedashe, by a Japanese detachment that moved northward from Toungoo was reported in today's Chinese communique. Sharp fighting ensued, but the result was not given.

As for China's own fronts, the Chinese said many prisoners and much booty were captured in ejection of Japanese troops ffom Sutzekow, northeast of Nanchang, in Kiangsi Province, while in an engagement in the West River district of Kwangtung Province the Chinese destroyed two armored launches and a large quantity of gasoline.

rillas out of the area north of the Central China Yangtze port of Shansi, and said the enemy had started a southward drive at Hankow, where guerrillas likewise were active.

Reinforcements Are Sent To Indo-China by Japs

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, April 9.—The Japanese have dispatched reinforcements to Northern French Indo-China, facing Southeastern China, apparently to discourage any large allocation of Chinese reinforcements to the Burma front, a Chinese Army spokesman said today.

He said the Japanese had built defense works in Burma.

The spokesman also said Japanese air raids recently on strategic points of Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces were dictated by fear that they might be used as bases of Allied attacks on Japan.

He said 3,000 Japanese troops had been busy for the last week, attempting to clear Chinese guer-

'No Raid Shelters . . . No Planes for Defense Mandalay a Holocaust of Screaming Victims

(Alfred Wagg, war correspondent in Burma, reported Monday in a special radio dispatch to The Star that the storied city of Mandalay had been all but leveled in a three-hour bombardment by 36 Japanese bombers on April 3. The following dispatch, of which the first part has not been received yet, possibly because of communication delays, refers presumably to the same Japanese attack.)

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

ALLIED ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN BURMA (delayed).—The drone of enemy planes almost overhead was the only warning that Mandalay's quarter million inhabitants received of impending danger. Sticks of bombs exploded with earsplitting thunder before more than a few persons could dive into narrow slit trenches which provide inadequate shelter from air attack.

Bomb fragments rained down on the squalid, teeming Indian and coolie refugee camps on the north side of the railway yards. Two corners of a big brick civil hospital and the buildings near the station were blasted into dusty rubble.

A line of bungalows behind the hospital were smashed to bits. The tile roof of the Princess of Wales Hospital in the same street was blown in.

One wave of bombers finished their work and as fires mushroomed in scores of wrecked buildings a second wave came over. There was no opposition.

The hot breeze that usually fans dusty, sprawling Mandalay at midday spread the flames swiftly through block after block of the dense wooden tenements of Chinatown and into palm-fringed Buddhist monasteries where blazing timbered shrines crashed down on recumbent statues of Buddha.

The fire spread eastward into a district of elegant two-story bungalows owned by rich Burmans. Lepers fled from the Wesleyan and Catholic asylums.

Blazes sprang up around the Methodist and Baptist churches and the Catholic cathedral. They all were soon smothered in leaping flames, which left only the walls standing.

Inside the Mandalay fortress the hospital and barracks in the southeast corner caught fire. Sweating Indian riflemen bore the wounded to safety on their backs.

Under a rain of embers, screaming, burning men, women and children flung themselves through the purple water hyacinths into the fortress' shallow moat.

Engineers, in fierce heat, planted dynamite charges and blew up buildings in an attempt to limit the holocaust before all Mandalay was destroyed.

Freight Cars Saved.

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British Army engineers and British and Indian crews saved hundreds of freight cars. Wounded men helped carry out the salvage job.

A British captain with a bomb splinter in his right arm filled my jeep with gasoline opposite a burning two-story Indian food store and told me of a detour which would let me deeper into the fire area.

"You can sling a stretcher across the jeep," he said. "There are people lying around in the streets in the middle of that bloody thing."

I drove through an alley near the fire-cloaked civil telegraph headquarters and raced along the east side of the native bazaar which had not yet burned, although shops across the way were crackling and the jeep had to dodge hot sheets of tin roofing falling on the sticky asphalt road.

The bodies of dead bullocks swollen drumhead tight littered the way. By a tangle of wires under a telephone pole I saw the bodies of two Indians. Their legs were burned to stumps.

A decapitated Burman woman lay sprawled by the drain in front of a native teashop.

Priests Look on Mutely.

Two priests, protecting their shaven heads with flaps of their orange robes, stood by a garden wall staring mutely at the disaster.

Near the American Baptist Boys' School, at the edge of the southern limits of the fire, another jeep rolled up driven by another, smoke-grimed British captain.

"I'm with the sappers but got separated from my unit," he said, "so I started ambulancing."

A thousand yards into the fire, at the corner of Eightieth street and Thirty-first road, two wounded, staggering Chinese appeared. One held up the fingers of both his hands. He was telling me there were 10 more in the neighborhood.

Both floors of the American Baptist Mission's little memorial hospital were filled with victims, Indians, Burmans and Chinese. More arrived in what seemed to be an unending procession of horror.

In the corridors and in every room lay unwhimpering rows of gray-bearded Indians, coolies in dirty loin cloths, naked Burmese children and pantalooned Chinese girls with seared faces and smashed heads and limbs.

D. O. Smith, a missionary teacher from Long Beach, Calif., lifted from a stretcher an Indian boy who had just died.

Gordon S. Jury and his wife, elderly medical volunteers from Hamilton, Ohio, knelt on their knees sponging blood from the wounded.

No Warning Given.

The wounded driver of a Burma government civil defense ambulance, whose own wife and child were killed in the raid, followed me into the hospital yard.

"One little bit of warning would have saved hundreds of lives," he stormed. "No real air-raid shelters. * * * No planes to defend us. * * * We are left at the mercy of those Japanese. A handful of volunteers are about the only people standing between the wounded and death. Why is it that the poor and the helpless are the ones killed in this war?"

A young Burmese mother nursed her infant daughter as Fred Dickson, another missionary teacher from Worcester, Ohio, disinfected a gash in the baby's hip.

Burma-born Miss Lucy Wiatt, whose family lives in Santa Barbara, Calif., and Miss Mary Laughlin of Huron, S. Dak., arrived at the hospital with small packets of medicine and bandages they had found.

Lack of Air Power Fatal In Burma

Ruined Allies Chance to Hold Prome, Report

(Editor's Note: Although long delayed in transmission, the following dispatch from Burma casts light on the losing struggles of the British and Chinese to hold, respectively, Prome and Toungoo, western and eastern anchors of the United Nations' Burma line, which the Japanese since have rolled back northward toward the rich oil fields of inner Burma.)

APR 10 1942

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

Headquarters of the Allied Armies in Burma, April 3—(Delayed)—(AP)—The strangulation of Allied communications in Burma and India is being continued by the Japanese who, winning Prome, have now advanced nearly 200 miles north from captured Rangoon in less than a month.

Complete absence of Allied air support for the ground troops cost a British armored column the opportunity to exploit a stunning, 25-mile charge through the Japanese lines in the Irrawaddy valley early this week.

Had it been successful, it might have saved Prome indefinitely. As it was, the failure contributed to the Chinese decision to delinquish Toungoo after an heroic one-week siege.

The grave effect of the Japanese two-day assault on the Royal Air force and American Volunteer group base in central Burma last March 21 and 22 is no longer minimized even in Chinese and British communiques.

Few Allied Planes In Air Against Japs

The Allied soldiers in the front lines of Burma for the past two weeks have seen as few of their own planes as the British expeditionary force in Crete saw in 1941.

By pushing back what was a fresh Chinese army from Toungoo and outflanking the British along the Irrawaddy opposite Prome with the help of thousands of recruited rebel Burmese, the Japanese kept the initiative for a new application of their favorite infiltration and encirclement tactic.

The new Japanese positions along the Irrawaddy have blocked still another Burma seaport for supplying the Allied armies.

Controlling Burma's Bay of Bengal coast, the enemy is at liberty to send new forces cross-country, striking far in the British rear.

Sea-borne troops, if they were set ashore, actually would be closer to the coveted Yenangyaung oil fields in the Irrawaddy valley than the British army north of Prome.

Japs Try To Strangle Routes of Supply

One unofficial estimate of transport potentialities on the road being built into Burma from Assam differs with the publicized view that these soon will be adequate for the traffic required by the British and Chinese armies.

If the oil fields a little over 100 miles from the Japanese—(Editor's note—Reduced to about 75 miles now)—were destroyed or lost, gasoline would become more precious in Burma than water on the western desert and 1,000 trucks would be immobilized.

The enemy has undertaken this week to wreck landing fields. However, it is believed that only uneconomical, widespread air assaults could break aerial communications between India and Burma—and then only temporarily as long as any part of Burma remains in Allied hands. Until the rains come in mid-May, new runways can be created overnight simply by steam-rolling the ridges of vast rice fields.

High officers describe the problem of supply as the greatest of the Burma campaign. They express belief the enemy is relying on strangulation of the supply routes by land and sea as the surest weapon for eliminating Allied resistance in this theater of war.

Traitors Aid Japanese In Burma Drive

APR 10 1942

Guerrilla Army of Over 4,000 Burmese Harassing British.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Treachery in Burma, a knife in the back of the British, was foreshadowed—but not forestalled—last Jan. 18 when the British announced the arrest of Premier U Saw for conspiring with the Japanese. Now the following dispatch from the thick of the fighting for the British colony, highway to India, details the treachery there that helps the Japanese invaders.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN BURMA, April 5 — (Delayed)—(AP)—A guerrilla army of Burmese traitors mustered from jungle robber gangs armed by the Japanese now is raiding the west side of the Irrawaddy river as far as 60 miles above Prome.

Constituting the left flank in the Japanese campaign to conquer central and upper Burma, this native force is fighting under the protection of Japanese planes and with a spy network operating behind the British lines.

The British officially took note last week of the existence of a guerrilla army of more than 4,000 men. But it is a menace that cannot be measured in numbers.

With the explanation by a British Army communique that a factor in the withdrawal of the imperial forces from the Prome sector was the hostility of the native population, the cloak was officially dropped from the subject of Burmese treachery on a great scale.

Burma, where the fires of rebellion against British rule flared as long ago as 1931, is one of the few places in Asia where the Japanese invaders were received with open arms.

High Crime Record

The chief tools of the Japanese are Thakins, members of violently extremist political party which was unsatisfied with a gradual realization of the policy of Dobamaw—Burma for the Burmans. They propose to force it by a reign of terror.

One Thakin who fled Rangoon when it still was held by the British is haranguing the nation nightly from the Tokyo radio. The melodious voice of the Burmese wife of a Japanese official is another radio propagandist from Bangkok, capital of Japanese-occupied Thailan.

Marauding banditry is a traditional feature of life in many villages in the rural sections of Burma. The Tharrawaddy and Henzada districts of the Irrawaddy delta had the highest crime record in all the British Empire.

Listening to silver-tongued politicos, the young hoodlums came to believe they were serving an undercover army of patriots from which 10,000 fighting men would spring into action when the hour of liberty struck.

The small, brown muscular Burmese wear silken shirts, bright scarves tied around the head and loll much of the time in tea shops smoking mammoth cheroots; but history confirms that they are tough soldiers.

Relatively few, however, joined the army after World War Burma battalions were organized by the British, who depended on Chins, Shans and Kackins from the hill tribes and Indian immigrants for the bulk of recruits. Relatively few Burmese fought alongside the British when the Japanese invasion knifed in from Thailand.

British Wounded Slain

Behavior of the Burmese population before the fall of Rangoon was officially described by the British as a "mixed affair." During the long retreat back from the Salween, Bilin and Sittang Rivers there were reported cases of British wounded whose thoats were slit by Dacoits. This was balanced by instances of friendly help to prisoners escaping through the Japanese lines.

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But the situation was serious enough to draw a public warning by the British military authorities that perpetrators of atrocities would be punished summarily.

Even reticent army communiques have given evidence since then that relations have gone from bad to worse. In order to stamp out espionage, the Chinese army declared martial law on the Toungoo valley front.

Severe measures had to be taken by the British along the Irrawaddy. Some villages behind the Allied lines have been gutted by native firebugs. It is unsafe to travel the highways after nightfall unless armed.

The unbroken series of Japanese successes inspires a spreading wave of treachery. The position of the Allied troops is this: the enemy armies are in front of them, the Japanese air force is master of the skies over them, and traitors with long knives are at their backs.

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Indian Solution Near Through Aid of U.S.

APR 10 1942

British and Indian Leaders Reported to Have Come to Terms—Bombay Paper Calls American Envoy a 'Super Cripps.'

M H R STIMSON

NEW DELHI, India, April 9. (AP)—Britain and the Hindu leaders of India were generally reported tonight to have come to terms on the delicate, danger-fraught question of independence for India. The influence of the United States appeared to have weighed heavily in the final bargaining.

Johnson Helps Shape Compromise

Apart from the still open question of adherence to the compromise plan by the Moslem League, there appeared to be lacking little more than the formalities of signature and promulgation to give India a national government now, guarantee her dominion status after the war, with a dominion's right of secession, and place her in the front as an Asiatic bulwark of the United Nations.

The successful formula compounded by Britain's negotiator-in-chief, Sir Stafford Cripps, and leaders of the dominant All-India Congress Party, with the helpful influence of President Roosevelt's personal emissary to India, Louis Johnson, was reported to provide for a clear division of functions under the projected national government for India.

Wavell To Retain Post

General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander for India, it is said, would be supreme commander for conduct of the war under an Indian war cabinet whose defense minister would be an Indian.

Both Cripps and Johnson were believed to be eager that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, past president of the Congress Party and one of its ranking leaders, take the defense portfolio.

The consolidation of Indian and British direction of India's war effort, as envisaged, was believed to have composed the sharpest difference between the congress party and the British. The original plan carried by Cripps to New Delhi last month provided that responsibility for the Indian defense remain in British hands.

Late last week, amid signs of a breakdown over the British plan and the Congress party's rejection, Johnson arrived at New Delhi. Tonight Indian commentators were calling him the hero of the hour. Although the precise part he played in the negotiations was not known, a Nationalist newspaper, the Bombay Sentinel, dubbed him a "Super Cripps."

Statement by Nehru

Nehru, in a statement on Johnson's role for the United States, declared:

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"Col. Louis Johnson has taken a friendly interest in our problem of today, and we are grateful to him for it, but it would be unfair to him and unfair to us to imagine that the burden of any decision or of intervention is cast on him.

"In this world situation, fraught with peril, it is right that we should consult each other and find out a way to the common advantage of the common cause, but I want to make clear that we have issued no appeals to anybody, not asked for anyone's intervention.

"For my part I admire President Roosevelt and consider that he is shouldering the greatest burden worthily.

"I think that he will inevitably play a great part in the future, but we have not asked for his intervention in our problems, for we realize that the burden is ours and we must meet it.

"We have shouldered it against the might of a great empire during these last 22 years and we have not bowed down to superior might, despite pains and penalties.

"We propose to stand erect in the future also, whatever happens.

"We realize that the achievement of freedom for India, which we have desired so passionately and worked for these long years is our business. If we are strong enough to achieve it we shall do so—if not, we shall fail."

Nehru took exception to some comments in the American press, saying, "I can only understand them on the basis of American ignorance of conditions in India. xxx The advice of friends is always welcome and worthy of consideration, but we are not used to patronage from any country or people, and we do not shape our policy on the basis of superior homilies or threats."

Nehru also said: "Lord Halifax, whom we know well in India, continues to sermonize as of old (he once was viceroy of India) and tell us how significant we are in this great land of India.

"Perhaps so. Then why trouble to come to us with proposals? Lord Halifax is pleased with what his people have done.

"Let him live in his complacent world and leave us to our resources and sorrows.

"We have had sufficient experience with British statesmanship in India and elsewhere.

"Whatever the war may have done, there has been little difference in the tone or voice of the most eminent of British leaders.

"But whatever happens, we will not give up our objective of independence and complete freedom for India.

"Our allegiance is to the Indian people and to no one else, and in their service and for India's freedom we shall labor and, if necessary, die."

General Agreement In Dispute in India Appears at Hand

APR 10 1942

Louis Johnson Hailed As 'Hero of Hour' In Negotiations

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, April 9.—A general understanding on the main points at issue between the British and politically articulate Hindus appeared to be at hand today, with reported assent by leaders of the All-India Congress Party and the Hindu Mahasabha to establishment of a national government for India.

Such a Government would serve India pending the post-war dominion status offered by Britain.

Britain's chief negotiator, Sir Stafford Cripps, was understood to have telegraphed Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, president of the Hindu Mahasabha, asking if that organization of political moderates had any objections to joining a national government.

No Objections to India.

Savarkar was understood to have replied through the Governor of Bombay, Sir Roger Lumley, his organization had no objection even though it still opposed a clause in the British plan allowing provinces to remain outside the proposed Indian union.

It was reported that the Mahasabha would get two seats in the national government.

Reports on the status of the negotiations with the Congress Party, the dominant political group, varied between statements that "a general understanding is nearly reached" and that it was "as good as reached."

As a result of reports circulated throughout the country that the British government and the Congress Party had finally come to terms, President Roosevelt's personal minister to India, Louis Johnson, was characterized by commentators as "the hero of the hour."

Press Lauds Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, who arrived late last week, took an increasingly prominent part in the negotiations and this evening's issue of the nationalist newspaper, the Bombay Sentinel, described him as a "super Cripps."

Throughout his talks with Cripps and nationalist leaders, Mr. Johnson's attitude was reported to have been to this effect: "Better to pay the price for Congress' co-operation than to risk the future."

The formula on the defense issue reportedly reached by Cripps, Mr. Johnson and Congress leaders was said to provide for a clear division of functions, with Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, now British commander for India, to be supreme commander for conduct of the war under a war cabinet, while an Indian defense minister acting under the authority of the projected Indian national government would be War Minister.

Both Cripps and Mr. Johnson were believed to be eager that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of the Congress Party agree to be defense minister.

India's Own Problem, Nehru Says.

Nehru, in a statement on the United States' position regarding the Indian question, declared:

"Col. Louis Johnson has taken a friendly interest in our problem of today, and we are grateful to him for it, but it would be unfair to him and unfair to us to imagine that the burden of any decision or of intervention is cast on him.

"In this world situation, fraught with peril, it is right that we should consult each other and find out a way to the common advantage of the common cause, but I want to make it clear that we have issued no appeals to anybody, nor asked for any one's intervention.

"For my part I admire President Roosevelt and consider that he is shouldering the greatest burden worthily.

"I think that he will inevitably play a great part in the future, but we have not asked for his intervention in our problems, for we realize that the burden is ours and we must meet it.

"We have shouldered it against the might of a great empire during these last 22 years and we have not bowed down to superior might, despite pains and penalties.

Takes Exception to Press.

"We propose to stand erect in the future also, whatever happens.

"We realize that the achievement of freedom for India, which we have desired so passionately and worked for these long years is our business. If we are strong enough to achieve it we shall do so—if not, we shall fail."

Nehru took exception to some American press comments on the Indian situation, saying, "I can only understand them on the basis of American ignorance of conditions in India. We have had long homilies and patronizing advice as to what is good for us and what is not. There has been sometimes an element of threat in case we do not accept that advice. The advice of friends is always welcome and worthy of consideration, but we are not used to patronage from any country or people, and we do not shape our policy on the basis of superior homilies or threats."

TOWN HOLDS KEY POSITION IN SOLOMONS

Attacked By 5 Bombers Foe Occupies Lorengau On Manus Island

Allied Flyers Counter With Another Blow At Rabaul

APR 10 1942

By C. YATES McDANIEL
Associated Press Correspondent

Melbourne, April 9—A Japanese air raid on the Florida Island capital of Tulagi, administrative center of the Solomon chain across the coral sea from northeastern Australia, stirred fears anew tonight that the Japanese might be clearing the way for a stab closer to the vital supply lane from the United States.

Reports from Port Moresby said Allied bombers countered quickly with an attack of their own this afternoon on Rabaul, Japanese-held base on New Britain, which serves the invaders as a stepping stone from their foothold on New Guinea to the Solomons.

Jap Planes Destroyed

Many Japanese aircraft, caught on the ground in the surprise blow at the Rabaul base, were said to have been destroyed.

Casualties were reported inflicted by strafing of enemy personnel.

Heavy bombers struck at shipping in Rabaul harbor and airdrome installations and hangars. The raiders dived to low levels to get at their targets, Port Moresby dispatches said.

The exchange of air blows came on a day when the defenders of Australia learned of a further spread of the Japanese grip on the scattered islands to the north.

Lorengau Occupied

A communique said aerial reconnaissance revealed that the Japanese, probably landing some time ago, had occupied Lorengau on mountainous Manus Island, largest of the Admiralty group 350 miles north of Lae, Japanese-seized capital of northeast New Guinea.

Prime Minister John Curtin announced that five Japanese planes took part in the raid on Tulagi, sweeping over at 5,000 feet and dropping thirty to forty bombs.

Some damage was done, but no casualties were reported.

Sea Lane's Importance

The imperative need for safeguarding the sea lane to the United States was underscored by Ronald H. Cross, British High Commissioner for Australia, who said "I am unable to envisage the time during this war when ships carrying troops will be able to come from Britain to Australia."

"Shipping dictates the source from which men and materials can be sent to Australia," Cross said, "and the United States is the nearest source of supply."

Moving to increase still further Australia's air-striking power, 18-year-old cadets will be transferred soon from the training corps to the RAAF.

6,000 In Training Camps

The training corps, now fifty-eight squadrons strong, comprises some 6,000 youths from 16 to 18.

Problems created by the arrival of large United States forces and the recall of Australian expeditionary force veterans from other war fronts prompted the formation of a special man-power committee on which labor and the fighting services will be represented.

The committee will deal with production and supply of equipment, clothing and food for fighting forces. There were signs that early consideration would be given to the employment of women on a scale beyond anything heretofore contemplated.

Many Enemy Aircraft Destroyed in Allied Air Raid on Rabaul

Five Jap Planes Drop 30 to 40 Bombs on Isle in Solomons

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By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 9.—Five Japanese bombers flying at 5,000 feet raided Tulagi, in the Solomon Islands, this morning and dropped between 30 and 40 bombs, Prime Minister John Curtin announced.

Tulagi lies almost 500 miles southeast of Japanese-occupied Buka, at the tip of the Solomon chain, across the Coral Sea from Australia.

The communique said some damage was done to buildings, but that there were no casualties.

(A Reuters dispatch from Port Moresby, New Guinea, said many aircraft were destroyed on the ground and others damaged in an Allied raid this afternoon on Japanese-held Rabaul, New Britain.)

Lorengau Seizure Confirmed.

Japanese occupation of Lorengau, on Manus Island, the largest of the Admiralty group north of New Guinea, has been confirmed by aerial reconnaissance, an Australian communique reported.

The communique said Allied planes saw yesterday that the Japanese had occupied the island, but the date of the landing was not known. It was added that the Japanese probably landed some

time ago.

Lorengau is about 350 miles north of Lae, capital of New Guinea, where the Japanese have a base.

Meanwhile, Japanese planes attempting to raid Port Moresby, New Guinea, were reported driven off by Allied fighters yesterday and several invading craft were said to have been damaged.

ALLIES IN HEAVY RAID ON RABAUL

Many Jap Planes Reported Destroyed on Ground.

London, April 9 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Port Moresby, New Guinea, said that many aircraft were destroyed on the ground and others damaged in an Allied raid this afternoon on Japanese-held Rabaul, New Britain.

Shipping Put Up to U. S.

SYDNEY, Australia, April 9 (AP)—Ronald H. Cross, British High Commissioner for Australia, said today that "I am unable to envisage the time during this war when ships carrying troops will be able to come from Britain to Australia."

"Shipping," he said, "dictates the source from which men and materials can be sent to Australia, and the United States is the nearest source of supply."

Melbourne, Australia, April 9—(AP)—Two of 15 passengers were killed today when an empire airways flying boat sank in alighting at Darwin harbor.

Laborites Spurn Coalition

Wellington, New Zealand, April 9 (AP)—A Labor party conference rejected today a proposed national government, and decided to prepare for a general election.

49 U. S. Diplomats To Be Sent Home From Hong Kong

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 9.—Domei reported today that 63 diplomats captured at Hong Kong, including United States Consul General Addison E. Southard, would be sent home under an exchange agreement Japan has reached with the United States and Britain.

Forty-nine of the diplomats are Americans, two are Dutch, five Belgians, three Norwegians and four Canadians, Domei said.

REDS CRACK 2 NAZI DIVISIONS

APR 10 1942

German Surprise Counter-Attack On Kalinin Front Meets Disaster

Moscow Says Enemy Suffered Heavy Losses And Then Retreated

APR 10 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 9—Red army troops were reported tonight to have broken two German divisions on one sector of the northwestern Kalinin front after the Nazis had attempted a surprise counter-attack.

The Moscow radio said the Germans suffered heavily, and then retreated.

A supplementary Russian communique also said that 900 Nazis were slain on this front, but it was not clear whether this referred to the same engagement. In the western sector toward Smolensk, the Russians said their troops had occupied forty more Nazi dugouts.

Aerial Victory Scored

The regular midnight Soviet communique said no substantial changes occurred on the front today, but that the Soviets scored a 25-to-6 aerial victory Wednesday over the Germans.

Junkers bombers fresh from the factories of Germany are being rushed to the Eastern front and put into immediate operation, [redacted], it was disclosed today in official Russian dispatches which told of bitter fighting for every inch of the thawing Russian battleground.

A Tass dispatch from Moscow said anti-aircraft gunners on the Kalinin front, in the region south of Lake Ilmen, shot down a Junkers-88 plane numbered 6,719, "released from the factory Feb. 26, 1942."

"A few days later," the dispatch continued, "anti-aircraft gunners of the same battalion shot down three more planes released from the factory in March, 1942."

The appearance of these brand new Nazi planes seemed to be another indication that Hitler is concentrating all the strength he can possibly spare on the eastern front in preparation for the Soviet offensive.

Reds Fighting Bitterly

Bits of information here and there in the Russian reports from the front indicate that the Russians are fighting bitterly in every sector, either to keep the Germans on the defensive or to prevent even the smallest Nazi offensive operation.

Today's Russian communique told of fighting for one populated place on the front west of Moscow after which "the approaches to the village were littered with the bodies of the Hitlerite soldiers."

In another sector more than 300 Germans were killed, and in still another sector, on the Kalinin front, Russian stretcher bearers afield after a bitter encounter "counted 450 bodies of enemy officers and men on the battlefield."

A Red Star correspondent reported a fight on the Smolensk front, west of Moscow, in which more than 1,000 Germans were killed and several fortified positions were captured by the Soviet forces.

Stockholm dispatches, unconfirmed elsewhere, said the ice now was gone from the Caspian Sea and that many shiploads of American-built planes now are steaming northward to the Caspian port of Astrakhan for shipment to the Russian front. These planes reached the Caspian southern shore during the Winter by shipment through the Persian Gulf and Iran.

Nazis Rush Tanks and Planes.

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 9 (A. P.).—Soviet flyers and ground gunners were reported today to have destroyed 139 Nazi transport planes assigned to supply isolated northwestern front units in three days of a ten-day period which cost the Germans a total of 545 aircraft. The Russians admitted losing 117.

Evidence that Germany is rushing new aircraft into war service was announced in a communique.

"Anti-aircraft men of one unit shot down a Junkers 88 [dive-bomber] which was released from the factory on February 22, 1942, No. 6,719," it said. "Men of this group a few days later shot down three more planes released by the factory in March, 1942. One airman who bailed out was captured."

Infantrymen on a Kalinin front sector, attacked by numerically superior forces, were declared to have crippled several Nazi tanks by well organized fire and then routed the Germans with a bayonet attack.

"Our orderlies counted on the battlefield 450 dead German officers and soldiers," the communique said.

It said German troops were driven from a central front village after fighting which left the approaches littered with their dead. At least 300 Germans were killed, three tanks were destroyed and four were captured in running condition, it reported, in the repulse of an armored counter-attack on another sector.

Both land and sea activity also was officially noted.

Transports Sunk

The Soviet Information Bureau said Axis efforts to get fresh troops and munitions into the arctic Murmansk sector suffered another setback with sinking of two transports, rated at 5,500 and 10,500 tons, by Red navy units in the Barents Sea.

On the southwestern front the Germans were said to be throwing tanks into battle in groups of from five to ten—many of them of 1942 make and all bearing war paint designed to blend with a greening countryside in the spring campaign.

The newspaper Red Star said that sixteen invasion transport planes were shot down and 123 demolished on the ground from last Friday through Sunday in the Soviet effort to win full control of the Lake Ilmen area, where the Sixteenth German Army is declared encircled.

Red Star quoted a captured Nazi lieutenant, Erich Fros:

"Landing grounds in the neighborhood of Lake Ilmen became a cemetery for German Junkers 52s."

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[The Junkers 52 is a three-motored monoplane intended to carry from fourteen to seventeen soldiers or an equivalent weight in supplies.]

Other prisoners taken in the same area reported heavy aircraft had been transferred from France and North America to help relieve the food and munitions shortages at key bases.

Aid Rising Says U. S. Envoy

Admiral William H. Standley, new United States Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., told reporters at the secondary capital that only American fleet needs ranked ahead of aid for Russia in the United States and that the supply program should be up to schedule by the end of April.

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Fresh Balkan differences were reported by the Moscow radio.

It said Budapest had protested to Berlin and Rome against formation of a Rumanian-Croation-Slovakian union, declared to be aimed at preventing further territorial encroachments and regaining of land already lost to Hungary.

Red Gains Near Smolensk.

Moscow, April 9 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio broadcast a Red Star correspondent's report today that more than 1,000 Germans had been killed on the Smolensk front west of Moscow in a fight in which several fortified positions were captured by the Soviet troops. Red Star is the Soviet Army newspaper.

"In spite of the enemy's stubborn resistance," the dispatch said, "our troops pierced his defense system and forced him to fall back to new defense lines.

"From them the Germans launched a counter attack supported by tanks, but it was repulsed."

Reds Break Through Northeast of Orel, Germans Admit

Line Restored, However, After Several Days of Fighting, Nazis Say

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 9.—A break-through by massed Russian infantry and tanks in German lines northeast of Orel was reported today by the Berlin radio, but it said that several days of hard fighting had restored the German line.

The daily high command communique said only that "in the central and northern sectors of the eastern front various powerful attacks by the enemy were repulsed."

Orel is about 200 miles south of Moscow and slightly west.

The radio said the Russians managed to push back the Germans' advanced lines by pressure on three sides.

The radio, quoting the high command on still other action not included in today's communique, said isolated attacks by reinforced German infantry units had succeeded against Russian fortified positions, including one which lasted four days in which 100 fortified points were taken and a wooded area cleared of the Red Army.

Russian attacks in the Gulf of Finland on the island of Tytarsaari, occupied by German and Finnish troops, collapsed and the Russians lost 270 dead, the German communique said.

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On the Caucasian coast, the Germans said, Nazi bombers successfully attacked harbor installations and an oil refinery.

Between March 13 and April 8, the communique added, 133 enemy tanks were destroyed by gunfire on the eastern front.

Heavy German fighter planes bombed a Soviet oil port of the Caucasus yesterday, the high command said. "Notwithstanding violent anti-aircraft defense, the inner port was attacked," it said, and "extensive fires broke out in an oil refinery."

London, Friday, April 10—(AP)—Rumanian naval units have sunk a Soviet submarine in the Black Sea, the Vichy radio said today in quoting a Bucharest dispatch.

Reds Report On Berlin Typhus

Moscow, April 9 (AP)—More than 1,250 cases of typhus have been registered in Berlin in the past two weeks, creating an epidemic that is "daily assuming more threatening proportions," Tass reported today.

At Kuestrin, Germany, Nazi military authorities were compelled to delay the dispatch of reinforcements to the front because of an outbreak of typhus among the troops, the Soviet news agency declared.

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U. S. Publications Put On Display At Moscow

Moscow, April 9 (AP)—More than 1,000 publications of the United States War and Navy departments, the National Advisory Committee on Aviation and other American institutions went on display today as an American technology exhibit at the State Polytechnical Library.

The purpose was to popularize American industrial and military methods.

HAMBURG HIT BY RAF RAID

Docks At Le Havre Also Are Attacked By Far-Ranging British Plane

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Germany Now Believed Using More Than Half Her Aerial Strength

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 9—A large number of British bombers defied bad weather last night to attack the important North German port of Hamburg and other objectives both in northwest Germany and in German-occupied France.

Docks at Le Havre were one objective in France. Six bombers lost in the raids.

The Air Ministry disclosed also that the torpedo bombers of the coastal command attacked a convoy of enemy supply ships off the coast of Jutland yesterday afternoon. The results were not observed. Two British planes were lost.

500 Planes Over Malta

Germany, it was stated authoritatively in London today, is using more than half of her bomber and fighting-plane strength in the Western European and Mediterranean theaters, employing an especially heavy force in the persistent and strong attacks on Malta.

A fleet of 500 planes, probably half of them bombers, is taking part in the assault on Malta, it was estimated. At least once, more than 200 bombers attacked in a single day.

The Germans, it was said, are straining their crews and aircraft probably as heavily as they have done in the Battle of Britain in their effort to crush Malta.

Bad Weather Doesn't Halt RAF Attacks

Hamburg and Other Objectives in Northwest Germany Bombed.

LONDON, April 9—(AP)—A strong force of R. A. F. bombers, daring bad weather to resume their nightly assaults on Germany, attacked the key port of Hamburg and other objectives in northwest Germany last night, the Air Ministry reported today.

Docks at the German-occupied French port of Le Havre also were bombed, the communique reported.

Reports indicated some attackers were forced to turn back or bomb alternative targets because of the dirty weather. The weather conditions had stopped the bombings Tuesday night.

Six bombers were lost in the forays, it was said.

Torpedo bombers of the coastal command yesterday afternoon attacked a convoy of enemy supply ships off the coast of Jutland but the Air Ministry said results of the attack could not be observed. The British said they lost two coastal command planes.

Hospital Bombed in England.

A South Coast Town, England, April 9 (A. P.).—A German bomber swooped in from the sea early today, dropped a stick of bombs which damaged a hospital and a park pavilion and then machine gunned the streets before heading back across the coast.

One person was killed and several injured, but damage was reported slight.

Nazi High Command Admits British Raids

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 9—(AP)—The German High Command said today that British bombers last night attacked some places in the North German coastal area and carried out nuisance raids all over eastern and southern Germany.

An earlier semi-official statement said residential property was damaged and there were civilian casualties in dead and injured in the bombing of district of northwest Germany.

The communique said four British bombers were downed.

The raids on east and south Germany were carried out by single British planes, the report added.

On the offensive side, the Germans said German fighters damaged one British patrol boat by bombs during armed reconnaissance over the English Channel, while a transmitter station on the English south coast was bombarded with good effect.

Workers Of Plymouth Warned Of Heavy Raids

Plymouth, England, April 9 (AP). The workers of Plymouth were warned by Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, today that heavy raids could be made again on this southwest coast city as they were a year ago.

During two night raids on Plymouth in March of last year the German air force sent over 250 planes and killed 290 persons, Morrison said. During five nights of air attack in April, 1941, more than 750 planes participated and, he said, 549 persons were killed.

"We could have quite substantial raids over Britain at the present time," Morrison continued. "It could be done by the enemy, but on the whole he has preferred at the moment to confine himself to our ships and to making hit-and-run raids on coast towns."

British Place Nazi Air Power

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 9—More than half of Germany's strength in bombers and fighting planes is being used in the western European and Mediterranean areas, informed sources said today.

In addition, it was said, the British are fighting the whole Italian air force and a large portion of the Japanese.

Malta is under frequent attack by a fleet of 500 planes, of which half probably are bombers. The Nazi effort reached its peak Tuesday when more than 300 individual bomber sorties were made against the island fortress in addition to fifty or more individual actions by fighters.

Italian Cruiser Is Sunk By British Torpedoes

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 9.—The Admiralty reported today that a 10,000-ton Italian cruiser had been torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine in the Central Mediterranean.

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An Admiralty communique said:

"An Italian cruiser of 10,000 tons, armed with 8-inch guns, has been torpedoed and sunk in the central Mediterranean by a submarine under command of Lt. Comdr. E. P. Tompkinson, D. S. O., R. N.

"The cruiser was escorted by destroyers and aircraft.

"Eight minutes after being hit by torpedoes the Italian cruiser was heard to break up and sink. A destroyer was later seen picking up the survivors."

Informed persons said Italy now had only two of the seven 10,000-ton cruisers with which she entered the war 22 months ago.

British, Axis Forces Spar in Libyan Desert

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London Reports Sinking of 10,000-ton Italian Cruiser—British See No Indications of Big-scale Land Operations.

CAIRO, April 9. (AP)—A British column of all types of arms including tanks was testing strength tonight with Axis armored forces at Sidi Bregisch, 60 miles southwest of Tobruk, in a fight for control of the wide Libyan desert no man's land.

Jockeying for Positions

As both sides jockeyed for position in the North African sands, the Admiralty announced the sinking of a 10,000-ton Italian cruiser by a Brtiish submarine in the Central Mediterranean on the Axis' vital supply lane to the battle-front.

Naval observers said in London that loss of the ship, which sank eight minutes after the torpedo explosions, left Italy with only two of the seven 10,000-ton cruisers she had at the outset of the war.

Despite the flare-up of fighting in the desert, with the Germans and Italians throwing in "quite strong forces," informed sources saw no tangible evidence that a large scale offensive was taking form.

British military observers said the Axis units might be trying to set up strong forward points to guard their badly battered airport at Martuba, or simply were feeling out the lineup of British troops opposite their positions.

A communique announced that "the enemy did not attempt to advance further" during the day after having struck forward suddenly last Tuesday.

The war bulletin reported the capture of a number of Axis troops "trying to establish a strong point between Tmimi and El Gazala," some 20 miles apart.

This was taken as an indication that Axis detachments were trying to dig in at several points ahead of their Tmimi-El Mechili line but still far short of the main British defenses stretching south from El Gazala.

After claiming initial advances in their communiques yesterday the German and Italian high commands said today only that British attacks on their new-won forward position were repulsed.

Malta withstood another day of almost endless air attacks yesterday.

An RAF communique said "there was some damage to service property. Four Junkers 88 bombers and four Messerschmidt-109 fighters were shot down and many other enemy aircraft were probably destroyed or badly damaged, a communique said. Two British planes were listed as missing.

3

British Reported Repulsed

ROME, April 9 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—British attacks on advanced Axis positions in Eastern Libya were reported by the High Command today to have been repulsed.

One British plane was shot down in an air attack against the garrison of Gialo, an oasis outpost 250 miles west of the Egyptian frontier, the High Command said.

"German and Italian air formations have again bombed Alexandria with great effect," the communiqué reported.

British air bases at Luca, La Venicia and Valletta, all on Malta, were said to have been heavily attacked by German squadrons.

British Capture Libya Troops

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, April 9—British headquarters announced today that a number of Axis soldiers had been captured from a detachment "which was trying to establish a strong point between Tmimi and Ain el Gazala."

(Ain el Gazala is forty miles west of Tobruk and Timimi twenty miles further west).

Engaging Enemy

"One of our columns is engaging the enemy at Sidi Bregisch," the British communique said, indicating swift counter action to meet the threat of a new drive by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's German and Italian army.

Sidi Bregisch is twenty-six miles south of Tmimi.

The communique declared that "the enemy did not attempt to advance further yesterday."

The R. A. F. told of continued heavy Axis air attacks against bomb-battered Malta throughout yesterday and said that there was some damage to service property. Four Junkers 88 bombers and four Messerschmidt-109 fighters were shot down and many other enemy aircraft were probably destroyed or badly damaged, a communique said. Two British planes were listed as missing.

Advanced Axis Troops Captured in Libya, British Report

Air Attacks on Malta Appear Now at Peak; Italy Claims a Success

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 9.—Axis efforts to knock out the British Island of Malta with mass raids appeared today to have reached their peak coincident with the resumption of activity in Libya by the forces of German Field Marshall Erwin Rommel.

The German-Italian raids on Malta, staunch bar to Axis plans for domination of the Mediterranean, have been on the increase for 16 days and nights, ever since the last British convoy eluded the Italian fleet and sailed into port on the island.

The city of Valletta and its suburbs were said to show acres of dust-strewn ruins—but still the island forces fought back against the endless shattering bombing assaults.

Nazi Planes Continue To Smash at Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, April 9, (AP)—The German Air Force made two heavy attacks on this island today, and the second was still in progress as [illegible] was written, at 7:15 p. m.

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The first raid about midday was centered principally on the harbor, but airdromes also were bombed.

A number of dive-bombers were used in the attacks.

Last night air alarms were sounded as single raiders successively crossed the coasts, dropping explosives and incendiaries. Three of the planes were shot down and another was listed as probably destroyed.

Tobruk Reported Attacked

CAIRO, April 9—The Associated Press listening post heard the German radio broadcast a high command report that port facilities and war material stores were attacked yesterday at British-held Tobruk, Libya, by low-flying German fighter-planes. The Germans said that airmen also strafed inland columns of British motor cars.

Istanbul Germans Say They'll Get French Fleet

"Final Settlement" Involving Transfer Of African Points, Too; Return Of Prisoners Talked Of

Istanbul, Turkey, April 9 (AP)—Informed German circles in Istanbul today were talking about "a final settlement between Germany and France" which, they said, would involve cession of the entire French fleet to the German navy.

This talk began with the return to Turkey of Franz von Papen, Germany's Ambassador, from a brief trip to Berlin.

In addition, according to this story, the Germans want France to sign over both Casablanca in Morocco and Dakar in Senegal. Germany, in return for these major concessions, would release all French prisoners of war, allow Marshal Petain's Government to return to Paris and sign a peace treaty.

(Recent Vichy developments, notably markedly better relations between the Petain regime and the United States indicate strongly that Petain would not hear of such a deal at present, even though it may have been broached to the Marshal in his recent inconclusive talks with Pierre Laval, France's leading "collaborationist.")

Fight to End Is Promised By Churchill

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'We Shall Never Give in,' Declares British Prime Minister.

LONDON, April 9. (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, in accepting a check from the Free Danes at No. 10 Downing street, declared today: "We shall never give in, we shall never pause in our struggle; nor will our great American and Russian allies."

Of Denmark he said, "I have very little doubt that the day will come, perhaps sooner than it would be prudent or sensible to hope, when Denmark will be free from the grip in which she has been held, and when she will resume her independent, honored and ancient place among the free peoples and states of Europe."

The Danish check, for the equivalent of $153,000, will be used to purchase Spitfire fighters to be flown against the German-occupied continent by Danish pilots in the R. A. F., and Churchill said of this:

"Good weather is needed to turn this splendid check into the first heavy thunder drops of the storm which is to beat out this odious tyranny."

Churchill Speaks to Danes

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—On the second anniversary of the German occupation of Denmark and invasion of Norway, Prime Minister Churchill accepted today $153,200 from Free Danes to buy warplanes, while Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden broadcast a tribute to the still-fighting Norwegians.

"We shall never give in, we shall never weary, we shall never pause in our struggle; nor will our great American and Russian allies," Churchill told the Danes. He added that only good weather was needed to increase the Royal Air Force's aerial pressure on the German forces in Scandinavia.

"I have very little doubt that the day will come, perhaps sooner than it would be prudent or sensible to hope, when Denmark will be free from the grip in which she has been held, and when she will resume her independent, honored and ancient place among the free peoples and states of Europe," Churchill said.

Eden informed the Norwegian people in his broadcast that in two years their navy had grown from the two destroyers, one submarine and small craft which survived the German conquest, until now it numbered sixty warships.

Five hundred Norwegian merchant ships totaling more than 3,500,000 tons "ply night and day in your countrys' cause," he said, adding that the "day will come" for Norwegian land and air forces to act.

By way of contrast, the German radio broadcast a report, purporting to come from Copenhagen, that Danish papers said "Denmark is much better off than most countries of the world, owing to her collaboration with Germany."

(The Stockholm radio, in a broadcast heard in New York by CBS, quoted the Swedish Labor Party paper as expressing admiration for the "physical and spiritual bravery" of the Norwegians and predicting, "the day of a free north will once again return.")

Roosevelt Tells Haakon Norse Faith Stirs U. S.

Greets King 2 Years After Nazis Overran Country; Eden Pledges Liberation

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—President Roosevelt today, on the second anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Norway, sent a message of encouragement to King Haakon VII at London.

"On April 9, two years ago," said the message, "Nazi hordes shocked the civilized world by invading without any provocation your peaceful and law-abiding country.

"Your majesty's faith and the faith of the Norwegian people in the cause of democracy and the ultimate victory of the forces resisting aggression has been and continues to be an inspiration to the peoples of the United States."

It was the German attack on Norway which ended the so-called "phony war" and ushered in a series of all-out German drives culminating in the fall of France less than three months later.

"Resisting More Fiercely"

Montreal, April 9 (AP)—Just two years ago today Adolf Hitler launched what had been planned as an "overnight" conquest of Norway, says the local information office of the Norwegian Government in exile, but he is still opposed by ninety-nine per cent. of the 3,000,000 population.

"Every week, every day brings new evidence that the Norwegian will to resist grows steadily more firm and more fierce," said an anniversary statement.

"Cost what it may, the Norwegian people will not surrender. The continuous, grim, unarmed but unyielding opposition of the 'home front' in Norway has made it necessary for the Germans to maintain there a greater army of occupation, in proportion to population, than in any other occupied country."

27 At Paris Accused Of Slaying Policemen

Paper Asserts Alleged Reds Before Nazi Court Were 'Animated By Ideology Of Evil'

Vichy, April 9 (AP)—Twenty-five men and two women on trial before a German military tribunal at Paris were accused today of killing many policemen before they were captured along with a miniature arsenal.

"In not one of them (the defendants) does one sense the slightest feeling, the slightest regret," reported the German-controlled Paris newspaper *Cri Du Peuple*. "They are all animated by an ideology of evil."

Exhibits at the trial, ranged on tables on either side of the judges' bench, consisted of various bombs and all types of pistols, new and old. These, the prosecution said, were seized from the defendants who are alleged members of a "special Communist organization known by the initials O.S."

Fatal Riot at Trial.

Vichy, April 9 (A. P.).—Twenty-seven men on trial before a German military tribunal at Paris as accused terrorists fought gun battles costing the lives of many policemen before they were captured, it was charged today as the proceedings entered the third sitting.

The prosecution, summing up the accusations, said that if the charges were upheld and if a previous trial of seven persons were counted, German courts would have accounted for "practically two-thirds of the terrorist attacks."

Paris Papers Continue Attacks On Petain

Deat Says Nations, Unlike Individuals, Can Change Their Heads

Vichy, France, April 9 (AP)—German-controlled Paris newspapers, complaining that Marshal Petain's Government was following a "wait-and-see" attitude regarding the war instead of jumping on Germany's side, today hinted that this policy might undergo a change "perhaps in the near future."

Rene Chateau suggested this in *La France Socialiste*, while Marcel Deat called upon the unoccupied zone to change its leadership.

"The first remedy is to cure the head," Deat declared. "Luckily, nations are not like individuals—they can change their heads."

One curious incident in this feud between the two zones occurred today when Le Matin quoted Pierre Laval as saying that he did not seek to reenter the Vichy regime when he talked with Petain recently here.

"I saw Marshal Petain and outlined to him the very serious situation in which France found herself," the former Premier was quoted as saying. "I did not ask for powers or solicit a portfolio."

Friends of Laval, who is a foremost proponent of collaboration with Germany, promptly denied this story here, but did not elaborate.

3 GERMANS CONDEMNED

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BERN, Switzerland, April 9. — (AP) A Berlin report to Die Tat of Zurich today said three Germans were sentenced to death for food law violations and that 17 other black marketers were sent to hard labor for up to seven years.

Refugees At Haifa

Jerusalem, April 9 (AP) — The Swedish ship Radmanso, under charter to the Red Cross, arrived today at Halfa, Palestine Mediterranean port, with Greek women and children bound for South Africa. The Radmanso sailed from Haifa for Greece.

Rothschild Wine Estates Confiscated

Vichy, April 9 (A. P.).—Three great wine estates owned by the Rothschild family were confiscated by the Government to be used as agronomical schools and experimental stations.

They were the Chateau la Fite, Mouton Rothschild and Mouton d'Armailhacq, which cover, in all, almost 1,000 acres of the finest wine-producing soil in France.

SWEDEN TO INCREASE FLEET AND AIR FORCE

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—(AP)—The Swedish government presented to the Riksdag today a five-year defense budget totalling 3,800,000,000 kronor (about $950,000,000).

The building program includes cruisers, several destroyers, submarines and torpedo boats.

The air force is to be expanded, armored regiments organized, the present bicycle regiments reorganized.

Allied Staff Chiefs Confer

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 9—Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, conferred throughout this morning with Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, presumably on grave developments in the eastern Mediterranean area and on the Burma front.

Harry Hopkins, chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignments Board, conferred with William A. Harriman, war production representative in Britain, and talked with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

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President Sees Winant

Washington, April 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt discussed today with John G. Winant, his Ambassador to England, the mission which took Gen. George C. Marshall and Harry L. Hopkins to London.

Winant said afterward he expected to leave for England next week.

Bismarck Attacker Made Admiral

London, April 9 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that Sir James F. Somerville, 60, has been "promoted to admiral on the retired list."

For a seadog officially retired since July, 1939, Sir James has been very active.

As vice admiral, he took a lead-

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in part in the evacuation from Dunkirk, was in charge of the operation against the French fleet at Oran and was given major credit for the pursuit and destruction of the German battleship Bismarck.

261 Greeks Lost at Sea

Storm Wrecks Two Ships Fleeing Nazi-Occupied Aegean Islands

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—The lives of 261 Greek men, women and children were reported today to have been lost in a Mediterranean storm which smashed two small vessels in which they were fleeing from Axis-occupied Aegean Islands to Turkey.

A Reuters dispatch from Smyrna said one of the vessels, bearing 236 persons, had been dashed to pieces on a reef near Kanliada Island, thirty miles off the Turkish coast. Only twenty-nine of those aboard managed to reach land.

All but twenty-seven of eighty-one passengers aboard the other craft perished in the same storm, the news agency said.

Mexico Acts to Take Fifth-Column Menace From Gulf Coast

Homes and Offices of German Residents Are Raided in Tampico

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, April 9—(AP)—Mexico has launched a sweeping campaign to eradicate any fifth-column menace from the Gulf shore.

Soon after the Interior Ministry ordered all Axis nationals to prepare immediately to move inland, federal police last night raided the homes and offices of German residents in Tampico.

At least six Germans were taken into custody, and they, along with about 300 seized letters bearing German postmarks, are to be sent here.

The lead for the Tampico raid came from Germans previously arrested, who had admitted carrying out "fifth-column orders" from Berlin. One object of the search was an undercover radio transmitter.

Besides being an important port in itself and a transit point between the United States, Central America and the Panama Canal, Tampico is in an area where Mexico's rich oil fields and most important refineries are concentrated.

The expulsion order will affect hundreds of Germans, Italians and Japanese in Tampico, Veracruz, Tuxpan, Carmen and Progreso. It follows a similar edict removing their compatriots from vital Pacific Coast zones.

All suspected of hostile activity, the immigration office said, will be sent either to a concentration camp or to a penal colony off the Pacific Coast.

Chilean Says Nitrates Are Assisting Axis

Ocampo Declares Copper Also Is Being Transferred To Spanish Ships In Buenos Aires

Santiago, Chile, April 9 (AP)—Salvador Ocampo under secretary of the Chilean Federation of Workers, said in a statement today that Chilean nitrates and copper were finding their way to Axis countries by transfer from Argentine freighters to Spanish ships at Buenos Aires.

"A thick layer of wheat was placed on top of the nitrates which doubtless went to Germany or Italy," Ocampo said.

Brazil to Increase Army to 1,200,000

Rio de Janeiro, April 9—(AP)—To meet "the heavy new duty of the army in the maintenance of public order and national defense," President Getulio Vargas signed a decree last night which may boost Brazil's army from fewer than 100,000 to 1,200,000.

Besides enlarging the army with trained reserves, Brazil — which broke relations with the Axis last January — called for voluntary enlistments under the presidential decree.

URUGUAY TO ELECT PRESIDENT NOV. 29

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 9—(AP) The advisory council of state appointed by President Alfredo Baldomir after he dissolved Congress to thwart a coup Feb. 21 unanimously voted tonight that the government should hold a presidential election next Nov. 29.

The election originally scheduled for March 29 was set aside when Baldomir seized absolute power against "obstructionist tactics" of the opposition party headed by Luis Alberto Herrera, enemy of Pan-American cooperation.

Baldomir is understood to have agreed to the council's proposal for the election late this year.

Ship Leaves Uruguay With Axis Diplomats

Germans And Italians Sail From Montevideo Aboard Specially Marked Liner

Montevideo, Uruguay, April 9 (AP)—The Spanish liner *Cabo Buena Eperanza*, with the word "Diplomats" painted in large white letters on her sides, sailed tonight for Europe with the German and Italian Ministers, attaches and employes who were ousted when Uruguay broke with the Axis.

Headed by Ministers Otto Langmann and Count Vittorio Emanuele Castel Bompiano, the group totaled 164 of whom 105 are Germans and fifty-nine Italians. The task of checking their luggage delayed departure until late tonight while a heavy guard around the pier kept on the alert against any disorders.

German and Italian diplomats accredited to Paraguay failed to arrive from Asuncion as expected and the ship got away without them. The first stop will be Rio De Janeiro but none will be allowed to land.

Italian Submarine Lists Toll

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 9 (AP).—The Berlin radio said today that reports from Rome credited a single Italian submarine with sinking six merchant ships totaling 32,000 tons during operations off the American coast.

These reports said the ships were a 5,000-ton United States vessel, a Dutch steamer, two British steamers and two ships of unspecified nationality.

Another Italian submarine was said to have sunk three ships totaling 22,600 tons, two of them tankers and the third a 7,000 ton U.S. merchantmen.

Ships in Collision

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 9—(AP)—Chester B. Koontz, Hampton Roads manager for C. H. Sprague and Son Company, ships owners, said tonight that an American merchant ship and an Argentine vessel collided early today in Chesapeake Bay, the latter sinking.

There were no lives lost, he reported.

SHIPPING SITUATION BECOMES SERIOUS

Sugar Piles Up in Puerto Rico Warehouses, Food Supply Dwindling.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 9.—(AP) C. S. Taussig, American co-chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean commission, said today that the food situation in the Caribbean "is much more acute than is generally realized" because of shipping problems which may force a readjustment of this island's plotted sugar crops.

Governor Rexford Tugwell backed up this statement by saying "we really are close to a definite emergency."

With all Puerto Rico's warehouses packed to capacity with 450,000 tons of sugar and more still being ground, Taussig said he had asked Washington to furnish a prompt estimate on what tonnage would be available to move the crop to the United States.

"Until we get that (estimate) we can't do anything here," Tugwell said, indicating that it may be necessary to readjust the island's sugar problem which originally contemplated a production of 1,200,000 tons this year. Since Jan. 1 it was disclosed, shipments averaged only 75,000 tons monthly where as a minumum of 175,000 tons must be needed to keep pace with the mills.

Taussig said the advisory committee was going to recommend "a maximum interchange of food products within the Caribbean area during the war period, making maximum use of inter-island transportation, principally schooners."

New Nazi War Prisoners Taken To Canada Camps

Several Hundred Germans Are Brought Across Atlantic Under Heavy Guard

Ottawa, April 9 (AP) — Several hundred new German prisoners of war, including airmen, sailors and soldiers, have arrived for distribution to prison camps in Canada.

Brought across the Atlantic under heavy guard, the prison ship had an uneventful voyage, although the threat of lurking U-boats forced it to zigzag continually.

Among the prisoners were a large number of naval officers and men, some survivors of the ill-fated Bismarck, and large numbers of submarine crew members.

BERNHARD IN CANADA

OTTAWA, April 9.—(AP) Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands arrived here from England today.

Princess Juliana, his wife, has been living here with their two daughters.

Tourists' Gas Imports Curbed by Canada

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The customs division of the National Revenue Department announced today that tourists entering Canada in automobiles from now on will not be permitted to import any gasoline in excess of what is in the tanks of their cars at the time of entry.

A provision whereby tourists had been permitted to bring in with them gasoline sufficient for 300 miles' travel without payment of duty has been withdrawn.

Schedule

We and our allies can and will build two and one-half times as many planes as all our enemies put together," he said, speaking at a Texas unity rally.

"Without divulging military secrets I can say that one factory alone is turning out each day an entire trainload of tanks."

Every element of the nation's war production effort "right now is either up to or ahead of the program that has been outlined."

Rayburn characterized the building of the nation's munitions industry as "the most remarkable accomolishment in all history."

Cautions Against Over-Optimism

The speaker, however, cautioned the cheering crowd against too much optimism, asserting he came to the meeting to assure the people that their leaders in Washington were not letting them and their sons down in the war effort.

Other figures he said he could not give because of their military nature, but said "it is not true that our men are training with broomsticks."

Rayburn was introduced by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) who said the principal battlefield of the war "is in American public opinion."

"The whispering in newspapers and in hotel lobbies is from the enemies of our government," Patman asserted. "If we possess unity of purpose, there can be no defeat. We must have faith in our leadership and national unity before we can have victory."

The unity rally was called by a group of Sulphur Springs citizens who demanded in a resolution several weeks ago that the nation have "unity instead of indignation." Special trains and buses brought several thousand persons here for the meeting, despite weather conditions.

U.S. Output of Planes Now 3,300 a Month

U. S. Troops on World Fronts Now Six Times Number Pershing Had in AEF After 10 Months, Says Rayburn.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Tex., April 9. (AP)—Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn said today the United States now is making more than 3,300 planes a month and that it already has on worldwide fighting fronts six times as many soldiers as General Pershing had with the AEF after 10 months of the first World War.

Most Production Ahead of

There must be an uninterrupted flow of war production, Rayburn said in discussing labor.

Urges 48-Hour Week

"There must be no strikes, no lockouts, no stoppages. I believe we should have a 48-hour week in war production, without overtime or double time, and that will come.

"This is no time for capital to be greedy and labor to be unreasonable. Production must be uninterrupted in every quarter."

Rayburn said "lack of unity and of confidence have hampered our efforts and cost us priceless time and lost us much valuable ground."

The time, he went on, cannot be regained, "but we can and will recover the lost ground.

"Some speakers and some writers and some others, unwittingly, I trust, have endeavored to create the impression that our war effort has broken down. Impatience and insufficient knowledge concerning war preparation have been disquieting to some, yet production has proceeded with a minimum of hindrance."

Present production rates "indicate 125,000 planes in 1943, 100,000 of which will be combat planes," Rayburn said.

President Presents Gold Star To Stark In Lieu Of New DSC

Washington, April 9 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, former chief of naval operations and now commander of American naval forces in European waters, received a surprise from President Roosevelt today—a gold star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal.

The White House said Stark did not know why he was given an appointment with the President until Mr. Roosevelt made the presentation.

The citation read:

"For exceptional meritorious service to the Government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility during his tenure of office as chief of naval operations from 1939 to 1942, when he was charged with the responsibility of building and administering the largest peacetime navy in the history of this country.

"Due to his exceptional qualities of leadership and his outstanding ability, full reliance was placed upon his advice and counsel by the Secretary of the Navy, by the Congress and by the President of the United States as evidenced by the Executive and legislative measures adopted for the naval service to effect a high state of training for war and the building of a 'two ocean navy.'"

Canadians in U. S. Draft May Join Own Services

Exchange of Notes With Ottawa Made Public by Welles

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP).—Canadians subject to the draft in the United States will be permitted to serve in their own armed services, if they so elect, the State Department disclosed today.

The department made public an exchange of notes between the Canadian and United States governments, setting forth that Canadians, and also aliens of other nationalities residing in the United States, will be able to choose service in their respective armed forces.

In a note addressed to the Canadian minister, Leighton McCarthy, by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, it was noted that in the last war the United States signed conventions with certain associated powers on this subject.

Under existing circumstances, however, it is believed the same ends may be accomplished through administrative action.

The United States, therefore, is prepared to initiate a procedure whereby aliens who have registered under the selective service act, who are nationals of co-belligerent countries and have not declared their intention of becoming American citizens, may elect to serve in the forces of their respective countries.

It is emphasized that no threat or compulsion will be exercised by any co-belligerent government to induce any person in the United States to enlist in the forces of a foreign government.

The agreement is in line with an arrangement announced on March 18 whereby Americans now serving in Canadian and British forces, may elect to be transferred to units of the United States Army or Navy.

NEW ENGLAND AREA BEGINS SPY VIGIL

Army Commander Warns Enemy May Land from Submarines.

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BOSTON, April 9 — (AP) Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles said tonight an attempt might be made to land enemy agents from Axis submarines "operating off our shores" as he issued "an alert" to New Englanders.

The First Army corps area commandant asked that New Englanders living near the seaboard be on the watch for any such attempt.

"If you see a strange face in an unlikely spot and have sound reason to believe the person is acting suspiciously," the alert stated, "notify your local police at once."

Referring to enemy agents that might attempt such a landing, the statement read:

"Such agents would carefully avoid attracting attention but may betray themselves through their unfamiliarity with the locality."

At the same time the general urged care and "common sense" upon the civilian watchers.

"But good judgment and common sense," he said, "should govern your actions in this matter and you should be careful not to start a spy-scare or witch-hunt."

ARMY GETS QUALTERS

President's Bodyguard to Be Captain in Air Corps.

Washington, April 9 (A. P.).—Thomas J. Qualters, a fellow who is always at President Roosevelt's elbow when the Chief Executive appears in public, is going into the Army Air Corps May 1 as a captain in the Intelligence Service.

The former Notre Dame football player didn't tell "the boss" about his commission until he actually had received it, so now the Chief Executive will have to find a new personal bodyguard in the next three weeks.

Qualters, who is "Tommy" to Mr. Roosevelt and every one else at the White House, also is assistant supervising agent of the secret service detail assigned to protect the President. He will be assigned to Bolling Field in his new post.

Qualters, 37 years old and married, became Mr. Roosevelt's bodyguard in December, 1936, succeeding Gus Gennerich, who died suddenly at Buenos Aires during a presidential trip to South America.

Qualters's home is at Somerville, Mass., and he served with the Massachusetts State police for several years.

Economic Warfare Unit Ordered Reorganized

Washington, April 9 (AP)—A complete reorganization of administrative machinery of the Board of Economic Warfare was ordered today by Milo Perkins, its executive director, to bring about a "more effective" functionery of this war agency staffed by 1,400 persons.

The board was created last September primarily to control exports so they would not reach the enemy and to obtain from Latin America and other friendly countries raw materials needed by the United States.

Heart Attacks Kill Seven in Coast Blackout

Warden Hurt in Fall From 2-Story Building During Long Los Angeles Alert

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LOS ANGELES, April 9 (AP).—Seven persons died of heart attacks and an air-raid warden fell off a two-story building as the Los Angeles area blacked out an hour and 51 minutes last night. The warden was injured critically.

The blackout was ordered because of the "presence in the Los Angeles area of unidentified planes which later were identified as friendly," Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, of the Western Defense Command, at San Francisco, reported.

There was no gunfire, as in Los Angeles' last blackout on Feb. 25. Los Angeles and Orange Counties, the only ones blacked out, doused their lights quickly and nearly 100 per cent.

Thousands of aircraft workers continued making warplanes in blacked out buildings, but all shipyards halted production from 9:03 p. m. until the all clear at 10:54 p. m.

Roars and howls of wild animals gave a thrill to some 4,000 persons blacked out in a circus tent. Near the close of the show, the master of ceremonies announced the blackout. Every one laughed, but then out went the lights.

"That's all right, folks," shouted an usher. "The animals think the show's over. They do that every night."

The band struck up a lively air. A few spectators went outside.

The band and performers did their best to entertain. At last, as the crowd was growing restless, came the all clear and loud sighs of relief.

In Long Beach, Dorothy Maynor Negro soprano, was concluding the first number of a concert before a crowd of 5,000 when the blackout sirens wailed. She promised to sing until the all clear, or her voice gave out. Her voice lasted, and the crowd got forty-five minutes more entertainment than was programmed.

The blackout was preceded by a radio blackout at 8:35 p. m., and within half an hour Los Angeles and its suburbs were almost completely dark.

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Just as a dentist injected a pain-deadening drug for Harvey Berk's impacted wisdom tooth, the blackout sirens began to wail. The dentist, Dr. A. R. Greenberg, pulled his blinds, but an air-raid warden ordered lights out. Drafted for the emergency, the warden held a tiny diagnostic lamp, smaller than a fountain pen, while the tooth was extracted.

NELSON DISCOUNTS WORK STOPPAGES

Puts Low Estimate on Man-days Lost.

Washington, April 9 (A. P.).—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, reported today that 101,140 man days of work were lost through war production stoppages in January and February and said this loss constituted "less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of the labor which went into war production during these months."

He supplied the information in a letter saying that both Government authorities and the National Association of Manufacturers were wrong about the time lost in war industries during January and February.

Senator Maybank, Democrat, of South Carolina, placed the letter in the Senate record with the comment there had been fewer strikes than reported by the N. A. M. but that he was "distracted that there were any strikes while we were at war."

Mr. Nelson told the Senators that he had ordered a careful recheck upon all work stoppage data from both Government agencies and the N. A. M. and found that the "preliminary figure of the inter-departmental conference (Government) erred on the low side of the actual situation, and the figures of the national association were even more greatly in error on the side of excess."

The WPB listed twenty-five stoppages during January in war industries that involved 9,620 men and loss of 20,310 man-days. Its February total was forty-eight stoppages and 22,010 men and 80,830 man-days.

Mr. Nelson said the manufacturers association had reported forty-three strikes for January involving 15,512 men and loss of 82,747 man-days and seventy-six strikes in February involving 70,905 men and loss of 253,603 days.

Sewanee Confers Degree On Halifax

British Ambassador Says Hope Of World Is In Joint Action Of His And American People

Sewanee, Tenn., April 9 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said today he saw very little hope for the world unless the American and British peoples could work together as one in the solution of problems now and after the war.

The Ambassador, accompanied by Lady Halifax, came here to receive an honorary degree of doctor of civil law at a special convocation of the University of the South.

"If we can truly work as one, we shall reach an end which we can feel not unworthy of the price which shall have been paid," Lord Halifax said in a brief extemporaneous address before the degree was conferred upon him.

SEEKS CHANGE IN DRAFT CLASS

Lew Ayres, Of Dr. Kildare Movies, Wants To Perform Non-Combat Service

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Film Star Now In Conscientous Objectors Camp In Oregon

[By the Associated Press]

Sacramento, Cal., April 9—Lew Ayres, film star sent to a conscientious-objector camp because he refused to bear arms, has applied for reclassification for non-combatant service in the army, the State selective service headquarters said today.

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Selective service authorities said the final decision would be left to Ayres' local draft board in the event the National Director of Selective Service agreed to reopen his case.

The star of the Dr. Kildare screen series applied for a change of his classification to 1AO, which would permit him to drive an ambulance and perform other non-combatant work, a little more than a week after his arrival at the conscientious objectors' camp at Cascade Locks, Ore.

Wanted To Go In Medical Corps

In an interview here en route to the camp, Ayres said he had wanted to go in the Medical Corps when his draft number was called, but "they wouldn't take me." He said however, he was happy about being assigned to the Oregon camp.

At Los Angeles Brig. Gen. J. O. Donovan, State Director of Selective Service, said he had forwarded Ayres' application to Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director, "with my recommendation that it be granted and that Ayres be assigned to the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

"It is my earnest hope that this action will follow," General Donovan said.

Eager To Serve Country

"Like the selective service local board in Beverly Hills which handled the case and the FBI which investigated it, I am convinced that Ayres is and has been most sincere and that he showed great courage in making his decision, although a better understanding by him of the situation would have averted the adverse publicity given the case.

"My personal investigation discloses that from the start Ayres has been eager to serve his country according to his capacity and his conscience."

WPB Officials To Talk With Canada On Power

Conference Today Will Take Up Shortage Affecting Aluminum And Pulp Mills

Washington, April 9 (AP) — War Production Board officials and

30.24—15873
30.24—15873

Canadian representatives will confer tomorrow on a proposal involving a possible increase in Canadian aluminum production by diverting power from pulp and paper mills.

One WPB source said the plan contemplated a reduction of "roughly ten per cent." in the amount of power furnished Dominion mills supplying American newspapers with most of their newsprint.

"If the only question is that of sacrificing newsprint to get more aluminum, we'll have to take the aluminum, of course," another high-ranking official declared.

No contract has yet been signed for the additional aluminum, which would be furnished by Canadian plants of the Aluminum Company of America.

Gas Supplies To East Again Cut By Ickes

Rationing May Be Avoided If Limitation Program Succeeds.

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WASHINGTON, April 9.—(AP)—Another deep cut in gasoline consumption in the East and Pacific Northwest, was ordered today, and Petroleum Coordinator Ickes said that if the public cooperated fully in this limitation program rigid rationing by coupon books might be avoided.

Effective April 16, motor fuel supplies to filling stations in 17 eastern states, the District of Columbia, Oregon and Washington, will be reduced 33 1-3 per cent below normal, as compared with the 20 per cent cut now effective.

"If this works satisfactorily," Ickes said, "we may go to Mr. Henderson (the price administrator) and say there is no need for card rationing."

Station Operations Limited

Under the present curtailment system, the oil companies limit the supplies to some 100,000 service stations in the affected area by whatever percentage the government orders, and the individual station operators are given the responsibility of apportioning the short supplies equitably among their customers. The stations also are limited to operations for only six 12-hour days a week.

Ickes said this system was working "surprisingly well, with very few complaints," but he indicated the situation might be different when the motorists "feel the pinch" of the one-third reduction. Meanwhile, he said, Henderson's prepar-

(Continued on Page Three)

ations for card rationing will go forward, to be applied if needed.

The coordinator told his press conference he would support a proposal by the petroleum industry war council that the industry, with government financial help, produce at least 300,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year for civilian use, in addition to the 700,000 tons now planned by government agencies.

Effectiveness of the industry in providing essential war materials such as aviation gasoline, lubricating and fuel oils, might be impaired, he said, if the operation balance of the industry were upset through the shrinkage of gasoline demand below certain levels.

"If all the cars go off the roads," he told the newsmen, "there will be no market for gasoline, and if we can't refine gasoline we won't have by-products to make aviation fuel."

Sen. Bunker Charges Defense Plant Fraud

Claims Defense Plant Corporation Entered Into 'Sinister' Deal on Magnesite Refinery —Quickly Denounced By Jones.

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WASHINGTON, April 9. (AP)—A charge that the Defense Plant Corporation had entered into a "sinister" war profiteering contract with a Cleveland magnesium firm was made in the Senate today by Senator Bunker (D., Nev.) and promptly was denounced by Jesse Jones as "false" and "unworthy of a United States senator."

Hints at Malfeasance

The Defense Plant Corporation is a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which, in tun, operates under the Commerce Department headed by Jones.

Bunker declared that the Defense Plant Corporation had agreed to lease a $63,000,000 magnesite refinery at Las Vegas, Nev., to Basic Magnesium, Inc., on terms "so sinister as to indicate that some officials in our government are guilty of malfeasance."

If the agreement, he added, represented "a cross section of conduct on the part of the Defense Plant Corporation, I can come to only one conclusion: We are tolerating the existence of an agency of the government that is so corrupt as to make profiteering in the last war look like petty larceny by comparison."

Bunker said Basic Magnesium, Inc., was a child of the "fertile promotional brain" of Howard P. Eels, Jr., of Cleveland, president of Basic Refractories, Inc.

Basic Refractories transferred to the subsidiary magnesium firm development rights on 36 mining claims on the public domain in Nye county, Nevada, Bunker said, adding:

"These claims, on which Basic Refractories admittedly expended less than $50,000, represented the sole asset of asic Magnesium, Inc., the corporation to which Defense Plant Corporation is giving $63,000,000 to build a refinery at Las Vegas.

"Prior to the formation of Basic Magnesium, Inc., and prior to the signing of the contract, Basic Refractories claimed to have expended in the promotion of this enterprise and the negotiation of the contract, the sum of $211,000. This no doubt includes Eells' numerous trips to Washington and entertain-

ment at the [illegible] Hotel. This sum is now being repaid by the Defense Plant Corporation to Basic Refractories.

"In other words the government paid the corporation for promoting its officials out of $63,000,000. x x x

"And finally, remember this! The prduct of the plant is not to be furnished the government at cost. The contract provides that the product shall be sold at a reasonable price designed to yield a fair margin of profit."

Jones Claims Charges Untrue

When word of Bunker's assertions reached Jones, the latter issued a statement saying the speech contained "false and misleading statements" which Bunker "must know are untrue" and which took "no courage to make under his cloak of immunity."

The plant, Jones declared, would cost about $70,000,000, would have an estimated annual capacity of 112,000,000 pounds of metallic magnesium, was contracted for at the request of the Office of Production Management and the War Department, and "the government's interest is fully protected."

"Nine separate contractors are participating in the construction," Jones said. "The fees to be paid these nine contracting and engineering firms, together with the fee to Basic Magnesium, Inc., for its engineering plans, supervision and 'know how' will aggregate less than two per cent of the total cost of the plant.

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"The operating or management fee of the plant is to be one-half cent per pound of magnesium produced which is approximately two per cent of the estimated cost. The royalty for the ores will not exceed one-quarter cent per pound of magnesium metal produced.

"No irregularities have been discovered in the construction of the plant that would warrant the irresponsible statements made by Senator Bunker. The plant is wholly owned by the government and will be operated for its account. All expenditures in connection with the construction of the plant as well as its operation are carefully audited as the work progresses."

Bunker, discussing what he termed the "international angle" of basic magnesium, said 45 per cent of the stock in the firm was given to Magnesium Elektron, Ltd., of England, which furnished a refining process obtained under a licensing agreement from the I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany.

The remaining 55 per cent of stock, he said, was held by Basic Refractories.

Last week Bunker read into the Senate record a list of what he called "extortionate" salaries paid to 42 officials of Basic Magnesium, and said the firm stood to make a 4,280 per cent profit on an "admitted" investment of less than $50,000.

Senator Thomas (R. Idaho) congratulated Bunker on his speech and expressed hope that he would not drop the matter.

"Those fellows who are looting the United States Treasury," Thomas declared, "should not be investigated; they should be prosecuted, they should be jailed."

Defense May Yet Prove Vital in War on Japs

Hitler Still Bent On Caucasus Drive As Major Effort

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

If this means the end of the gallant defense by the men who have been fighting our battle from the fox-holes on the Bataan peninsula—and latest reports indicate that they are being driven back to the harbor fortifications—we can say pridefully that our boys have done a grand job in the face of overwhelming odds.

This amazing feat by the tiny army of Americans and Filipinos amidst the Luzon jungles has played an important part in delaying the Japanese offensive in the southwest Pacific. Indeed, when the final day of reckoning comes it may be found that this operation vitally influenced the outcome of the war with Japan.

So salute to a great bunch of fighters! And good luck to them in reaching the harbor fortresses and holding them!

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Marshall's Trip To Plan Offensive, Is Belief

The unexpected and therefore sensational arrival of American Chief of Staff Marshall and Harry Hopkins in London rather obviously has to do with coordination of the Allied effort in the great offensives which already are getting under way and may make this the decisive year of the war.

In view of the lack of specific information it probably is natural that civilian thoughts should turn to the possibility of opening up a new front somewhere in western Europe to support the Soviet effort in the titanic struggle which already is under way along the Russian steppes. The hope of such a project is something which burns hot in the hearts of all the Allied peoples.

Probably we are justified in believing that something of the sort might develop in due course, but we have no facts which justify us in jumping to conclusions. Suffice it to say that the Allies definitely are bent on offensive action and are determined to use all justifiable initiative.

Meanwhile, Hitler's spring song of hate is taking the old, familiar form of his already blood-drenched project for gaining control of the Caucasus and the while Middle East by a huge pincers movement

Prelude to Axis Drive in Africa Seen

The fierce Nazi bombing of the British key naval bases at Malta and Alexandria and the way in which that wily desert fighter, German Field Marshal Rommel, is feeling out the British lines in Libya, would seem to presage an Axis offensive there. There are many indications that the heavily reinforced marshal is maneuvering into position for another drive against Egypt if and when his master gives the sign.

At the same time the Nazis are flinging themselves against the Russian southern flank in a sanguinary effort to get strategically set for another atempt to break into the Caucasus. Both sides have brought up heavy reinforcements and one of the most destructive battles of the war is in prospect.

Hitler's calculation is that the two offensives will crush the Allies betwen them, as mill-stones crush grain, making him lord of the resources which will enable him to replenish his shrunken supplies and carry on the war indefinitely. While supposed to press westward acros this is boiling up, the Japanese are the Indian ocean, perhaps attempting an invasion of India, to form a junction with Hitler in the Middle East, thereby making a triple squeeze on the Allies.

News From India Encouraging to Allies

Actually the Japs have increased their activity in this theater until London naval reporters today forecast the possibility of the biggest naval battle of history in the Bay of Bengal between the Nipponese and British fleets. In view of this, the Allied powers will welcome the report from New Delhi that the British-Indian negotiations over the proposed dominion form of government appear to have reached a general understanding.

Hitler's trick is a grand one if he can do it and, as the stage juggler would remark, it's a grand trick if he can't. The Fuehrer's persistence in this strategy isn't dut to any lack of ingenuity bu rather to far-sighted realization o the uncomfortable fact that victor for him can lie only in this dire tion, barring some wholly unfor seen long-shot.

This is true, as I have kept i sisting, because has has no hop

of winning the war unless he breal through to new fields of supply There is only one Garden of Ede available to him—the cornucopia Caucasus and the Middle Easter countries.

British Official Offers Civilian Defense Tips

People Must Be Taught to Face Danger, Says Morrison—Regards Vast Raid Shelters As Impracticable.

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By Russell Landstrom

LONDON, April 9. (Wide World)—The forthright teaching of the people to face danger is the key to effective civilian defense—

That's the advice of Herbert Morrison, home secretary and minister of home security, to the United States in fortifying its home front against aggression.

Must Run Front Line Risks

"Civilians are in the front line," Morrison said in an exclusive interview for Wide World.

"They must run front line risks. To argue otherwise or to make plans on a basis of 100 per cent safety would be like trying to run an army on the principle of safety first.

"If you take the whole civil population right out of the battle—which you can't—morale goes to pieces. Morale in this country never was better than when we were getting hell bombed out of us.

"It's bad to base civil defense on the idea that not a hair of the people's heads shall be endangered. The people mustn't be led that way. Civil defense requires them to be exposed to danger not silly needless danger, but the kind practically all of us must meet at one time or another in modern war."

In this battle, Morrison continued, a nation must "beware of developing too much defense feeling.

"When passive defense psychology predominates there is a risk of upsetting the fighting spirit of the people. The people must be imbued with the spirit that death is better than defeat."

To proposals—which recur from time to time even at this stage—that vast subterranean shelters be constructed to house all, the home secretary has replied that such refuges are impractical, uneconomical, bad psychology and not always as safe as might be fancied.

"It would be impossible to put the whole civil population in deep shelters," he said. "And even going down deep would give no complete assurance of safety. Many such shelters might become tombs. For there are the fire bombs and tons and tons of debris to be considered. Cities could not be abandoned thus to the enemy blitz."

"It is doubtful, of course," he went on, "that the United States would be—or even could be—as hard hit, at any point, as Britain was at the peak of the air attacks. Raids against the United States mainland probably would be hit and run affairs and not very dense.

Incendiaries to Be Feared

"Incendiaries, however, could cause you a lot of trouble, if your country weren't ready for fire raids. Therefore, I think that it is of the utmost importance that the United States look to its fire services, both fire prevention and fire fighting.

"One British mistake was to leave in existence 1,400 independent local fire brigades in our small country, but we had to wait to catch our second breath before undertaking the complicated task of reorganizing them on a national basis. In this respect, the United States has the benefit of our experience.

"The magnitude of the fire risk, where actual fire-fighting was concerned, was not greatly underestimated here. But fire prevention was. We should have had a vast army of fire guards. When we did get going, we had the wrong approach. We paid citizens to do the job. That was wrong. Although a nominal compensation is now paid to fire-watchers, the old faulty practice has long been discontinued.

"Mobilize the American millions, and organize to get the fire bomb at the start—that's what I should say to the United States."

Morrison said the matter of keeping emergency water supplies on hand was "well worth looking into" by the United States. Britain has many millions of static water supplies—created after problems such as bursting water mains taught the need of installing reservoirs.

The minister cited also the improvement in the service of public utility repair squads made possible, he said, by forms of cooperation which many persons previously had thought impossible.

In this, and in the inauguration of various regional civil defense organizations designed to streamline diffused home efforts, there was shown "a remarkable example of the British faculty of voluntary cooperation provided there are good-will and a great reason on the government's part."

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Morrison, who has visited the United States and is not unfamiliar with its potential civil defense problems, observed:

Cities Have Natural Protection

"The large American cities, especially New York, have much natural protection. The steel-framed buildings would afford excellent shelter. My advice would be to leave the upper eight to 12 floors unoccupied, and use those down to the second or third floor. Of course, special provision would have to be made for the poorer sections, particularly in New York and San Francisco.

"It would be folly to try to use the New York subways for shelters. They are not deep enough. It would be asking for death and disaster if New York tried to follow London's example."

Presently, Morrison said, it appeared that America's inland cities had negligible civil defense problems, although he emphasized that it was essential none fall prey to carelessness, overconfidence or complacency because of its relatively safe position.

Morrison said he thought it unlikely that the United States ever would be obliged to impose, except possibly in certain danger belts, so strict a blackout as Britain has endured for nearly three years.

A consistent opponent so far of schemes for temporary lifting of the blackout, or even for any appreciable modification, said the frequently suggested master switch plan presents numerous difficulties.

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For one thing, he amplified, "Britain is a small country, and the enemy gets here in a hurry, for he is very close. Too, there would be a strong chance of error in calculation, or enemy bombers might change their course—as they often do. We should have no reasonable guarantee that we would not be taken off guard.

"An enormous amount of electrical work would be intailed. We cannot spare the men for it.

"Moreover, it is our policy to maintain the regular flow of traffic—buses, trams, service vehicles, private cars. If we switched suddenly from light to darkness there might be a pile of street accidents.

Different in America

"It is different in the United States. The master-switch plan doubtless would be the best bet there. But I'd suggest that the authorities consider carefully the possibility of serious traffic confusion and accidents."

Surveying Britain's civil defense, the minister asserted "on the whole our anticipation on the problems we might have to face was quite intelligent. Some things were underestimated or overlooked, but that was inevitable."

"In the beginning," he continued, "our idea was that we would be bombed in the daytime, probably for a half hour at a time and frequently, with people going to the shelters at those times. Originally, also, it was intended that the civil defense staffs, as well as other civilians, go to the shelters.

The battle of Britain settled that; we beat the day raids.

"But we underestimated the probability of the Germans going in for long night bombing. When they did, it created a whole new set of problems.

"One of the most pressing of these was that of getting a place for people to spend the night. Most of them, as it turned out, stayed in their own beds—and that was fine of them. We found that the lower middle-class people were not less courageous and helpful than the workers, the poorer workers who showed such good spirit under fire.

"For reasons of safety, sanitation and morality, we had to divide up shelter space. We had to strengthen many shelters.

"Sanitation, indescribably bad in a few shelters, was vastly improved. Morale, on the whole remained good. We provided proper medical aid, and set up food canteens in the crowded shelters.

"We had to deal—and so may the United States—with all manner of well-meaning persons who wanted to organize classes, courses, meetings, parties and entertainments for shelterers, much of which, it was felt, would not be in their best interests."

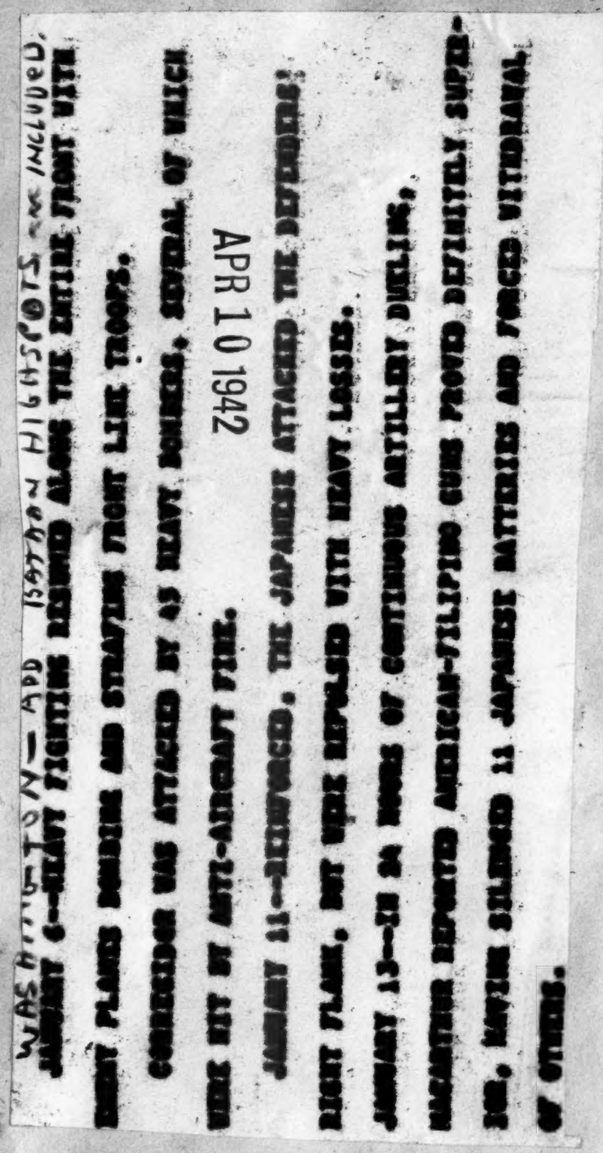
He said "another tremendous problem concerned the aftermath of raids—the work of setting a town straight the morning after the night before, getting the people to go on with life as normally as possible."

'Morning After' Tasks

Typical tasks of the "morning after" crews include:

Reestablishing gas, water and electric services, setting up communal kitchens and bringing in mobile canteens; caring at the rest centers for those at loose ends or slightly wounded billeting; salvaging; disposing of unexploded bombs; providing financial help for all those needing it — pretty much the entire process of getting life going again.

"Few things are more valuable than the practice of watching minutely and imaginatively what happens during each incident and immediately afterward, and of insisting upon knowing precisely what went wrong and why," he concluded.



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JANUARY

LOSSES. 14-TWO DETERMINED ENEMY ATTACKS STOPPED WITH HEAVY

JANUARY 17--HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS FAILED TO DISLODGE THE DEFENDERS.

JANUARY 21--MACARTHUR'S FORCES REGAINED ALL POSITIONS LOST IN A HEAVY ONSLAUGHT.

JANUARY 22--RENEWING ATTACKS ALL ALONG THE LINE, JAPANESE LANDED HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS NORTH OF BATAAN IN LINGAYEN GULF AND SUBIC BAY.

JANUARY 24--THREE DAYS OF CONTINUALLY HEAVY PRESSURE WON FOR THE FOE SEVERAL POSITIONS ON THE PENINSULA'S WEST COAST.

JANUARY 25--A HEAVY ATTACK ON MACARTHUR'S LEFT FLANK FORCED THE DEFENDERS BACK, BUT A COUNTER ATTACK ON THE OTHER END OF THE LINE FORCED THE JAPANESE INTO A DISORDERLY RETREAT. APR 10 1942

JANUARY 27--TWO OF MACARTHUR'S PURSUIT SHIPS DOWNED TWO JAPANESE DIVE BOMBERS AND DISABLED A THIRD, AND TWO OF HIS MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS FIRED AT AND HIT ATTACKING BOMBERS. GROUND FIGHTING ON BATAAN HAD SUBSIDED.

JANUARY 29--ARTILLERY FIRE BROKE UP HEADLONG JAPANESE INFANTRY ASSAULTS ON BOTH FLANKS OF THE BATAAN LINE.

JANUARY 30--THE JAPANESE DROPPED LEAFLETS OVER BATAAN, URGING MACARTHUR TO SURRENDER, AND WARNING THE PHILIPPINE TROOPS THAT "YOU ARE CONDEMED TO THE DOOM."

FEBRUARY 1--SEVERAL STRONG THRUSTS AT THE BATAAN LINE WERE REPULSED WITH LARGE ENEMY LOSSES, AND THE BIG GUNS OF THE ISLAND FORTS DESTROYED AN ENEMY FORCE ASSEMBLED AT TERNATE ON THE CAVITE SHORE OF MANILA BAY APPARENTLY TO ATTEMPT A LANDING ON THE HARBOR FORTIFICATIONS.

FEBRUARY 2--ATTACKS ON BOTH FLANKS OF THE LINE REPULSED IN HARD FIGHTING, AND DETACHMENTS OF PICKED JAPANESE SHOCK TROOPS ATTEMPTING LANDINGS ON THE WEST COAST WERE THROWN BACK OR DESTROYED.

FEBRUARY 3--TWO MORE ATTEMPTS TO LAND ASSAULT TROOPS ON THE WEST COAST DURING THE NIGHT WERE BROKEN UP WITH HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES. MACARTHUR LAUNCHED A COUNTER ATTACK ON HIS RIGHT FLANK WHICH OVERRAN THREE LINES OF JAPANESE TRENCHES. APR 10 1942

FEBRUARY 26--AFTER NEARLY THREE WEEKS OF DESULATORY SKIRMISHES, MACARTHUR LAUNCHED A SUDDEN ATTACK WHICH FORCED THE ENEMY BACK FROM ONE-HALF TO FIVE MILES ALONG THE ENTIRE LINE.

MARCH 4--MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT HIS SMALL AIR FORCE, IN A SUDDEN ATTACK ON JAPANESE SHIPPING IN SUBIC BAY, DESTROYED FOUR ENEMY TRANSPORTS AND TWO LARGE MOTOR LAUNCHES, AND SET FIRES ON THE DOCKS. THOUSANDS OF ENEMY SOLDIERS WERE DROWNED OR KILLED IN EXPLOSIONS.

MARCH 8--ARTILLERY FIRE FROM CONCEALED BATTERIES DESTROYED 29 TRUCKS OF AN ENEMY INFANTRY REGIMENT MOVING TO THE FRONT NORTH OF ABUCAY IN BATAAN. MACARTHUR RELAYED REPORTS THAT GENERAL HOMMA HAD COMMITTED HARA-KIRI.

MARCH 9--LIEUTENANT GENERAL TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, CONQUEROR OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SUCCEEDED HOMMA.

MARCH 17--MACARTHUR ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA, AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT SUCCEEDED TO DIRECT COMMAND OF AMERICAN-FILIPINO FORCES. A SUDDEN RAID AGAINST THE BATAAN LINE AF-

TER SEVERAL DAYS OF INACTIVITY WAS REPULSED EASILY BY WAINWRIGHT'S TROOPS.

MARCH 22--YAMASHITA DEMANDED SURRENDER OF WAINWRIGHT.

MARCH 24--FIFTY FOUR JAPANESE HEAVY BOMBERS RAIDED CORREGIDOR, RESUMING LARGE SCALE ENEMY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AFTER LAPSE OF ABOUT TWO MONTHS.

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MARCH 28--ENEMY LAUNCHED HEAVY ATTACK ON THE RIGHT CENTER OF WAINWRIGHT'S LINE, BUT WAS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

APRIL 1--A HEAVY ATTACK AGAINST THE RIGHT CENTER OF THE LINE WAS RESUMED BY SEVERAL WAVES OF ASSAULT TROOPS WHICH SUCCEEDED IN TAKING SOME ADVANCED POSITIONS.

APRIL 4--THE FINAL SUSTAINED DRIVE AGAINST WAINWRIGHT'S FORCES WAS STARTED BY A HEAVY INFANTRY ASSAULT,SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY, BOMBERS, AND TANKS, AGAINST THE RI[illegible] CENTER OF THE LINE.

LONDON--ADD MALTA-LIBYAN X X X THE MIDDLE EAST.

DESPITE REPORTS OF INCREASED ENEMY ACTIVITY IN LIBYA, A BRITISH MILITARY COMMENTATOR SAID TODAY IT WAS NOT YET EVIDENT WHETHER THIS WAS PRELIMINARY TO A LARGE SCALE ATTACK.

TWO OR THREE COLUMNS WERE BELIEVED OPERATING IN THE AREA IN FRONT OF THE BRITISH LINES AND THERE WAS SPECULATION WHETHER THESE WERE TRYING TO PENETRATE THE "OUTER CRUST" OF BRITISH DEFENSES FOR INFORMATION OR PREPARE THE WAY FOR A FULL SCALE OFFENSIVE.

THE MILITARY COMMENTATOR APPEARED TO DISCOUNT THE CHANCES OF A LARGE AXIS ATTACK, BUT OTHER SOURCES CONTINUED TO ASSERT THAT ROMMEL'S ACTIVITY WAS PART OF A GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE AIMED AT EGYPT AND THE ALLIES' VITAL LAND JUNCTION BETWEEN EUROPE, ASIA AND AFRICA.

ONE REASON FOR THE EVIDENT BRITISH REFUSAL TO CONSIDER THIS IS BELIEF THAT THE WEATHER AFTER MID-MAY IS TOO HOT FOR FIGHTING WITH LARGE ARMORED FORMATIONS.

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IT WAS RECALLED THE SAME SOURCES SAID LAST AUTUMN THAT IT WAS TOO COLD IN RUSSIA FOR FIGHTING AFTER NOVEMBER.

THE MILITARY COMMENTATOR PUT THE AXIS FORCES IN LIBYA AT THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS--TWO ARMORED AND ONE "LIGHT OR MOTORIZED" AND SIX ITALIAN DIVISIONS, ONE ARMORED AND FIVE INFANTRY.

THE TOTAL FORCES WAS ESTIMATED AT "SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 120,000 AND 130,000" EFFECTIVES.

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

MELBOURNE, APRIL 9--(AP)--FIVE DIRECT BOMB HITS BY RAIDING JAPANESE PLANES SANK THE U.S. DESTROYER PEARY AT DARWIN FEB. 19 SOON AFTER SHE HAD ARRIVED AT THAT FRIENDLY HARBOR FROM THE EMBATTLED PHILIPPINES ONE OF THE 53 SURVIVORS SAID TODAY.

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HE IS LAURENCE T. FARLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA, A 28-YEAR-OLD WATER TENDER WHO IS RECOVERING FROM BAD BURNS RECEIVED IN THE WARSHIP'S LAST FIGHT. HOSPITALIZED WITH HIM IS ABLE SEAMAN FREDERICK PLUMMER OF ARKANSAS, WHO ALSO IS CONVALESCING.

FARLEY SAID THE PEARY SUFFERED SOME CASUALTIES AT CAVITE IN THE FIRST JAPANESE ATTACK ON THAT MANILA BAY NAVAL BASE, BUT "HIT BACK HARD AND SUSTAINED LITTLE DAMAGE."

FROM THE PHILIPPINES, FARLEY SAID, THE PEARY HEADED FOR AUS-

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TRALIA AND ENTERED DARWIN'S HARBOR JUST BEFORE THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED A FIERCE ATTACK WITH DIVE-BOMBERS AND ZERO FIGHTERS.

"HELL WAS SOON APOPPING," HE SAID, "AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES WE RECEIVED FIVE DIRECT HITS." APR 10 1942

ONE BOMB STRUCK THE STERN, ANOTHER THE AFTER ENGINEROOM HATCH AND A THIRD THE GALLEY PASSAGE.

"THE BLAST FROM ONE BOMB BURNED ME BADLY AND AFFECTED MY EYES," FARLEY RELATED, "BUT WITH A COMPANION I MADE MY WAY ON DECK AND PLUNGED OVERBOARD. LATER A LIFEBOAT FROM AN AUSTRALIAN SHIP PICKED US UP." APR 10 1942

OTHER SURVIVORS SAID THE PEARY BEGAN GOING DOWN SLOWLY BY THE STERN 10 MINUTES AFTER THE RAID BEGAN AND SANK WITHIN AN HOUR.

(THE U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCED THE SINKING OF THE PEARY, ALONG WITH LOSS OF THE AIRCRAFT TENDER LANGLEY AND THE NAVAL TANKER PECOS APRIL 3.).

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUINEA, APRIL 9-(AP)-FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF AN AMERICAN TANKER WHICH WAS TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE WERE PICKED UP BY THE YACHT OF GOVERNOR KIELSTRA OF SURINAM AFTER DRIFTING FOR A WEEK IN AN OPEN LIFEBOAT, THE ANETA NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE MEN WERE BROUGHT HERE LAST NIGHT AND TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL WHERE IT WAS SAID THEIR CONDITION WAS "HIGHLY SATISFACTORY." THEY MAY LEAVE THE HOSPITAL TOMORROW.

THEIR LIFEBOAT STOCKED WITH SUFFICIENT FOOD, THE SEAMEN HAD BORNE UP WELL UNDER THEIR WEEK'S EXPOSURE AT SEA.

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BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) APRIL 9-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO ON BOTH GERMAN AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS TONIGHT WARNED NEUTRAL SAILORS NOT TO SIGN ON BRITISH, AMERICAN OR NEUTRAL SHIPS SAILING FOR BRITISH OR AMERICAN TERRITORY.

"AS IT HAS BECOME RECENTLY OBVIOUS BY THE INCREASED ACTIVITY OF GERMAN, ITALIAN AND JAPANESE SUBMARINES, SURFACE SHIPS AND PLANES AND THE INCREASED NUMBER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN VESSELS LOST, NO SHIPS SAILING TO SUCH TERRITORIES CAN POSSIBLY REACH THEM WITHOUT BEING INTERFERED WITH," THE BROADCAST SAID.

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 10-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN AIR MINISTER A.S.DRAKEFORD SAID TODAY THAT 66 JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED, 20 MORE PROBABLY DESTROYED, AND 40 BADLY DAMAGED IN A MONTH'S PERIOD ENDED WEDNESDAY.

ANOTHER NINE JAPANESE PLANED BAGGED IN AN ALLIED RAID ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, YESTERDAY, BOOSTED THIS TOTAL TO 75 PLANES DEFINITELY DESTROYED.

BUT DRAKEFORD WARNED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING TO SHOW A SHRINKAGE IN JAPANESE AIR POWER, AND SAID THE ALLIED TURNING POINT HAD NOT YET BEEN REACHED.

QUEBEC, APRIL 9-(AP)-PREMIER ADELARD GODBOUT TOLD THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TONIGHT THAT HE BELIEVED A NEGATIVE VOTE IN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT PLEBISCITE APRIL 27 WOULD BE A NON-CONFIDENCE VOTE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING.

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THE PREMIER, SAYING HE DID NOT WANT TO DICTATE TO THE PEOPLE HOW THEY SHOULD VOTE, DECLARED "A VOTE OF NON-CONFIDENCE IN THE KING GOVERNMENT WOULD BRING INTO POWER MR.MEIGHEN (CONSERVATIVE LEADER ARTHUR MEIGHEN), WHO WOULD IMPOSE CONSCRIPTION IMMEDIATELY.

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"I AM AGAINST CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE," THE PREMIER SAID. "I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN AGAINST CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS, AND I WILL RETAIN THAT ATTITUDE EVEN IF THE PEOPLE OF THE DOMINION FREE MR.KING FROM HIS PROMISES NOT TO IMPOSE IT."

UNDER THE PLEBISCITE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SEEKS RELEASE FROM PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS REGARDING CONSCRIPTION FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE.

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MONTREAL, APRIL 9-(CANADIAN PRESS)--JOHN F. CLOSE OF THE MONTREAL CHAPTER OF THE CANADIAN CREDIT INSTITUTE LAST NIGHT THAT ALL SIGNS POINT TO A RETENTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL IF NOT COMPLETE SOCIALISM AFTER THE WAR.

"TO THE STUDENT OF ECONOMICS," HE SAID, "IT HAS LONG BEEN APPARENT THAT GOVERNMENT CONTROL WAS AN INCREASING INFLUENCE CERTAIN TO BE REINFORCED IN WAR."

ASKING IF IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE AFTER THE WAR TO REVERT TO A FREE SYSTEM OF CAPITALISTIC ECONOMY, WITH THE PROFIT MOTIVE AS THE "RAISON D'ETRE," HE ANSWERED: "I DON'T THINK IT REQUIRES A PROPHET TO STATE THAT ALL THE SIGNS POINT TO A RETENTION OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL, IF NOT COMPLETE SOCIALISM."

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OTTAWA, APRIL 9-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS OF A NUMBER OF GROCERY ITEMS ARE REQUIRED TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES ON AND AFTER NEXT MONDAY TO NOT MORE THAN THE HIGHEST PRICES CHARGED DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1941, UNDER AN ORDER OF THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD ISSUED TODAY.

"MANUFACTURERS' PRICES OF THESE GOODS HAD INCREASED BETWEEN JUNE AND OCTOBER AND THUS CREATED A CONSIDERABLE 'SQUEEZE' ON WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS, A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF WHOM HAD BASED THEIR SELLING PRICES ON THE COST OF PURCHASES MADE SOME TIME PRIOR TO THE BASIC PERIOD AND WERE NOT ABLE TO PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES ESTABLISHED BY MANUFACTURERS DURING THE BASIC PERIOD," A BOARD STATEMENT SAID.

"THE PRESENT ACTION HAS ACCORDINGLY BEEN TAKEN IN ORDER TO KEEP REPLACEMENT COSTS OF WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS AT A LEVEL WHICH IS, ON THE WHOLE, REASONABLE IN RELATION TO THEIR OWN MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE WILL BE SOME DISTRIBUTORS WHO WILL FIND THAT THEIR COSTS HAVE NOW BEEN REDUCED BELOW THE LEVEL ON WHICH THEY MASED THEIR MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES DURING THE BASIC PERIOD LAST AUTUMN. IN SUCH EVENT, THEIR MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES MUST BE REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY."

PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR PAYMENT OF A SUBSIDY TO MANUFACTURERS BY THE COMMODITY PRICES STABILIZATION CORPORATION TO COMPENSATE THEM WHERE NECESSARY FOR THE ENFORCED REDUCTION IN LAWFUL SELLING PRICES. AS IN THE CASE OF ALL SUCH SUBSIDIES, CONTINUATION OF THE SUBSIDY ON GROCERIES WILL BE SUBJECT TO FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF NEEDS AND OF THE POSSIBILITY OF REDUCING COSTS.

THE AMOUNT OF THE SUBSIDY WILL BE CONTROLLED BY THE PROVISION THAT IT WILL BE REDUCED BY THE AMOUNT, IF ANY, BY WHICH EACH MANUFACTURER'S PROFITS FROM HIS ENTIRE BUSINESS, AFTER TAXES, EXCEED HIS STANDARD PROFITS, AFTER TAXES, DURING THE PRE-WAR STANDARD PERIOD USED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT.

EDMONTON, ALTA., APRIL 9-(AP)-- A HUGE ILLUMINATED "V"

APR 10 1942

SHONE LIKE A BEACON NEAR PARIS WHEN ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS ATTACKED GERMAN WAR INDUSTRIES IN THE SUBURBS OF THE CITY RECENTLY SAYS A LETTER FROM SERGEANT PILOT THOMAS TEMPERMAN JUST RECEIVED

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BY HIS PARENTS HERE.

TEMPLEMAN, ONE OF THE CREW ABOARD A FOUR-MOTORED BOMBER,

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WROTE:

"ON OUR WAY OVER LIGHTS WERE FLASHED UP AT US AND A HUGE ILLUMINATED 'V' WAS FLASHED ON FOR 20 SECONDS. OF COURSE WE ANSWERED WITH OUR 'RECOG' LIGHT XX X X X X . WE CROSSED PARIS THREE TIMES AT 1,000 FEET AND IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT."

BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 9-(AP)-- LONDON RADIO NEWS IS CIRCULATING FREELY IN GERMANY DESPITE SEVERE ACTION BEING TAKEN AGAINST THOSE CAUGHT LISTENING TO FOREIGN BROADCASTS, A CORRESPONDENT OF THE BERN WEEKLY "DIE NATION" SAYS IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM BERLIN."

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HEAVY PENALTIES HAVE BEEN [illegible] METED OUT RECENTLY TO MANY GERMANS CONVICTED OF TUNING IN THE LONDON RADIO AND THE DEATH SENTENCE HAS BEEN IMPOSED IN SOME CASES, THE ARTICLE DECLARES.

NAZI AUTHORITIES, IT ADDS, ALSO HAVE DISTRIBUTED TAGS TO BE PLACED ON ALL PRIVATE RADIO RECEIVING SETS READING:

"THINK OF IT! LISTENING TO FOREIGN RADIOS IS A CRIME AGAINST THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF OUR PEOPLE. IT IS PUNISHABLE WITH HEAVY LABOR BY ORDER OF THE FUEHRER."

THE "DIE NATION" WRITER SAYS THE FOOD SITUATION IN GERMANY IS "SHARPLY AGGRAVATED", WITH THE BLACK MARKETS DOING A FLOURISHING BUSINESS.

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 9-(AP)-A COMPENDIUM OF SPEECHES MADE BY MARSHAL HENRI PETAIN SINCE JUNE, 1940, WAS PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR WHO SAID IT WOULD ENLIGHTEN THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES PETAIN WAS FOLLOWING AS HEAD OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT.

THE ENVOY, GASTON HENRY-HAYE, SAID THE MARSHAL HAD INSCRIBED THE BOOK WITH A WORD OF THANKS "FOR THE UNDERSTANDING THE PRESIDENT HAS SHOWED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS FOR THE SITUATION OF FRANCE."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID HE HAD DISCUSSED AGAIN WITH MR. ROOSEVELT THE QUESTION OF FEEDING HIS COUNTRYMEN AS WELL AS FRENCH WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

ONLY INDIRECTLY, HE SAID, WAS THERE MENTION OF A PROTEST HE DELIVERED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY, ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT, AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN CONSULATE IN FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, WHICH IS CONTROLLED BY THE FREE FRENCH.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9-(AP)-SEA POWER, MAG[illegible]E OF THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH FLEET BY "SHEER AUDACITY AND DARING SURPRISES" HAS WHITTLED DOWN ITALY'S SEA POWER TO "SOMETHING LIKE EQUAL TERMS" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE MAGAZINE LISTED ITALIAN LOSSES AS:

TWO BATTLESHIPS SUNK, FIVE LEFT.

FOUR HEAVY CRUISERS SUNK, THREE LEFT.

FIVE LIGHT CRUISERS SUNK, NINE LEFT.

TWENTY-EIGHT DESTROYERS SUNK, 39 LEFT.

EIGHTEEN TORPEDO BOATS SUNK, 51 LEFT.

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THE NAVY LEAGUE, ITS OFFICERS SAID, WAS FOUNDED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN 1903 AND WAS DEDICATED TO A TWO-OCEAN NAVY AND IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR SEAMEN. THEY SAID THERE WERE MORE THAN 50,000 MEMBERS INCLUDING CIVILIANS AND NAVAL MEN INTERESTED IN SHIPPING.

ITALIANS FORGOT THAT "SEA POWER DOES NOT CONSIST OF FINE WARSHIPS ALONE BUT THAT EQUALLY IMPORTANT IS THE EFFICIENCY, TRAINING AND MORALE OF THE CREWS AND A SUPREME NAVAL COMMAND WHICH KNOWS ITS BUSINESS," THE MAGAZINE SAID.

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"MUSSOLINI'S BATTLESHIPS AND ALL HIS CRUISERS EXCEPT FOUR SACRIFICED VITAL ARMOR PROTECTION TO ATTAIN VERY HIGH SPEEDS AS COMPARED WITH BRITISH WARSHIPS WHICH SACRIFICED SPEED FOR BETTER ARMOR. MUSSOLINI BELIEVED HE COULD AVOID NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS WHENEVER HE DESIRED BY RELYING UPON SUPERIOR SPEED. BUT THESE TACTICS DID NOT PRODUCE THE DESIRED RESULTS, FOR SUPERIOR BRITISH GUNNERY TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF HIS RAIDING FORCES."

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9-(AP)-ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN LEO T. CROWLEY TODAY TOOK OVER CONTROL OF GERMAN-OWNED AIRPLANE AND MAGNESIUM PATENT CONCERNS.

THE COMPANIES WERE THE LUSCOMBE AIRPLANE CORPORATION WHICH MAKES AIRPLANES AND ENGINES AT WEST TRENTON, N.J., AND THE MAGNESIUM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW YORK, WHICH OWNS VITAL MAGNESIUM PATENTS BUT DOES NOT ENGAGE IN MANUFACTURE.

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THE NAVY HAS ASKED THAT THE LUSCOMBE CONCERN BE PLACED UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL TO SPEED UP NAVAL AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION. STOCK OF THIS COMPANY WHICH WAS TAKEN OVER BY CROWLEY HAD BEEN HELD BY LEOPOLD H.P.KLOTZ AND NORTH AMERICAN INVESTING COMPANY, INC.

THE MAGNESIUM CORPORATION'S STOCK WAS TAKEN OVER FROM I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE GERMAN DYE TRUST.

CROWLEY WILL ADMINISTER ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (D-NM) TOLD THE HOUSE TODAY THAT PATENT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA AND THE GERMAN DYE TRUST HAD HAMPERED THIS NATION'S MAGNESIUM PRODUCTION.

APR 10 1942

QUOTING PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT A CONSENT DECREE WAS EXPECTED AGAINST ALCOA (THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA) ENDING A PATENT AGREEMENT WITH I.G.FARBEN-INDUSTRIE, GERMAN CHEMICAL TRUST, HE SAID OTHER COMPANIES ALSO WERE INVOLVED.

HE PREDICTED THE DECREE WOULD SHOW THE SUIT WAS ALSO AGAINST THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY "WHOSE SOLE REPUTATION HAS BEEN MADE AS A PRODUCER OF MAGNESIUM"; THE AMERICAN MAGNESIUM CORPORATION, OWNED BY ALCOA, AND THE MAGNESIUM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, PATENT HOLDING

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COMPANY "WHICH LICENSES ONLY THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY TO MANUFACTURE MAGNESIUM IN AMERICA."

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"I THINK WHEN THE STORY OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN OUR MAGNESIUM SITUATION IS TOLD," HE SAID, "WE WILL BE AS GRATEFUL TO "ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL) THRUMAN ARNOLD FOR DEVELOPING THAT INFORMATION AS WE ARE GRATEFUL TO HIM FOR FINDING OUT WHY IT IS THAT GERMAN PANZER DIVISIONS NOW ROLL ACROSS EUROPE ON SYNTHETIC RUBBER WHILE WE IN AMERICA CAN NOT HAVE IT."

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THE REFERENCE WAS TO ARNOLD'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE DEFENSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE REGARDING CARTEL AGREEMENTS BETWEEN STANDARD OIL (NEW JERSEY) AND I.G.FARBEN COVERING CERTAIN METHODS OF PRODUCING SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

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DECLARING THAT LEO T.CROWLEY, ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN, ON APRIL 4 TOOK CHARGE OF HALF THE STOCK IN THE MAGNESIUM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, HE SAID THAT HALF INTEREST HAD BEEN OWNED BY I.G. FARBEN INDUSTRIE AND THE OTHER HALF BY THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA.

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WAINWRIGHT SAVES 3,500 ON BATAAN; JAPANESE CRUISER, 2D SHIP SUNK; BRITISH CARRIER LOST OFF CEYLON

FLAG IS STILL FLYING ON CORREGIDOR AS JAPS CONTINUE AERIAL RAIDS

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American Torpedo Boats Sink Enemy Cruiser In Invasion Fleet Headed For Cebu; Tribute Paid To Island Defenders

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 10—The sailors and marines—originally some 3,500 of them—who manned the beaches of Bataan and fought off dozens of furious Japanese landing attempts have been withdrawn to Corregidor, and the American flag still flies over that stubbornly unyielding fortress.

This was the gist of announcements made today by the army and navy in the aftermath of the smashing of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's exhausted last-stand army by the far more numerous Japanese forces.

Cebu Radio Goes Off The Air

At the same time the army disclosed that the Japanese, pounding Corregidor with tons of explosives, were simultaneously extending their conquest to the island of Cebu, some 375 miles to the southward.

The Cebu radio, which had been functioning throughout the war, stopped responding to calls. In the invasion operation, swift-darting American motor-torpedo boats sank a Japanese cruiser.

Another large Japanese ship of war, described as either an "auxiliary cruiser or a large tender," a vessel "heavily armed," was officially reported meanwhile to have been sunk in the Celebes Sea by an American submarine.

Americans Destroy Vessels

In addition, the navy disclosed that a United States submarine tender, the Canopus; a minesweeper, the Bittern; a naval tug, the Napa, and the Dewey floating dry dock which had seen service at and about Corregidor and Bataan had been destroyed by American forces to prevent their use by the enemy, if captured.

While these announcements were being made, tributes to the gallant defenders of Bataan were accumulating. Notably, there was one from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who until a few weeks ago commanded the army of Bataan.

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"So Much With So Little"

"The Bataan force went out as it wished—fighting to the end of its flickering forlorn hope," the general said at his headquarters in Australia. "No army has ever done so much with so little. Nothing became it like its last hour of trial and agony.

"To the weeping mothers of its dead, I only say that the sacrifice and halo of Jesus of Nazareth has descended upon their sons and that God will take them to himself."

At a press conference, President Roosevelt announced the receipt of a message from General Wainwright at Corregidor, saying that "our flag on this beleaguered island fortress still flies." The message, not made public in full, was in response to one from the President unstintedly praising Wainwright and his men and authorizing the general to make any necessary decisions.

Bataan Strategy Revealed

The original strategy of Bataan was revealed, meanwhile, in fuller detail by a dispatch from Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent, who spent many weeks covering the fighting there.

It never was intended, he said, that after retiring to Bataan American and Filipino forces should hold out indefinitely, but only for the sixty days that it was estimated it would take to get reinforcements to them.

This strategy was upset, however, by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, widespread destruction of American planes in Manila and the development of Japanese command of the air and sea.

Sea Fighters' Part

Simultaneously with its disclosure that surviving naval and marine personnel had largely been evacuated to Corregidor, the navy made public some details of the part which the bluejackets and the marines took in the Battle of Bataan.

These men were originally stationed at the Cavite and Olongapo naval stations. When those points had to be evacuated, however, they were formed into a fighting unit.

The marines, who included the Fourth Regiment, transferred from Shanghai to Manila before the war started, were commanded by Col. Samuel L. Howard. The naval contingent was under Capt. Kenneth M. Hoeffel.

Part Of Beach Defense

"During January and February," the navy said, "the naval and marine forces functioned as a part of the beach defenses of Mariveles and Corregidor, manning guns and operating in cooperation with the army. In the third week of February the naval battalion was shifted from Mariveles to man the beach defenses of Fort Hughes (another island fort at the entrance to Manila Bay).

"Up to this time the naval battalion had been assigned the defense of a sector of the Bataan front. The month of March found the Fourth Marines and the naval battalion an integral part of the harbor defenses, and they continued to fight at the side of army units until General Wainwright's order to move to Corregidor."

Jap Attacks Increase

Describing the fighting activities of the marines and bluejackets, and their evacuation from Bataan to Corregidor, the navy said:

"Early in April the scale of enemy attacks increased and furious fighting was reported in the front lines and along the beaches. Attempted landings by the Japanese from barges on the various beaches were repulsed by army artillery units and by naval and marine beach defense units in hand-to-hand fighting.

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"When it became increasingly apparent that Bataan could not continue to hold, General Wainwright ordered navy and Marine Corps personnel to Corregidor under cover of darkness."

Heroism Acclaimed

The navy's statement also reviewed the exploits of the motor torpedo boats which harassed enemy shipping about Japan and carried General MacArthur, his staff and his family over the first stage of their journey to Australia. In addition it mentioned several officers and men for outstanding heroism:

Lieut. Jerry A. Steward, of Streeman, Texas, the only survivor of a bomb hit on the Cavite power plant, although wounded, remained at his post throughout the bombing, fighting fires and securing the machinery of the plant.

Ensign R. W. Granston, Seattle; Chief Pay Clerk O. C. Bruun, of Purcell, Ark., and Pay Clerk C. A. Hanson, Tyler, Minn., removed official funds from the navy yard to a place of safety, despite exploding bombs and burning buildings.

Perilous Assignment

Later, Bruun, Hanson and Lieut. Carl F. Faires, Jr., of Atlanta, obtained funds from Manila "under hazardous circumstances to pay off 6,000 former navy yard employes." Their trip was made during an "intensive bombing."

Commander Francis J. Bridget, South Orange, N. J., and Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, Long Island City, N. Y., "distinguished themselves in action" and were cited for "extraordinary heroism." Bulkeley commanded a motor torpedo boat which sank a Japanese vessel in Subic Bay.

Others Are Cited

Lieutenant Colonel Adams, Lieut. Com. R. T. Whitney, Escanaba, Mich.; Lieut. Thomas K. Bowers, Annapolis, Md.; Lieut. (junior grade) Malcolm M. Champlin (no address given); Lieut. (junior grade) T. E. Donaldson, Seattle, and Chief Boatswain James C. Oster, North Vassalboro, Maine, were also cited for "distinguished service" under bombardment. All the men named have been awarded Navy Crosses.

Word of the progress of events on Corregidor came early in the day from General Wainwright. The army's communique said:

"General Wainwright reported this morning that all communication between Corregidor and Bataan had been cut off for nearly twenty-four hours. However, it is apparent that fighting on the peninsula has ceased.

All Possible Was Done

"The general sent a message to the President in which he expressed his appreciation of the confidence placed in him by his commander in chief. He said everything possible had been done to hold Bataan with the limited number of combat soldiers under his command.

"The overwhelming air and artillery superiority of the Japanese finally overcame the dogged resistance of the hungry and ex-

hausted defenders. General Wainwright declared that our flag still flies on the beleaguered island fortress of Corregidor.

"Corregidor was raided frequently throughout April 9 by heavy Japanese bombers. Enemy batteries in Bataan and on the south shore of Manila Bay repeatedly shelled our island forts. No material damage resulted.

Could Not Return Fire

"Our guns did not return the fire of the enemy artillery in Bataan, because the exact positions of our troops in that area was not known and it was desired to avoid the chance of subjecting them to our own fire.

"The enemy is apparently landing troops in Cebu. A fleet of five warships and ten transports is off that island. Our torpedo boats attacked the enemy vessels, sinking a Japanese cruiser."

Bataan's Fighters and Nurses Swam and Rowed to Corregidor

Braved Bombs and Machine Guns of Enemy Planes in Crossing Two-Mile Shark-Infested Channel, Then Stumbled Ashore Weary and Hungry

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By Dean Schedler

CORREGIDOR FORTRESS, April 9 (AP) (delayed).—All night long last night nurses dazed with fatigue and war-weary fighters braved Japanese bombers and shark-infested waters to escape stricken Bataan for the comparative safety of Corregidor fortress in Manila Bay.

(This is the first cabled news dispatch to reach The Associated Press directly from Corregidor since the fall of Bataan.)

Across the two-mile channel which separates Bataan peninsula from Corregidor came civilians, as well, all who could or dared make the trip to the fortress. They came across in rowboats, mostly. Some of them swam and were picked up in mid-channel by other small craft. All the while Japanese bombers dropped their bombs or viciously machine-gunned the channels.

I talked to soldiers who had gone many nights without sleep or had little to eat during the final days while they fought so valiantly against overwhelming odds.

They tried to oblige by relating little bits of information concerning those awful last hours in which they stood and retreated bit by bit in the face of terrific machine-gun, cannon and aerial bomb fire. But they were interested in only one thing—sleep.

The nurses arrived in small boats, stumbling ashore with weariness after days and long nights of work in hospitals under constant fire.

The soldiers, safe at last from sharks and aerial machine-gun fire, could hardly impart their thoughts to me. Their experiences of the last few days and their situation still were unclear to them. It was as though they were groping for consciousness in a maelstrom.

They only knew that they were hungry and tired—and sleepy.

Meanwhile, during the night we could look across the water toward Bataan and hear tremendous explosions and see myriad-color fires as munition dumps were exploded and men carried out the last defiant orders of the scorched-earth policy.

The drama of the arrival of these refugees from the hell-fire of Bataan surpassed only the aching scene on Corregidor itself when soldiers and officers heard over the radio from the United States the story of the last of Bataan.

Seasoned soldiers, veterans of many a heavy bombing attack on this staunch island fortress, wept openly as the radio announcer, "The Voice of Freedom," broadcast by short wave from San Francisco the words:

"Bataan has fallen!"

"Filipino and American troops of this war-ravaged, bloodstained peninsula have laid down their arms," the voice said.

Then soldiers listened in reverent silence.

"With heads bloody, but unbowed, they have yielded to the superior force and numbers of the enemy," the voice continued.

"The world will long remember the epic struggle the Filipinos and Americans put up in the jungle fastness and along the rugged Bataan coastline. They have stood up without complaint under the constant and grueling fire of the enemy for more than three months.

"Besieged on land and blockaded from the sea, cut off from all sources of help, these intrepid fighters have borne all that human endurance could bear," the voice intoned.

There was continued silence amongst us, but we could hear the firing which we knew then was the last gallant struggle of Bataan.

"But what sustained them through all these months of incessant battle was a force more than physical," the voice continued.

"It was the thought of their native land and all it holds that is most dear to them, the thought of freedom and dignity, and pride in these most priceless of all human prerogatives."

We listened in silence, but in the heart of us all, I am sure, arose an "Amen."

Famed U. S. Floating Dry Dock In Philippines Is Destroyed

Dewey, Built At Sparrows Point And Towed 13,000 Miles, Wrecked In Japs' Path

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 10—The navy announced today the destruction, before the fall of Bataan, of its famous floting drydock Dewey to prevent its use by the Japanese.

Launched on June 10, 1905, the Dewey was towed 13,000 miles from the Chesapeake Bay to the Philippines. Its safe arrival at Olongapo, P. I., on July 10, 1906, was hailed by the navy at the time as the completion of "the most difficult and trying feat of seamanship ever attempted."

The drydock was built by the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md. Towed to anchorage off Solomons, Md., near the mouth of the Patuxent river, it underwent official trials, docking the armored cruiser Colorado, later named USS Pueblo, and the battleship Iowa.

A special squadron was assigned to tow the Dewey from the Chesapeake Bay to the Philippines, and she was taken in tow December 28, 1905. The route was by way of the Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, the Suez Canal and Singapore to Olongapo.

Designed for docking cruisers and large auxiliaries, the Dewey was 500 feet long, 99 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Its cost was $1,125,000.

FALL OF CEBU TO JAP FORCE FEARED NEAR

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Presence Of Enemy Fleet At Second Philippine City Reported

Radio Goes Off Air After Keeping Contact All Through War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 10—The appearance of an invasion fleet off Cebu, reported today by the War Department, was believed in military quarters to spell the doom of the Philippines' second city.

One cruiser was sunk by a daring American motor torpedo boat, but the Japanese were reported nevertheless to be landing troops at or near the historic city, which is located on an island of the same name.

Suspicion that Cebu might already have been occupied was aroused when the powerful trans-Pacific radio station there became silent after 11.50 A. M. It was the first time since the start of the Pacific war that contact with this station had failed, the Radio Corporation of America reported at San Francisco.

City Of 142,912

Credited in the 1940 census with a population of 142,912, the city of Cebu before Pearl Harbor was second only to Manila in size and commercial importance and rivals the capital in historical interest.

The island of 1,695 square miles on which it is situated is the most densely populated province of the entire archipelago. It was on the island of Mactan, just offshore from the city, that Ferdinand Magellan, first to circumnavigate the globe, was killed in a fight with natives on April 27, 1521. The Spanish explorer's tomb is a showplace there.

Cebu for years has been an important foreign trade port, shipping sugar, copra and other Philippine products direct to the United States and to Europe, as well as being an interisland trading point.

Little Resistance Expected

Little effective opposition was expected from the city's defenders against strong and veteran enemy forces. Just what means of defense were at the disposal of the Philippine army reserve units believed stationed there was not disclosed; but virtually all the artillery in the islands was understood to be concentrated on Luzon.

Until yesterday, Cebu, along with most of the other major islands, had escaped invasion. The Japanese centered their force on Luzon, although making landings at various points on the islands of Mindanao, Masbate, Mindoro and Jolo.

However, the city had been shelled from the sea by Japanese warships which presumably intended to put the radio station and an airplane landing field out of commission and to discourage interisland traffic.

Cebu Wireless Silent.

San Francisco, April 10 (A. P.).—Wireless communication with Cebu, where a Jap invasion force has gathered, was suspended at 8:50 A. M., Pacific war time (11:50 A. M. New York time), the Radio Corporation of America said today.

A fleet of ten transports, supported by five warships, was off the Island of Cebu, the War Department had announced.

The RCA radio station is in the city of Cebu. When the powerful station went off the air it was assumed here the city was under siege. It was the first time since start of war that the Cebu station could not be reached.

Japs Say Bataan Town Still Held By Americans

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts)—April 10 (AP)—Japanese dispatches said tonight her forces had occupied Cabcaben, on the southeast shore of Bataan Peninsula, and were advancing towards the last enemy-held town, Mariveles, on the south coast.

Mariveles was reported in flames set by United States forces as they fell back. Everywhere on the Bataan coast huge columns of smoke arose, the Domei News Agency said, and the Americans appeared to have destroyed every single military installation on the road below Cabcaben.

The dispatches said Japanese naval units were at the entrance of Manila Bay to prevent the United States General Wainwright from removing his troops to the island fortress of Corregidor aboard some small vessels he had collected at Cochinos Point, the extreme southernmost tip of Bataan.

Domei said Corregidor was bombed twice yesterday and that the roar of Japanese planes over the entire area was incessant.

It said several thousand United States and Filipino troops were captured in earlier operations at Limay and Lamao.

Domei expressed the belief that the prolonged resistance on Bataan was possible only because Japanese Imperial Headquarters wished to terminate operations on other fronts before launching a general offensive in the Philippines.

It said the big push started at 9 a.m. April 3 with bombardment of American positions by several hundred Japanese cannon, and that six hours later the infantry charged.

It quoted a Japanese general staff officer as asserting that in this onslaught up to April 5 the Japanese lost only 500 men.

Japs Tell of Fighting.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 10 (A. P.).—Japanese troops moving south along the east coast of Bataan have occupied the town of Cabcaben, the last settlement before the outpost of Mariveles on the extreme tip of the besieged peninsula, frontline dispatches said today.

Airdromes and other military installations at Cabcaben and on the road to the south have been destroyed by retreating American and Filipino troops, the dispatches said.

The occupation of Cabcaben followed the Japanese advance down the east coast in which the towns of Limay and Lamao were taken. Japanese dispatches said that everywhere on the south coast of Bataan huge columns of smoke may be seen.

The Japanese news agency earlier declared that the United States stronghold at Corregidor had been raided twice yesterday and that fighting still was going on on Bataan Peninsula, despite previous reports that the American and Filipino troops on the peninsula had asked for a truce.

The Japanese took Limay early in the morning, Domei reported, and then drove into Lamae, four miles further down the coast.

This advance forces American and Filipino troops to flee in the direction of Mariveles, on the southern tip of the peninsula, the news agency said.

It added that after heavy Japanese dive bombing several thou-

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Cavite Navy Base Docks Repaired, Domei Says

5 Former American Ships Raised From Bottom Of Bay And Moored There, It Is Claimed

Tokyo, April 10 (AP)—The Associated Press records the following Tokyo broadcast:

"A Domei correspondent reported after a tour of Cavite navy base in Manila Bay today that workmen are bustling to put the docks and machine shops in readiness for use in future naval operations.

"When work was begun January 11, he said, the navy yard was shambles with virtually everything leveled to the ground.

"The machine shop has been rebuilt and the docks are now being used to repair ships, he said.

"Five steamers, former American ships raised from the bottom of the bay, were moored to the docks, flying the Japanese flag and two of them had been equipped with salvaged American cannon, the correspondent said."

30.24-15885

30.24-15885

sands troops in the Limay and Lamae region surrendered.

Mariveles is lamost 15 miles from Lamae around the curve of the peninsula tip.

Domei said tons of explosives were unleased on military installations on Corregidor Island.

"Serious damage was believed to have been inflicted on the island as huge columns of smoke were seen spreading over Manila Bay," the news agency reported.

The dispatch said the Japanese bombers flew through a furious barrage of anti-aircraft fire to attack Corregidor.

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Berlin Hears of Evacuation.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) April 10 (A. P.).—Japanese dispatches from Bataan Peninsula reported today that Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright has assembled a few small transport ships at Los Cochinos in an attempt to evacuate American and Filipino troops to Corregidor, five miles across Manila Bay.

"Japanese naval units, however, are operating at the entrance to the bay in order to destroy this last chance of retreat," the dispatches added.

American General Captured, Say Nazis

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 10 (AP)—The German radio quoting Japanese reports said tonight that among the American and Filipino troops captured by the Japanese on Bataan was the commander of the 22nd Division.

Japs Destroyed Luzon Air Power With One Heavy Blow on Dec. 8

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140 Enemy Craft Blasted U. S. Warplanes Lined Up on Two Fields Awaiting Orders

(How the Japanese Air Force crippled the United States air strength in the Philippines is told in the following dispatch by Clark Lee, Associated Press war correspondent, who lived through the battle of Luzon and most of the siege of Bataan before going to Australia. He saw much of the action in the fight waged by the outnumbered United States and Filipino forces.)

By CLARK LEE,

Associated Press War Correspondent.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 10.—The fate of Luzon and Bataan was sealed just before 1 p.m. on December 8, some 10 hours after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Our main bomber force was lined up on Clark Field, 40 miles north of Manila on Luzon Island, with the crews standing by awaiting orders to take off and bomb Japanese air and naval forces on the island of Formosa.

Most of the pursuit planes were at nearby Iba Field.

The pursuits and some bombers had been aloft during the morning, but had returned to the ground for orders.

While these instructions were being issued, the Japanese struck.

Fifty-four heavy enemy bombers roared over Clark Filed at 10,000 feet and showered the grounded planes, runways and hangars with explosives.

Eighty-six Japanese "Zero" fighters came in their wake and strafed the planes, ground forces and anti-aircraft batteries in low level attacks.

Simultaneously other bombers and fighters dived on the parked planes at Iba Field. They left a roaring hell of flames at both airdromes. Some of our planes were saved, but the main strength of our air force was gone.

After midnight that night Japanese bombers came in over Manila Bay and, aided by flares and fires set by fifth columnists on the ground, attacked Nichols Field on the outskirts of Manila, where planes assigned to defend Cavite naval base were stationed.

Earlier Monday the Japanese air force had struck at American outpost air fields strung on the western and northern coasts of Luzon, even some supposedly secret fields completed only a few days before. At each some planes were destroyed on the ground in perfectly co-ordinated attacks.

Japanese planes had been flying over Luzon several nights prior to the war. They had been picked up by detectors and once a flight of pursuits attempted to intercept them, but missed.

The bombers used in the December 8 raids apparently came from Formosa and Hainan and the fighters probably from two carriers.

On the same day the Japanese forces landed at Aparri and seized a large landing field which had been previously prepared by their agents. It was disguised as a rice field.

Within a few days Japanese planes were operating from this field. On December 10, about noon, the Japanese attacked Cavite with devastating success. Without anti-aircraft or pursuit interference their bombers criss-crossed the naval base for several hours.

Damage Widespread.

The first bomb hit the power plant, the second a fire station. Damage was widespread, casualties were heavy and the Asiatic fleet thus lost its sole effective operating base in the Philippines.

American submarines continued to operate for some days in island waters, attacking several enemy ships. But it was found necessary to withdraw most of the fleet to Java.

Two weeks later the Japanese hit in force, landing almost without sea or aerial opposition in Southeastern Luzon and in Lingayen Gulf.

Most of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Army was green and untested. American officers did their best to fight the Japanese on the beaches, but the enemy's air control and overwhelming numbers quickly overcame the opposition. Lacking effective air or sea support, Gen. MacArthur was forced to fall back on the strategy of withdrawal into Bataan.

The Bataan withdrawal had been prepared years previously. It naturally did not call simply for the withdrawal of forces into Bataan only to fight until overwhelmed.

The force was to hold until reinforcements arrived, estimated to take 60 days.

Plans Nullified.

Unfortunately the development of the Japanese air power and blows to Pearl Harbor made the dispatch of reinforcements impossible.

In Bataan they felt that help could have been sent, and that American forces could have fought their way through to relieve the peninsula.

When it did not come day after day some officers began to realize it was not coming. The majority of the Army, however, refused to believe this.

Day after day heartening reports spread among the troops that help was on the way. The most frequent rumor was that aircraft carriers were landing planes to operate from Bataan airfields.

Once when a number of small vessels were moved from the southern side of Corregidor to the north to escape shellfire and thus could be seen from Bataan, word quickly spread that a convoy had come. Soldiers who refused to believe a convoy had come were extremely unpopular.

Men waited daily for reports that Tokio was bombed. They momentarily expected reports of some smashing American victory. American officers who knew the truth had the heart-wrenching job of sending young Filipinos to death on the battlefield in a lost cause. Young American officers who led them fought courageously until their own death.

M'Arthur's Tribute

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Melbourne, April 10 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today of the defenders of Bataan: "No army has ever done so much with so little."

The supreme commander, hero of Bataan's first successful defense, said:

"The Bataan force went out as it would have wished—fighting to the end of its flickering, forlorn hope.

"No army has ever done so much with so little.

"Nothing became it more than its last hour of trial and agony.

"To the weeping mothers of its dead I only say that the sacrifice and halo of Jesus of Nazareth has descended upon their sons and that God will take them unto Himself."

The supreme commander wrote this tribute to the Bataan defenders in his hotel suite.

It was read to newspapermen from a ruled sheet of paper on which the words were written in pencil in the general's own hand.

BATAAN'S DEFENSE IS ACCLAIMED

Wellington, N. Z., April 10 (A. P.).—The defense of Bataan "will live in history as long as men value courage, heroism and sacrifice," Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand declared today. "The defenders of Bataan," he said in tribute to the little American-Filipino army, "covered themselves with imperishable glory, providing a shining example of the spirit animating the soldiers of democracy."

Chinese Promise Vengeance.

Chungking, April 10 (A. P.).—The defenders of Bataan were saluted today in sympathetic sadness and for once the news of a defeat for the United Nations was received without discordant criticism.

"Chinese armies are determined to avenge the American losses on the Bataan peninsula," said a statement issued by War Minister Gen. Ho Ying-chin.

"China has been fighting against great odds for almost five years and we are determined to continue to fight shoulder to shoulder with our Allies against our common foe until final victory is achieved.

"The Filipinos and Americans of Bataan won world-wide admiration and respect by holding out for four months against absolutely superior enemy land, naval and air forces. Since the outbreak of the Pacific war, Bataan peninsula is the only place where the defender has been able to put up a prolonged resistance against the repeated victorious enemy onslaughts."

"Although they have been overcome," said the newspaper Ta Kung Pao, "the Philippine-American forces went down in glory."

The communist New China Daily News said that the stubborn fight of the defenders of Bataan immobilized as many as 200,000 Japanese and had not been surpassed in heroism in the course of the war.

Hopes "One-Man Army" Will Fight Until End

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Mother Of Capt. A. W. Wermuth, Jr., Sure Japs Would Mistreat Son Who Killed 116

Philadelphia, April 10 (AP)—The mother of Chicago's "one-man army," who was still on Bataan when it fell, said today she would "rather have him fight to the end than be captured."

"I'm sure the Japanese hate him and would mistreat him," Mrs. A. W. Wermuth, Sr., said of her son, Capt. Arthur W. Wermuth, Jr., who was credited with killing 116 Japanese up to February 16.

Wermuth's fate is not known.

His 43-year-old mother was here with her daughter, 20-year-old Natalie Wermuth, a professional dancer now appearing here. Miss Wermuth said she shared her mother's attitude.

shot up, his pants blown off and his face and head bandaged like a mummy's.

Erect and clear-eyed, Capt. Art Wermuth, the "one-man army," whose destruction of more than 100 Japanese soldiers made his almost a living legend, stands with his aide in another picture. Capt. Wermuth is shown holding a submachine gun; he has grown a trim mustache and a trick beard that just covers the under part of his chin.

One view, showing soldiers listening to a small radio, might have been taken in peacetime maneuvers, so unconcernedly do the men lounge about.

The familiar pictures of devastated towns, bombed and set on fire are in the series, too. Other pictures include Japanese dead, sprawled grotesquely on the ground, and one of a wrecked 105-mm. Japanese field gun at the edge of a clearing.

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Bataan Photos Tell Tale of Fight Against Great Odds in Jungle

WASHINGTON APRIL 10

By the Associated Press.

Official War Department photographs tell their own story of the horror and rigors of war as it was fought in the jungles and clearings of Bataan.

The pictures, taken over a period of time, were released coincidentally with the department's sad conclusion that, in the words of Secretary of War Stimson, "a long and gallant defense has been worn down and overcome."

How that defense was so long maintained is illustrated in part by photos showing American soldiers, dirt-streaked and strained, crouching in their foxholes and baby trenches alert to stop a Japanese tank with gun or bottle bomb.

Especially dramatic is the view of a stubble bearded Army captain giving a wounded enemy a drink of water from his canteen. The Jap, lying amid boulders, has been badly

Nurses In Australia, By Way Of Corregidor

Girls In United States Army Corps Are Veterans Of War In The Philippines

Melbourne, April 10 (AP)—Some girls of the United States Army Nursing Corps—already veterans of the war in the Philippines—have arrived in Australia by way of Corregidor after doing an "around-the-clock job" for the wounded defenders of the Philippines.

The unit is under the command of First Lieutenant Floramund A. Fellmuth, of Chicago. All were reticent about their work in the Philippines. Miss Fellmuth said simply:

"We started to work early in the morning and just when we were feeling tired and ready for bed the raids started."

Manila Utility Case Carries On Despite Conquest Of Bataan

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Washington, April 10 (AP) — Despite the fall of Bataan, the Manila Gas Corporation asked the Supreme Court today to pass on a decision by the Philippine Supreme Court.

The Japanese invasion was taken into consideration by the petition, however, in these words:

"If it is considered that because of existing conditions in the Philippine Islands it is considered inopportune presently to grant the relief herein prayed, we respectfully suggest that action upon this petition be deferred."

The decision appealed from a $32,292 income-tax assessment against the company for 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Japs Laid Corregidor Accuracy to Secret Weapon, Sayre Says

Commissioner Recounts Details of Two Months In Foul Island Tunnel

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The story of how he lived, worked and dodged Japanese bombers for two months in a foul-smelling tunnel on Corregidor where "life was stripped to its essentials" was told last night by Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines.

Mr. Sayre, who returned recently to America, told a United China Relief dinner he moved into the tunnel, where "cots were jammed end to end," with his family and part of his staff on Christmas eve after a breath-taking exodus from Manila.

Tunnel Bore Name.

"For the next two months," he recalled, "we lived on Corregidor in the tunnel—one of the tunnels—which was known as Malinta tunnel.

"The air was foul, fetid, hot—even in December. Two or three days after we got over there the Japanese put on a show—started bombing us—rained bombs down on Corregidor, smashed the buildings on the top of Corregidor.

"Casualties were heavy because our men hadn't as yet gotten accustomed to the bombing and didn't have their fox holes ready.

"* * * Hospitals crowded with bloody stretchers being brought in, and with the dying * * * Tunnels shaking under those bombs * * * Lights all out * * * You sit in the dark and wonder what's going to come next * * *.

Marksmanship Improved.

"But at the end of the day, although some damage had been done, there was no irreparable damage other than the casualties. The guns were still in commission. The anti-aircraft batteries were learning under fire how to hit Japanese planes. Every time the Japanese came across they improved their marksmanship * * *. The Japanese press began to say, 'In Corregidor there is some secret kind of weapon—a new secret weapon.'"

Then the enemy cut down on air bombings and began "to plague us with shell-fire," Mr. Sayre went on.

"When the shells came, although the havoc wrought was not as great, you never could tell where they would hit * * *.

"We preferred the bombs."

Wainwright Foresaw Philippine Attack, Note to Kin Shows

'Awful Responsibility' His, Bataan Defender Wrote Son's Wife

APR 11 1942

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Some weeks before the Japanese swept down on the Philippines last December, Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright wrote his daughter-in-law:

"I have been shot at a lot before now, but that is simple compared with the awful responsibility of preventing a hostile landing in force, but I will do my best and I hope I will not fail.

"John is in the war zone, too, and I know he will carry on."

John—Jonathan M. Wainwright, 5th, son of the defender of Bataan—sat with his pretty wife last night in their three-room apartment in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn and read the last letter they had received from Gen. Wainwright.

Son Was in Africa.

When the letter arrived November 16, addressed to the daughter-in-law, Jonathan Wainwright, the son, was in Africa on a trip from which he returned in January.

An employe of the American-South-African Lines, young Wainwright said he held a second mate's license and was now taking examinations to become first mate.

Although born on a military reservation at Monterey, Calif., and the son of a famous Army man, he took to the sea 10 years ago as a cadet on the S. S. Manhattan. Since then he has made 25 trips to South America, seven trips to Europe and six to Africa.

Nearly everything in the Wainwright's modest living room is nautical—a three-master sailboat clock, pictures of lighthouses and ships, pilot wheel ash trays and even drapes with sailboat designs.

Both "Seafaring People."

"That's entirely up to her," young Wainwright said of the motif as he turned to his wife, who was born in Norway and whom he married two years ago on Easter Day.

"We are both seafaring people," commented his wife.

In a wedding anniversary message last Sunday, young Wainwright's mother wired them from California:

"Father is well and strong. He asks how we are and where and how you two are."

Of the man who led the last-ditch struggle on Bataan at the head of 36,000 American and Filipino troops, his son said:

"I have a great deal of confidence in my father's ability and I trust he will see safely through those men under his command."

Vichy Asked to Help Free Americans in Indo-China

U. S. Acts for Release of Five Soldiers Held by Japanese

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—The United States has instructed its Ambassador at Vichy to urge the French government to continue efforts to obtain the release of five Americans seized on Indo-Chinese soil by Japanese troops.

The Americans—an Army captain, a lieutenant and three air force sergeants—went ashore at Tourane Bay March 22, acording to information received by the State Department through French authorities. The captain remained with a launch, but the four other men encountered Japanese troops, who arrested them and took them to Japanese barracks near by. The Japanese, despite a French protest, then seized the launch and arrested the captain.

Wavell Girds for Jap Drive Against India

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Counts on U. S. Flying Fortresses to Meet Invasion Attempt—British Aircraft Carrier Sunk in Bengal Bay.

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, April 10. (AP)—Britain's Wavell marshaled every available man-o-war, airplane and soldier tonight for the defense of the Ganges Basin of India, menaced by a Japanese air and naval fleet which had sunk the British aircraft carrier Hermes and two heavy cruisers in a four-day battle in the Bay of Bengal.

Naval Defenses Crippled

The hard-hitting flying fortresses of the American Major General Lewis H. Brereton were believed to be the chief reliance of the commander in chief for India, General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, in his attempt to find and strike the Japanese invaders before they are able to make landings.

With British naval defenses crippled by Japanese air power, the Allies were placing ever-growing reliance in these huge American B-17's.

The Japanese paid a heavy price for the destruction of the three British ships—the 23-year-old aircraft carrier Hermes and the heavy cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall. An informed observer placed enemy aircraft losses at 75 in the actions.

Moreover, a British communique announced that 21 Japanese planes were destroyed for certain yesterday in an enemy raid on the British naval base at Trincomalee, Ceylon; that 12 other enemy planes were probably destroyed and two more damaged.

The sinking of the Dorsetshire and Cornwall had been announced yesterday, but not until today was it disclosed that the Hermes had gone down. She sank about 10 miles off Ceylon, the site of the Trincomalee British naval base protecting India at the western side of the Bay of Bengal.

Bombers Sank Hermes

An authoritative source disclosed that bombers and not torpedo planes sank the 10,850 tons Hermes, the oldest carrier in British service. It was believed in London that she fought without support from shore-based aircraft and it was presumed that the 20 planes she carried were overwhelmed by waves of Japanese bombers.

The Japanese naval power which has smashed this opening in the British naval wall protecting India springs from aircraft based on at least two regular carriers and probably one auxiliary carrier as well, a well-informed source said.

Most of these planes are fighter bombers and it is probable that the Anglo-American air force will not attack in great strength until the Allied bombers can be escorted by shore-based fighters.

From the hill country of the north and from the flat naked plains British Indian troops are concentrated at strategic points from which mobile columns could be launched to strike at an invader. India's coastline is too long to allow the British to rely on linear defense.

While British losses at sea had been heavy and punishing, they had been by no means as severe as Tokyo had alleged.

The Japanese claimed that aside from the Hermes, Dorsetshire and Cornwall, two additional British cruisers had been sunk off Trincomalee naval station.

To this the Admiralty returned the specific, official denial:

"The Japanese claim is known to be quite untrue."

Action Light in Burma

On the Burma front, action apparently was light along the British-held right only 30 miles below the central Burmese oil fields, a headquarters communique saying only that there was "nothing to report."

On the left, held by the Chinese above Toungoo, a Chinese communique reported:

"A Japanese unit this morning renewed the attack on the Chinese precautionary line to the north of Toungoo after a week's lull.

"The Japanese unit was engaged by the Chinese expeditionary force and the fighting still was in progress after dark.

Another communique from Chungking said the Japanese were sending forward three columns in an effort to envelop the Chinese positions north of Toungoo but that a fourth flying column sent across the Sittang river to outflank the Chinese at Tedusha had been repulsed.

Westward, in the center of the Burma line fighting also continued, the communique said.

BRITISH PLANE CARRIER SUNK BY JAP FLYERS

APR 11 1942

Loss of Hermes Off Ceylon Announced at London by Admiralty.

FOE LOSES 75 AIRCRAFT

Tokio's Claims of Great Victory in Indian Ocean Are Branded as Lies.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 10.—Britain's first aircraft carrier, the 23-year-old Hermes, has been sunk in Japan's unabated effort to beat down the sea and air shield against invasion of India, but the enemy's total claims of victory are too extravagant, the British Admiralty said today in a communique.

Japanese planes sank the 10,850-ton Hermes about 10 miles off Ceylon, a pivot of British strength at the tip of India on the western side of the broad Bay of Bengal.

Could Carry 20 Planes.

The Hermes was involved deeply in developing the navy's air arm. She was the first vessel especially designed by the Admiralty as a carrier and could carry 20 planes, as compared with the 60 or 70 of newer carriers.

The British Navy was especially fond of its first-born Hermes. Typical is a general note recorded by Jane's Fighting Ships: "Splendid sea boat, very steady, with remarkably little rolling propensity."

In announcing the loss, the Admiralty said "it is probable a large proportion of the ship's company" has reached land. The Hermes had a normal complement of about 700 officers and men.

The loss of the Hermes came soon after the sinking of the heavy cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall, acknowledged yesterday, in the same area. The cruiser losses had seriously crippled British protection of the sea road to India. Now, in the loss of the Hermes, the Royal Navy has been stripped of another formidable weapon.

Thus Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's hard-hitting American Army bomber force in India was left with still greater responsibility in the defense of the subcontinent.

One informed source said the attacks in which the Hermes, Dorsetshire and Cornwall were sent to the bottom cost the Japanese fully 75 planes. He said the Hermes was sunk by bombs, not plane-launched torpedoes.

Japs Claim Greater Successes.

The Japanese, however, claimed even greater successes in the flaming, intermittent battle which has become perhaps the war's greatest test of sea power versus air power.

A Japanese naval communique said that besides the Hermes a 9,100-ton cruiser of the Birmingham class and a 7,550-ton cruiser of the Emerald class were sunk yesterday off Trincomalee Naval Station, Ceylon.

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To this the London Admiralty countered:

"The Japanese claim to have sunk cruisers off Trincomalee is known to be quite untrue."

Yesterday the Japanese claimed 21 merchant vessels and the two cruisers had been sunk in Indian Ocean operations up to April 7.

Others Added to Claim.

Today's claim added the Hermes, two cruisers, a detroyer, a patrol vessel and six other ships to the Japanese list of sinkings, but of these the British confirmed only that of the Hermes. The Japanese also said a cruiser of the 7,270-ton Leander class was damaged.

The Japanese account of the battle said her forces lost 10 planes, Tokio said. The British lost 51 planes over land and sea. The Japanese report indicated Trincomalee was heavily raided.

The British Navy, already com-

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mitted to guarding much of the North Atlantic as well as the Mediterranean, was spread thinly over eastern waters. Observers said the Japanese in the last few days had won temporary air and sea control of the Indian Ocean, of which the Bay of Bengal is the principal arm.

Pending the issue of the battle of the sea approaches, land forces on the Burma approach to India's eastern frontier appeared to be marking time. British headquarters at New Delhi summed up the situation on the Burma front as of yesterday with "nothing to report."

30 Miles From Oil Fields.

The Japanese land forces were only 30 miles from the Yenanma oil fields of Burma. The British, clinging to positions in the Irrawaddy River valley on the western end of the Burma line, while Chinese defended the eastern end, were preparing to burn and blow up the wells on materialization of the Japanese threat.

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The Hermes was the eighth major ship lost by the British Navy in this war, the first of such importance to go down since the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse were sunk by the Japanese off Malaya last December 10, and the fourth British aircraft carrier sent to the bottom.

She was the eighth major ship lost by the British Navy in this war, the first of such importance to go down since the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse were sunk by the Japanese off Malaya last December 10, and the fourth British aircraft carrier sent to the bottom.

The other carriers sunk were the 22,000-ton Ark Royal, the 22,500-ton Courageous and the 22,500-ton Glorious.

The British navy started the war with 10 aircraft carriers and two scheduled for completion during 1942.

The Hermes was begun January 15, 1918, but was not fitted out completely until 1924. She was refitted in 1933-34.

Two Cruisers Also Sunk, Japanese Declare

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 10 (AP).—The Hermes—Britain's first aircraft carrier—two cruisers, a destroyer, a patrol vessel and six other ships were destroyed yesterday by Japanese forces in the Indian Ocean, a naval communique said today.

It located the action off Trincomalee and indicated the British naval station on the island of Ceylon off India's Bay of Bengal coast also was heavily raided.

The communique said Japanese naval and air units participated in the action.

Besides the ships sunk, the communique said, another British cruiser was damaged and 52 planes were destroyed—six aground and 46 shot down.

"Heavy damage was also inflicted on military establishments," it added.

"No damage was sustained by the Japanese forces."

The naval communique said:

"Japanese units operating in the Indian Ocean yesterday sank the 10,850-ton British aircraft carrier Hermes, a 9,100-ton cruiser of the Birmingham class and a 7,550-ton cruiser of the Emerald class as well as having damaged a 7,270-ton cruiser of the Leander class in the course of operations off Trincomalee, Ceylon."

CHINESE IN BURMA MENACED BY JAPS

APR 11 1942

Enemy Columns on Move Near Toungoo.

Chungking, April 10 (A. P.).—Chinese forces north of Toungoo on the east end of the Burma line are threatened by three columns of Japanese moving northward in an effort to envelop the Chinese positions, according to a communique issued here today. Yet a fourth flying column sent across the Sittang River to outflank the Chinese at Tedusha has been repulsed, the communique said.

Fighting also continued in the center of the front, it was said.

This flare-up in fighting on the Chinese-held east flank in Burma was reported in the communique, which said the Japanese renewed their attack this morning.

"The Japanese unit was engaged by the Chinese Expeditionary Force," the war bulletin said "and fighting still was in progress after dark."

Christmas Island Seized

Japan Reports British Possession in Indian Ocean Occupied

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), April 10 (AP).—Imperial headquarters announced today that Japanese forces completed occupation of British-owned Christmas Island, 225 miles south of Java in the Indian Ocean, on March 31.

(Christmas Island, which has been under British control since 1888, has an area of about sixty square miles and a population of some 1,300, mostly Chinese and Malays. It is of strategic importance because it gives the Japanese another base from which to strike at sea lanes between Australia and India.)

Many Jap Planes Felled.

Colombo, Ceylon, April 10 (A. P.)—Twenty-one Japanese planes were destroyed for certain, twelve others probably were destroyed and two were damaged in yesterday's air raid on Trincomalee, a British communique reported tonight.

The price the attackers paid for their blow at the British naval base thus approached that at Colombo on Sunday, when twenty-seven Japanese planes were listed as definitely shot down.

The revised tabulation on Trincomalee followed announcement that British planes searching the floating lair of the Japanese raiders had straddled an enemy aircraft carrier with bombs and had shot down four of its planes.

The Japanese damaged harbor and airdrome buildings in the Trincomalee raid, it was said. "There were few casualties among the dockyard civil and naval personnel," the communique said. "There were no civilian casualties and no damage to the town itself."

"* * * Our bombers * * * scored near misses on one aircraft carrier," a communique declared. "Some of our aircraft are missing."

The Japanese damaged harbor and airdrome buildings in the raid, it was said.

"There were few casualties among the dockyard civil and naval personnel," the communique said. "There were no civilian casualties and no damage to the town itself."

Beyond the brief reference in the communique to the attack on the enemy squadron, the British gave no details of that action.

It is possible the squadron under attack was the same from which planes flew to sink two British cruisers in the Indian Ocean.

AVG Downs 11 Out of 20 Jap Raiders

Enemy Runs Into Disaster In Attack on Burma Airdrome.

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CHUNGKING, April 10. (AP)—The redoubtable American Volunteer Group won its second smashing success in two days when probably 11 out of 20 Japanese Navy Zero planes were shot down over Northern Burma Thursday afternoon.

Seven of the Japanese planes were shot down for certain, and to these the AVG added four more probables.

All the AVG's returned to their base undamaged.

Reinforced and Reequipped

Recently reinforced and reequipped after smashing Japanese successes on their base in Central Burma a few weeks ago, the AVG rose magnificently to the occasion when the Japanese tried to attack an airdrome in Northern Burma.

The attack came after the Japanese radio had repeatedly threatened to blast the AVG from the sky.

Before this raid the Japanese attempted to attack at dawn.

In this dawn attack the Japanese planes succeeded in strafing the airdrome and damaging two or three grounded planes, but caused no casualties.

Jap Marksmanship Poor

The Japanese marksmanship was poor as most of the bullets pitted empty spaces in the field.

On Wednesday the AVG intercepted 20 raiders and shot down 10 of them.

Thus for the second time in two days the Americans probably succeeded in accounting for half the raiding party.

Three India-China Routes Laid Out to Carry War Materials

APR 11 1942

Thousands of Animals and Laborers Toiling With Lease-Lend Supplies

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, April 10.—Three strong transportation routes are being laid out between India and China to carry vital war materials to China until the full-fledged India road is completed, a Chinese government statement said today.

Large numbers of elephants are carrying building materials for the three routes, over which thousands of pack animals and laborers already are toiling with lease-lend supplies diverted from the Japanese-occupied Rangoon terminal of the Burma road.

The northernmost route is 440 miles long, running through a maze of sparsely inhabited mountains across Upper Burma and Yunnan Province of China.

Next, below it, is a 375-mile route through less mountainous territory.

The third is farther south and easier to build, but a bit closer to the threat of Japanese invading Burma.

One or more of these routes probably will merge with sections of the India road now under construction.

The laborious progress of supplies over the emergency lanes is indicated by an estimate that it takes 25 men, 12 horses, seven camels or one elephant to haul a ton of goods 18 miles a day.

Gandhi's Influence Is Seen

APR 11 1942

Hindus Object to Transitional Gov't System To Be Employed Until After War.

CRIPPS PREPARES TO RETURN HOME

APR 11 1942

American Envoy Strives Desperately to Prevent Complete Collapse of Talks.

By Hal Foust

NEW DELHI, India, April 10. (AP)—Final rejection by the All-India Congress Party of the British plan for post-war dominion status was reported late tonight.

(The Reuters News Agency indicated that the final differences had arisen over a transitional government system to be employed until after the war, when Britain has offered full dominion status.

Cripps to Broadcast Today

(Reuters said the Congress, in a 1,500-word letter to the British negotiator, Sir Stafford Cripps, said it was prepared to participate and take office in a central government only if it was a truly national government with cabinet responsibility, and not merely an extension of the Governor General's Executive Council.)

(Cripps was expected to leave New Delhi Sunday, the London News-Chronicle said, and has ordered his plane for then, "not as a result of agreement, but because it had become apparent that the Congress finally was determined on rejection of the British plan.")

(Cripps will make a broadcast from New Delhi at 9:30 p. m. Indian Summer Time (11 a. m. Eastern War Time) tomorrow, Reuters said.)

Thus negotiations over the Indian question, which only yesterday appeared to have received its answer in a general agreement, appeared almost certainly to have broken down amid Hindu charges that Sir Stafford Cripps, the British emissary, had been hamstrung by the London War Cabinet.

TWO B

Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal emissary to India, who had been hailed by the national press as "The Hero of the Hour" and a "Super Cripps" for the part he played in the complex negotiations, was believed to be ardently striving to prevent complete collapse of the talks, but without the assent of the big Hindu bloc this appeared almost certainly hopeless.

Gandhi's Influence Seen

The wizened little spiritual leader of the Hindus, Mohandas K. Gandhi, who went back to Wardha and his silence last week after advising against acceptance of the British offer of post-war dominion status, appeared to have left the imprint of his counsel on a majority of the working committee of the All-India Congress Party.

In a four-hour session today, it was reported, President Maulana Abul Kalan Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told their colleagues that as a result of their talk with Cripps last evening a satisfactory settlement on the defense of India issue was improbable.

It was understood that the Congress, after examining the new British formula for Indian defense, had rejected it as "inadequate and therefore unsatisfactory."

(Authoritative London quarters said they had no word of any actual rejection, but that this would appear to be a logical development).

Nehru Eager For Settlement

Despite this, Nehru was reported eager to come to terms with the British. He was joined, it was said, by a fellow committee member, Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, the Congress Party leader in Madras, but they were reported to have been out-voted by a majority more in line with Gandhi's wishes.

Objections re-emerging in the committee deliberations pivoted on the question of defense and other proposals on which it was previously reported that understanding was in sight.

The British appeared to have offered a compromise on the defense plank, reportedly proposing an Indian defense minister in an Indian cabinet but with a Briton, in

supreme military command for conduct of the war. But evidently this did not satisfy the native leaders.

Azad told reporters he was sending the committee's resolution to Cripps, the chief British negotiator, and that he hoped to issue its text and a supplementary statement tomorrow.

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The first Congress Party reply to the original British offer—a detailed resolution of rejection—was forwarded by Cripps to London last week and presumably the war cabinet's response to the detailed rejections had constituted the basis of the amendments advanced by Cripps after once postponing departure for home.

Significantly the Moslem League, still likewise to publish its formal reply, seemed to have concluded definitely that the British offer, with amendments, failed to satisfy the Moslem leaders on their demand for a separate Moslem state.

However, Cripps called tonight on the Moslem League president, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, to discuss further proposals.

It was understood that Jinnah would report to his committee tomorrow and would give the league's final reply to Cripps before noon.

BRITISH OFFER ON INDIA RULE TURNED DOWN

APR 11 1942

Dominant Hindu Congress Ends Recent Hopes for Amended Plan.

DOMINION STATUS ASKED NOW

Gandhi's Opposition Prevails as Working Committee Reaches Decision.

New Delhi, April 10 (A. P.).—The All-India Congress party has given a final and unfavorable answer to the British plan for Indian independence, it was reported late tonight.

All reports confirmed earlier fears that the negotiations between the Congress and Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Cabinet emissary, had broken do and that the big Hindu political group's position was definitely unfavorable to Sir Stafford.

The working committee of the dominant Hindu Nationalist political organization, in fact, was reported to have voted against continuing negotiations on the asserted ground that Sir Stafford was being hamstrung by the London war Cabinet of which he is a member.

Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, president of the party, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a past president, were said to have told the committee that as a result of their talk last evening with Sir Stafford a settlement on the defense issue is improbable.

The principal divergence on the offer of post-war dominion status for India in return for solid war collaboration now is supposed to have been over Great Britain's original insistence on control of refense.

Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's Minister to India, who has been playing a prominent part in the negotiations, was believed to be trying ardently to dissolve or prevent a deadlock.

Mohandas K. Gandhi's advice against acceptance of the offer at this time seemed to have persuaded a majority of the Congress Committee to outvote Nehru and Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, Premier of the Madras Government, who were eager to come to terms.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told Indians that their duty, "whatever the results of negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps," was to "serve and defend India to the uttermost." The potent leader of the All-India Congress party made his exhortion to his countrymen in opening a campaign to rally Indians to the defense of their country—another omen that the delicate, complex negotiations to give India Dominion status after the war are nearing success.

Fresh Obstacles Reported.

Reports were heard of fresh hitches in Sir Stafford's negotiations. Certain members of the All-India Congress Party Working Committee were said to have found changes in the original British proposals unsatisfactory now that these have been fully explained.

The committee conferred today for four hours and called another session for tomorrow.

A prominent member of the committee afterward told reporters:

"The sky may be overcast and the weather may be cloudy. Do not go by the weather. We are meeting tomorrow."

The Working Committee of the Moslem League also continued discussions on the reply it intends to give Sir Stafford, and after the day's session its president, Mohamed Ali Jinnah, conferred with the British negotiator.

Moslems Ready to Join.

The All-India Moslem League, strongest voice of the Moslem minority, was said toda to be ready to associate itself with a national government also, provided its people were given an effective share of power and authority.

Saying that many Indians abroad had expressed the desire to return home, Nehru declared "it is the duty of every Indian who can do so to return" and "I trust that those in authority will facilitate this return."

He did not say whether he referred to Indian army units.

"Let each one of us stick to the post of duty," he urged, "whatever befalls. * * * There is going to be no evacuation for us from this dear country of ours or from one place to another."

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Nehru Criticises Halifax.

Nehru said yesterday: "Lord Halifax, whom we know well in India, continues to sermonize as of old (he once was viceroy of India) and tell us how insignificant we are in this great land of India.

"Perhaps so. Then why trouble to come to us with proposals? Mark that Lord Halifax is pleased with what his people have done.

"Let him live in his complacent world and leave us to our resources and sorrows.

"We have had sufficient experience with British statesmanship in India and elsewhere.

"Whatever the war may have done, there has been little difference in the tone or voice of the most eminent of British leaders.

"But whatever happens we will not give up our objective of independence and complete freedom for India.

"Our allegiance is to the Indian people and to no one else, and in their service and for India's freedom we shall labor and, if necessary, die."

Hindu Refusal Reported

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[By the Associated Press]

London, April 10—Reuters reported today from New Delhi that it understood the All-India Congress party had rejected British proposals for Indian independence.

The dispatch said Sir Stafford Cripps called a press conference for noon tomorrow and was expected then to announce the final result of his mission as bearer of the British offer.

Moslem Reply Awaited

He has not yet received the reply of the Moslem League, second largest of the Indian parties, Reuters said.

The news agency reported that the decision of the Congress party—presumably an action by its working committee—was unanimous.

Reuters said it was believed that the Congress party committee resolution expressed willingness to form a "truly national" government, but took the position that the offer as explained by Sir Stafford did not permit the scope for such a government.

Compromise Was Sought

(The Congress party was reported late last week to have drawn up a reply rejecting the British proposal, but this was not made public pending discussions of a possible compromise in which India might be given a greater voice in the direction of her own defense.

(It was not clear immediately whether the Congress party action reported today reflected that original decision or indicated that efforts to work out an agreeable compromise had been unsuccessful.)

U. S. Visit Discussed.

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, said in a dispatch tonight from New Delhi that political observers there expressed belief that some high American quarters had suggested that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the ranking Indian Nationalists visit President Roosevelt.

The Exchange Telegraph said that in these quarters it was believed such a meeting might be more fruitful than the discussions

Nehru [illegible]th Louis Johnson, M[illegible]'s personal minister to India, on the problem of Indian independence.

Nehru, however, vetoed the suggestion, the agency said it was understood, on the ground that he could not afford to leave India under present conditions.

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—Withholding comment on negotiations in progress between India and Britain, President Roosevelt told a press conference today that he had received no reports since yesterday morning from Louis Johnson, his personal representative in India. These reports, he said, contained nothing that has not been published already.

Next Three Months Held Crucial Period For Allied Navies

APR 11 1942

Desperate Battle Faced To Stop Axis From Taking Key Bases Over World

By DREW MIDDLETON,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

LONDON, April 10.—The United States and Great Britain face a desperate battle in the next three months to maintain dominion of the seas because of steady Axis progress in picking off key bases throughout the world, an informed naval observer said today.

Bataan's conquest fits into the Axis pattern since it raises the imminent possibility that Manila Bay will be opened up to aid Japan's lunge toward India and the threatened junction with Germany somewhere in the Near East, this source declared.

"We must face the facts," he said gravely. "The Japanese, German and Italian fleets are nearing numerical superiority, if they have not yet achieved it.

"Every Allied loss, such as the sinkings of the British cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall in the Bay of Bengal, cuts whatever edge we have in guns and ships.

"The great naval bases on which Anglo - American sea supremacy rests either have been [illegible]tacked, or are continu[illegible]by the adroit Axis use [illegible]air and sea power."

Called "Too Good to Miss."

The Axis opportunity to take over the French fleet was described by this source as "too good to miss." He believed it would be seized and combined with the Italian navy to support an Axis offensive against Egypt and points east, and thus prepare the way for a blow at Russia's Caucasian flank.

Air power, "the cheapest form of attack," has been used wherever possible by the Axis to sink isolated Allied flotillas and heavy units, he declared, and added:

"The great surface units of the Nazis, the battleship Tirpitz and the battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, the Italian battle squadron, and the entire Japanese first battle line are being husbanded carefully against the day when the Axis forces major sea battles in both the Pacific and Atlantic."

The Axis, he said, counts on victory in these forthcoming battles because of greater air power, fresh crews, and the time factor in American armament production.

Learned Lessons in War.

"Victory would mean the virtual closing of all the important maritime communications among Russia and the United Nations across the Atlantic, through the Indian Ocean and around the North Cape.

"The Germans learned a lot of lessons from the First World War. Not the least was at Jutland. They believe that the battle there decided the fate of the old German empire, but that the new Jutland, to be fought off Norway, New York or Calcutta, will defeat the British Empire and confine the American war effort to North America."

Axis world strategy, up to now, he continued, has been based on the Nazi idea of geopolitics. This held that land power, plus air power, could conquer Europe and nullify American and British sea power.

But Nazi reverses in Russia, the constant stream of Allied troops to Australia, the Near East and Britain and the prodigious scale of Allied material aid to Russia, have demonstrated that sea power is a necessary adjunct to any plan for world conquest.

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Cutting of Lines Is Cited.

"Increased German preoccupation with supplies to Russia around the North Cape is an obvious sign that they realize the Soviets cannot be defeated decisively unless their lines of communications with Britain and the United States are cut," the observers said.

He pointed out, too, that the Japanese are striking across the Indian Ocean to cut the supply lines through Mozambique Channel which lead to India, the Near East and Southern Russia.

The British loss of the Prince of Wales, the Repuse and now two heavy cruisers under Japanese air attacks, he asserted, brings the Nipponese blockade of this East African channel "within the scope of the imminent developments of the war at sea."

"The ultimate objective of the German U-boat campaign off the Eastern United States coast," he said, "is to pin American destroyers and cruisers in home waters, thus depriving important convoys to Britain of these escorts."

The observer expressed belief that interference with American coastal trade is only a "limited objective" of the undersea campaign.

Recapitulates Strategy.

He recapitulated the world ocean strategy thus:

Japan commands the Asiatic coast and now is plunging toward India; Germany controls the west European coast with Britain remaining the vital springboard for an Allied European counterstroke. Italy still carefully shields her main naval strength, relying on airplanes and submarines in the Mediterranean. But that is enough to force Britain's convoys around the tip of Africa, losing precious time.

Gibraltar, Malta, Murmansk, Sevastopol, Alexandria and Pearl Harbor all have been attacked but still hold. They must hold to speed the hoped-for Allied counter-offensives around the world.

The use of Vladivostok or other Siberian bases in Russia is denied to the United States thus far because of a delicate neutrality pact between Japan and Russia.

Blows at Merchantmen.

"The sooner we realize the Axis is not engaged in a haphazard war at sea, the better it will be for us," this source said.

"The American naval expert Mahan once told us that the greatest and most vulnerable basis of seapower was the merchant fleet.

"Well, today the Axis is striking at Allied merchantmen all over the world and, meanwhile, builds up its warship strength for a final blow at the Allied battle fleet—the last obstacle between the Axis and total destruction of the merchant fleets and interallied communications.

"Replacements in British and American navies will make up for all losses through April 1—but not until the end of this year. So the next three months is our critical period."

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Air Offensive Seized By U.S. and Australia

APR 11 1942

More Equipment Needed for Sustained Drive, Declare Allied Chiefs—Flow of Planes, Supplies From U. S. Increasing.

By CYRUS McMANUS

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 10. (AP)—United States and Australian airmen whose experience and equipment are increasing steadily have seized the offensive and intend to keep it, but a great deal more is required before the Japanese can be driven back by a full-scale sustained drive, the highest chiefs of the United Air Forces declared today.

Offensive Will Be Stepped Up

Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, the American who commands the combined air corps in this theatre, declared:

"We've taken the offensive against the Japanese in the air and we'll continue to increase it. Our only limitation is equipment."

Australian Air Minister Arthur Drakeford, however, warned:

"It would be fatal to think that the Japanese have been brought to a halt, although Australian and Allied air blows north of Australia in the past month have been spectacular."

Moresby Again Raided

As if to substantiate his words, seven Japanese bombers accompanied by fighters again raided Port Moresby, New Guinea. Little damage was reported and the raiders sped away when Allied fighters rose to challenge them. At least one hostile bomber was believed shot down.

One fighter also was reported shot down by the defenders.

It was reckoned that the Japanese had lost 40 planes in the last six days in the New Guinea area.

Drakeford said that 126 Japanese planes had been positively knocked out of action in the past month and that the losses probably were far greater, but that it was essential for the Allies not to overestimate these drains on the enemy's resources near Australia.

Japanese bases behind the occupied arc of islands north of Australia are maintaining a steady supply of planes to the forward fields, he added.

Gen. Brett said his "plans were clearcut."

"I was assigned the task of unifying and commanding the Allied air forces," he said, "the goal of my unified command is to smash Japan in the air. Of the three forces under Gen. MacArthur's command, the Allied air force is organizing and carrying the fight to the enemy's camp.

Steady Stream of New Planes

"Planes and equipment are flowing here at an ever-increasing rate. They have to come a long way, but they are coming with equipment.

"The machines already in hand are laying a first-class foundation for air war against the Japanese and, simultaneously, are doing their best to hold the Japanese where they are, north of Australia."

Supply Is Big Problem

Brett said the big problem he was tackling now was supply, noting that "the average consumption of gasoline by an airplane is fifty-five gallons an hour."

The United States and Australian forces were handicaped at first by lack of experience, he stated.

"Many pilots operating against the Japanese in the north went into battle for the first time. We were lucky. Some of our American lads got into a scrap over Java on the way. It increased their value, because they know now what it is all about. It's like having a tooth pulled or getting married."

Strange Equipment

Bret said many Australians were going into their first combat with equipment new to them.

"When we get them through their first fight they become first-rate fighters," he asserted. "When we know these initial disadvantages and limitations of equipment, you cannot but realize how well our air fighters are doing up north. They have got what it takes."

Brett conceded that the United Nations were not yet able to drive the enemy out of New Guinea and Timor, but declared "we are holding him, giving ourselves invaluable time to build up for essential action on a mass scale."

Jap Advances Still Menacing

Noting Japanese occupation of new spots, such as bases in Admiralty and the Solomon Islands, Air Minister Drakeford said, "It is essential that the man in the street should appreciate the reality of the threat of these continued Japanese advances."

He conceded that the Japanese had not yet felt the full force of Allied air power, but cautioned "Ourselves and Americans must beware of regarding potentialities as actualities."

The Port Moresby correspondent of the Sydney Herald said nine known Japanese air bases threaten Australia:

Salamaua, Lae and Finschhafen on New Guinea; Rabaul and Gasmata on New Britain; Kavieng on New Ireland; Buka and Fais Islands in the Solomons; and Lorengau on Manus in the Admiralty Islands.

He named Rabaul as the key base, saying, "If we smash Rabaul we smash the whole Japanese chain in waters northeast of Australia, and by retaking Rabaul we ourselves would obtain a vital base."

Allies Take Offensive In Air Against Japs, Gen. Brett Asserts

APR 11 1942

Australian Air Chief Dampens Hope, However, For All-Out Attack

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 10.—The United States and Australia have taken the offensive in the air, but are yet unable to lay the groundwork for a total counter-drive, it was stressed officially today while the Japanese consolidated a further gain in their arc of bases facing this continent.

In actual warfare, seven Japanese bombers, fighter escorted, raided the strategic New Guinea harbor of Port Moresby for the 25th time and were believed to have lost at least one bomber.

The first reports of the 20-minute raid mentioned no damage or casualties. The attackers once more encountered Allied interceptor planes. Defending airmen pitched their resistance on a note struck by Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, air chief and deputy commander under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific.

"We've taken the offensive against the Japanese in the air and we'll continue to increase it."

Moderating any hope that such air initiative could be broadened into all-out offensive action, by land, sea and air, Australia's Air Minister A. S. Drakeford declared that despite successes of the air arm, the Allied air strength falls short of what would be required to lay the basis for total action.

Japs Now Have Nine Bases.

The Japanese occupation of Lorengau, on Manus Island, largest of the Admiralty group, north of New Guinea, which was confirmed yesterday in an aerial reconnaissance report, increased to at least nine the number of possible air bases the Japanese hold from the Admiralty group in the west to the Solomons in the east, the Port Moresby correspondent of the Sydney Herald reported.

It remains to be seen, he observed, whether establishment of such bases is a movement for encirclement of Port Moresby to tie-up with a future drive from Timor or the Moluccas through the Arafura Sea to the Gulf of Carpentaria or a "stepping stone" move to bypass Port Moresby for a drive toward New Caledonia and possibly New Zealand.

The Port Moresby dispatch said it was known that besides Lorengau, the Japanese occupy Finschhafen, Lae and Salamaua, all in New Guinea, across the mountains and jungleland from Port Moresby; Kavieng, New Ireland; Rabaul and Gasmata, new Britain, Buka Island and Fais Island.

This chain of bases extends more than 1,000 miles, which means the invaders must be supplied from centers like the Truk or Palau Islands of the Japanese Caroline group.

Rabaul on New Britain, the Port Moresby account said, remains the key to the situation.

"If we smash Rabaul we smash the whole Japanese chain in waters northeast of Australia and by retaking Rabaul, we ourselves would obtain a vital base."

In an interview, Gen. Brett said "our only limitation is equipment. My plans are clear cut. I was assigned the task of unifying and commanding Allied air forces. The goal of my unified command is to smash Japan in the air.

"Of the three forces under Gen. MacArthur's command, the Allied air force is organizing and carrying the fight into the enemy's camp.

"Planes and equipment are flowing here at an ever-increasing rate. They have to come a long way, but they are coming with equipment.

"The machines already in hand are laying a first class foundation for air war against the Japanese and, simultaneously, are doing their best to hold the Japanese where they are north of Australia."

Gen. Brett said the United Nations still were not in position to drive the enemy from his bases in New Guinea and Timor, but were "holding him, giving ourselves invaluable time to build up for essential action on a mass scale."

His statement coincided with a warning from Mr. Drakeford that Japan's air power has not been diminished and that the turning point for Australia's defenders still is to be reached, although 126 Japanese planes were knocked out of action in the last month.

Japs Not Brought to Halt.

"It would be fatal to think that the Japanese have been brought to a halt, although Australian and Allied air blows north of Australia in the last month have been spectacular," Mr. Drakeford said.

In the month up to Wednesday, he said, 66 Japanese planes were wrecked, 20 more probably were destroyed and another 40 badly damaged.

Since then, nine more enemy planes—the bag of two air sweeps yesterday on Rabaul, New Britain—have raised the total of definitely destroyed planes to 75.

Despite these successes, Allied air strength in North Australia is "far short of what is required to lay the basis for an offensive," Mr. Drakeford declared.

Curtin Deplores War News.

Prime Minister John Curtin, evidently referring to United Nations' setbacks in the Pacific—Bataan, Britain's two lost cruisers in the Bay of Bengal and lost ground in Burma—issued a statement bluntly calling the war news "bad."

"It urgently makes manifest the formidable task of the United Nations in this supreme and probably decisive period," he said.

"Nothing less than all we have is enough for Australia. The Allies have a duty to each other. Australians have a duty. Now is the time to practice it."

Results Satisfactory

General Brett said the United Nations still were not in position to drive the enemy from his bases in New Guinea and Timor but were "holding him, giving ourselves invaluable time to build up for essential action on a mass scale."

"I believe the results already achieved by Allied airmen in the north are very satisfactory," he said, "considering that our air force is only in a formative stage.

"The RAAF and American Air Force are in the fight together. The RAAF is my baby too.

Unified Force Demanded

"There must be one unified air force to strike against the enemy just as there must be one land and naval force. You can't fight the war with an Australian, American or Dutch air force.

"What we are doing today is to pave the way for all our lads to go out and come back with the best equipment we can give them.

"When we send them up to fight we want to know that the fight depends on their ability and not on the machine or ground organization."

mony of a 27-year-old American pilot who was "plenty green" then, but is now a sky-fighting veteran coaching young newcomers from home.

He is Lt. J. H. Hague of Adel, Iowa, who is credited officially with shooting down one Japanese Zero fighter which he picked off the tail of a flying mate in the nick of time.

With a laugh, Hague told how a Japanese caught him at a tactical disadvantage one day and chased him "all the way across Bali." The American plane was faster, but it was a merry chase. Another time he was on the other end of a chase. It also was merry.

Ran Into Nine Bombers.

"Green as I was," he related, "I got lost from my flight—and ran smack into nine Japanese bombers. I followed them across Java calling for the others to come on up and play, but they didn't hear me and the Japs got away.

"They had a good trick. They were in 'V' formation and when I'd go in toward one side, that side would drop slightly so the firepower of the whole formation could be turned on me. The same thing happened on the other side."

Lt. Hague said "the best man we had was our squadron commander, Maj. Bud Sprague, who was among 10 who didn't come back."

"He was a big fellow, 28, and had a big boyish grin and flew most of the time without a shirt," Lt. Hague went on.

"He was the most eager man among us, always cussin' because he couldn't contact more Japs. I hope Bud's hiding in the bush somewhere but there's not much chance.

"Another of our boys, Lt. Gene Bound of Dallas, Tex., tore a shoul-

U. S. Air Unit in Indies Got Two Japs for Every Plane Lost

Iowan Describes Trick of Enemy Airmen To Concentrate Fire Power on Attackers

APR 11 1942

By TOM YARBOROUGH,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

AT A UNITED STATES FIGHTER STATION IN AUSTRALIA, April 10.—For every plane a certain United States squadron lost in the Netherlands Indies, it shot down at least two Japanese—that is the testi-

der muscle bailing out and his parachute caught in a tree, hurting the shoulder again. The natives ganged around 20 feet below and he had a hard time convincing them he was an American.

"Eventually they built a pyramid and cut him down. But the pyramid collapsed and Gene hurt his shoulder again. He's in a hospital hoping to get into action again."

Lt. R. S. Johnson, an Arizonan, had one of the closest calls. He was strafing a Japanese landing party when he "mushed" into a boat and scraped off part of his undercarriage. But his propeller was okay and he got home.

DOUGHBOY BANTER PLEASES AUSSIES

Americans Crack Jokes About 'Toy' Trains And Helmeted Policemen

APR 11 1942

By VERN HAUGLAND
Associated Press Correspondent

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, *Saturday*, April 11—Australians like a joke, and American soldiers, accustoming themselves to life in the continent "down under" in an amazingly short time, are quick to exchange banter with their Aussie friends.

For a few hours they act like tourists. Then they realize that Australia is not a strange land at all, and become an integral part of the steadily growing military population.

Just as the soldiers themselves lose no time assimilating the Aussie environment, the authorities waste no time transplanting the soldiers into Australian encampments. When water transport is involved in these movements between bases, long passenger trains steam right onto the piers to simplify the unloading.

Great Speed Shown

Soldiers can be disembarked from Australian trains, with their many exits, at great speed.

The other day there was an extensive troop movement to one encampment. The trains arrived, one on the heels of the other from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. The men, burdened with barracks bags, tin hats, rifles and other equipment, piled out at great speed all the while.

"What's that—a toy train?" yelled one soldier when he sighted one of Australia's passenger coaches with its multiple doors opening flush with the station platforms. "You don't expect us to ride that trolley, do you?"

Banter And More Banter

A high-spirited private called to a tall helmeted policeman, "Is that a regular police uniform, or a masquerade?"

Another asked a waiter for an apple-pie malted milk.

If the trip on cross-country trains is long the sergeants hand out sandwiches.

Private Charles Kenney, of Seattle and Grants Pass, Ore., is never one to turn down a handout, but clutching a barracks bag in one hand and a violin case in the other, he grinned at the sergeant and cracked, "What you think I am—octopus?"

Praise From A Chaplain

A number of other men are from the Northwest. Lieut. Col. Raymond Attebery, chaplain, of Seattle, remarked that Australian cities seem cleaner, with more parks and flowers, than American cities.

Lieut. Kenneth Reed and Sergeant Kenneth Morley, both of Livingston, Mont., said the climate and scenery reminded them of the military reservation at King City, Cal., where they trained.

The arrival of the Americans at a newly established camp was a big day for the people at a nearby town. The populace turned out to cheer and wave, and the Americans waved and cheered from the train.

Boys Crowd Around

The minute the train stopped, small boys crowded in from all directions asking for souvenirs—American coins, match covers, etc.

As soon as the men had set up camp they got a few hours leave and descended upon the town where they quickly bought out the candy, ice cream and soft-drink stocks.

APR 11 1942

ARMY ENDANGERED BY LACK OF QUININE

Shortage Anticipated Because Java Was Chief Source of Supply.

NEW YORK, April 10.—(AP) United Nations forces in the East Indies and Australia face the dangers of malaria with an impending shortage of quinine, chief remedy for the disease, an expert in chemical warfare declared tonight.

Dr. Marston Taylor Bogert, professor of organic chemistry at Columbia university and a consultant to the U. S. Army Chemical Warfare service, asserted in a prepared address that the fall of Java, which produced about 95 per cent of the world's supply of quinine, left the United Nations dependent on their reserves.

In the United States the total stockpile of quinine reserves has not been revealed, Dr. Bogert declared, adding that Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones recently announced the purchase of about 5,000,000 ounces. The annual peacetime consumption was estimated at 4,500,000 ounces.

Dr. Bogert disclosed that for the last two years a group of chemists under his supervision at Columbia have been working on a synthesis of new organic compounds which, he said, "we hope will be of some value in the treatment of malaria."

Synthetic remedies, he said, were more potent than the natural product manufactured from the bark of the cinchona tree, but could be administered only under medical supervision.

Russia's efforts to halt a German drive for the Caucasus oil fields might be hampered by the prevalence of the disease in the Black sea area, Dr. Bogert asserted. He added that Russia was "intensely malarious" in the southern regions ovsky, said "all sorts of things for war" were coming from the United States, "but precisely in what quantities is a secret.

"All the supplies we produce and those from the outside are used to convert the German Army into corpses, and it goes successfully."

He said that the Germans claimed Russian losses had reached 20,000,000, but that this figure was preposterous. He noted that the Germans had stopped reporting their own casualties.

"I suggest," he said "that they create a new category—the slightly killed."

The Russian communique said that 4,470 were killed in one small part of the Kalinin Line and that the armored Nazi counter-attack soon was shifted back to a defensive because of "enormous losses in manpower and equipment."

More than 1,500 other Germans were listed as slain on another unidentified sector, where the Red Army took over several dozen additional settlements.

One strongly-fortified community in the Lake Ilmen area was reported recaptured after 860 Germans were killed.

Germans Admit Line Broken

(The German radio admitted that Russian troops and tanks had broken the German line north of Lake Ilmen and dislodged advanced German detachments, but claimed these Soviet forces later were cut off.

(In addition, Vichy dispatches via Stockholm said Soviet forces had crossed into White Russia between Vitebsk and Nevel in an area 75 miles northwest of Smolensk, and were continuing to advance.

(German accounts via Stockholm also said Soviet pressure was increasing in the southern regions of Orel, Kharkov and Sevastopol. London quarters, noting German reports that they had readjusted their lines by "penetrating to near Belgorod," 50 miles north of Kharkov, said this probably meant that Belgorod was in Russian hands.

Kharkov is one of the most heavily fortified German positions, but London experts said the long-awaited Russian assault on it was near.)

The regular midnight Soviet communique said there were no significant changes on the front today, but a supplement said guerrilla forces still were dealing severe blows to German troops in the Bryansk sector northwest of Orel.

During several months of operations there bands killed 4,270 Nazi soldiers and 257 officers, besides destroying 19 airplanes, 38 tanks, 88 bridges, 355 lorries, eight ammunition dumps, and derailing 19 troop trains, the communique said.

Reds Claim Fortified Town

A strongly fortified community of the Kalinin front, where operations center about Lake Ilmen, was said to have been captured by Red army units in fighting that cost the Germans 860 casualties, dead and wounded.

The Moscow radio earlier reported that two German divisions, counter-attacking on the Kalinin front with tanks and planes in support, had been routed after a fierce battle.

Front line dispatches said that during a heavy artillery barrage the Russians blew up staff headquarters of the Five-hundred and nineteenth Infantry regiment, killing its commander and six staff officers.

The position, described as a central point covering the German rear, was taken by simultaneous Soviet attacks from two directions. Tanks were active.

Gain Frees 8,000 Civilians

In another sector of the western front, the Russians were reported to have taken two large villages where the Germans has assembled 8,000 Soviet civilians preparatory to sending them to Germany. They were freed by Red army troops.

Izvestia published pictures showing an acre of captured German, French, Czech and Polish tanks and armored cars being repaired for Soviet use in spring operations.

The work was being done in a former derrick factory which, when opened in January, was empty but which was operating to capacity three months later with captured Axis vehicles.

Thaw Flooding Trenches

The Soviet Information Bureau perhaps referring to the engagement described above, said that "o

a sector of the Kalinin front our units killed up to 900 German soldiers and officers."

(Russian advices received in London declared the invaders were being flooded out of trenches, dugouts and ice forts a. many points by thaws, even as far north as Leningrad.)

Forty Nazi dugouts, three field guns and eleven machine-guns were declared captured in an attack on the central front, west of the capital. The information bureau said many Germans were killed.

Guerrillas Cut Railroad

Tass said several guerrilla units operating in the Leningrad region had cut a railway line, blown up a large ammunition dump, a river bridge and supply depots and destroyed thirteen strongly fortified blockhouses in a mass raid on a Nazi district center. Theatened by a punitive expedition, the news agency declared the guerrillas slew fifty soldiers and routed the remainder.

Australia War Bill 672 Million

CANBERRA, Australia, April 10 (*AP*).—Australia's war expenditures for the nine months ended with March totaled £207,000,000 ($672,750,000), the Treasury disclosed today.

U.S. to Help Liquidate Nazis, States Russian

APR 11 1942

Supplies Being Used to Convert German Army Into Corpses, Says Lozovsky—Communique Says 4,470 Nazis Killed on Kalinin Front.

By EDDY GILMORE

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 10. (*AP*)—United States supplies will help liquidate the German Army this year, the official Soviet spokesman confidently declared today, as a Red Army communique reported the slaughter of 4,470 Nazis in routing two divisions which attempted a heavy counter-attack in the Kalinin sector.

Quantities a Secret

The spokesman, Solomon A. Loz-

Nazi Reserves Beaten Off, 4,470 Slain, Reds Say

APR 11 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 10—Soviet troops were officially declared today to have slain 4,470 Germans in repulsing one phase of a Kalinin front counterattack and killed more than 1,200 more in other engagements over the long fighting zone.

Nazi reserves recently arrived from deep in the rear, bolstering the German lines for the counter-attack a few days ago, the Soviet Information Bureau said.

'On one small part of the front alone the Germans lost 4,470 soldiers and officers dead," its communique reported. "Suffering enormous losses in manpower and equipment, the Hitlerites were compelled to go over to the defensive."

Soviet to Liquidate Germans This Year, Spokesman Asserts

'All Sorts' of War Supplies Arriving From America, Lozovsky Declares

APR 11 1942

By the Associated Press

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 10.—The Red Army will liquidate the German Army in Russia in 1942, S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, told his press conference today, adding that United States supplies are reaching the Russian forces and being "used to make Nazi corpses."

Asked how United States supplies are arriving, Lozovsky, official press spokesman, said "all sorts of things for war" are being received, "but precisely in what quantities is a secret."

"All the supplies we produce and those from the outside are used to convert the German Army into corpses," Lozovsky went on, "and it

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goes successfully."

Nazi Reports Ridiculed.

He ridiculed German reports (evidently not circulated generally) that Russian losses have reached 20,000,000, saying that any one knows that only 10 to 12 per cent of a nation's population can be mobilized for the army. (Russia's population, by official estimate in 1940, was 193,000,000.)

Lozovsky said the Germans had stopped giving information on their dead and wounded.

"I suggest," he said, "that they create a new category, the 'slightly killed'."

Asked to amplify the statement that the Red Army would liquidate the Germans on Soviet soil, Lozovsky said he could not go into battle plans. Asked if his liquidation prediction was based on establishment of a second European front, he replied that a press conference was not the proper place to discuss a second front

Offensive Declared Delayed.

Lozovsky asserted that the Germans had dropped talk of a spring offensive and now talk about a summer offensive.

Touching on a recent trip to Berlin by Boris of Bulgaria, the official spokesman declared the Germans were seeking additional "cannon fodder" for the Russian front.

"The Bulgar rulers are going too far," Lozovsky said. "In their humbleness toward Hitler they forget Bulgaria's fate of 1918 and are preparing for the same fate as will befall Hitler Germany."

Lozovsky said the Russian-British pact for Iran was successful in helping Iran.

"This drives Hitler mad. He spreads fantastic reports that Britain has ceded Iran to the Soviet Union and that the Red Army is moving toward Iraq. This is a sheer lie. These lies are spread to conceal aggressive plans toward Iran's neighbors."

Nazis Report Kerch Victory

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 10 (AP).—German forces defending their ground on Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea have beaten back strong Russian attacks supported by tanks and planes and have destroyed or put out of action eighty-two tanks, the German high command reported today. The Germans said fifty-six Russian tanks were destroyed and twenty-six put out of action.

In other sectors of the eastern front the German offensive operations were declared successful. A Russian group on the Volkhov River, which links Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga, on the Leningrad front, was said to have been encircled and annihilated.

The Berlin radio reported that Soviet troops, attacking with many tanks and material superiority, had broken through the ecnter of the German defense line north of Lake Ilmen and dislodged advanced Nazi detachments. The supply route of this Soviet wedge was cut, however, so that neither supplies nor reinforcements could reach it, the broadcast said.

The action presumably was in the region of Novgorod, a German base 100 miles south of Leningrad, toward which Russian divisions have been moving in a drive correlated with the Staraya Russa encirclement maneuvers below Lake Ilmen.

Red Troops Reported Entering White Russia

LONDON, April 10 (AP).—The Vichy radio quoted reports from Stockholm today that Soviet troops had crossed the frontier into White Russia between Vitebsk and Nevel in a sector 75 miles northwest of Smolensk and were continuing their advance.

The broadcast, heard by Reuters, said that if the drive could be maintained it would be a serious menace to the important Vitebsk defenses guarding the Nazis' Smolensk spearhead toward Moscow.

The Vichy radio, quoting a D.N.B. dispatch, also said Soviet pressure against the Germans had increased during the last 24 hours in the Orel and Kharkov regions south of Moscow and around Sevastopol, the Russian-held Crimean naval base.

Volga Breakup Signals End of Russian Winter

Crack, Crack, Boom of Ice Is Mistaken by Reporter for Anti-Aircraft Guns

APR 11 1942

By Eddy Gilmore

KUYBYSHEV, Russia, April 10 (AP).—The long Russian winter is over officially, because the ice in the Volga River here began breaking up last night with thundering cracks, which we thought at first were anti-aircraft guns.

A Russian friend and I were sitting in the hotel when it first came—crack, crack, boom.

"What's that?" I asked.

"Sounds like anti-aircraft guns," he answered. "Let's go out and see."

We dashed through the lobby, pausing to ask the girl at the desk. But she didn't know, and from her worried face we surmised she thought it might be "AA" fire, too. Outside in the still night it was going on more loudly—crack, crack, boom. We looked for searchlights or shell bursts. There were none.

"What are the guns shooting at?" we asked an old man. "Have you heard a plane?"

"Oh, no," he replied. "It's 'lyod tronulsya' (the ice is on the move)."

"Lyod tronulsya," gasped my friend. "Why, then, winter is over."

"Of course," laughed the old man. "No matter what the calendar says, no matter what the weather bureau says—we know winter is over. Lyod tronulsya."

"Far over there," my friend said, pointing, "the Zhiguli mountain people hear it. It means the long, bitter fight against the elements is over."

We heard it resound all along the river as we went home. Crack, crack, boom.

LITVINOFF CALLS FOR UNITED EFFORT TO DEFEAT HITLER

Make Nazis Guess Where Attack Will Come, Says Red Envoy.

APR 11 1942

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—(AP) The time has come, the Russian ambassador declared tonight, "to make Hitler rack his brains and wonder where his enemies will direct their next blows" instead of others guessing where Hitler will strike next.

"Isn't it time to compel him to scatter his forces a little?" asked Maxim M. Litvinoff in an address prepared for delivery before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. "That is what united efforts are needed for, and not united efforts in the abstract, or at some future date.

Wants United Effort Now

"I mean united efforts now, for the definite purpose of inflicting defeat on Hitler on the only front where this is now possible. Victory may be long in coming if one state has to exhaust its major forces in today's military operations, while another harbors them for possible operations at some indefinite time in the future. Our efforts must be united for simultaneous action."

Litvinoff said that the infliction of defeat and the attainment of victory could not be the ultimate aim.

"United efforts are required also," he said, "for the final eradication of the Nazi-Fascist tree with its poisoned fruits, for the healing of the wounds suffered by humanity in this blood-thirsty war, for the creation on a new basis of future economic and political international relations."

Poses Problems

The ambassador said that for institutions like the academy, devoted to the study of political and economic sciences, there was still one problem which had not been studied in all its intricacy.

That, he said, was "the question of how it happened that governments, peoples, and the scientific societies concerned, could, for a period of six years, look on calmly and indifferently at the birth and development of the theory of Hitlerism, poisoning as it has the whole of international life, spreading anguish, death and destruction, at first in its native land, then in the countries nearest, and finally throughout all continents, the whole world."

Litvinoff said that it was this question which would perplex historians of the future.

He noted, however, that "indifference and apathy to Nazism and the dangers it represents have not been quite universal."

"There have of course been people—journalists, statesmen and even governments, who have understood the ominous significance of Hitlerism," he said. "I must single out the government of the Soviet union which, in the very first stages of the development of Hitlerism, realized the necessity for the united efforts of many countries for the aversion of the catastrophe which Hitler intended to and did bring upon humanity."

Report British Invasion Views Studied by U.S.

Marshall, Hopkins Seeking To Determine If Stand Against Blow Now Is Justified

APR 11 1942

NEW YORK, April 10—(AP)—The New York Times says that the principal mission of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States chief of staff, and Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's representative, in London is to determine whether the British Government "is justified in the stand it has taken against invading Europe this Summer."

(The White House announced earlier in the week that the trip was a "perfectly normal wartime mission.")

Arguments Against Invasion

In a Washington dispatch, the Times reports that the chief argument advanced by the British is that there are not enough ships available to transport and maintain an expeditionary force across the English Channel or the North Sea.

A British Expeditionary Force in France, the London government reportedly contended, would have to overcome at least 30 completely equipped German divisions totaling about 600,000 troops with all auxiliaries counted.

The Times says the British have informed Marshall and Hopkins that to guarantee success an expeditionary force should be from one and a half times to twice as large as the German defenders, and that eight tons of shipping per man would be required, with this shipping under incessant attack from the German Air Force and Navy.

Because of the shipping situation, the Times reports, the British felt that the United States would be unable to send a large enough AEF in the near future. British government and military leaders reportedly argued, the paper said, that it would be better to wait until Britain has accumulated all the equipment needed.

Argument for Invasion

Proponents of invasion, the Times says, claim that there is nothing to indicate that the shipping position of the United Nations will be any better next year than in 1942, with sinking and replacement figures indicating that the best to be hoped is that the situation will be no worse.

If the British government were to agree to an invasion, the paper reports, it would ask certain guarantees from the United States and particularly for guarantees of more American naval aid.

Large sections of the British public reportedly were pressing for an offensive, and this pressure led, according to the Times, to the sending of General Marshall and Hopkins to London to ascertain what could be done.

Brest Told to Prepare For State of Siege

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, April 10.—German authorities notified the population of the coastal city of Brest on the English Channel today to be ready for a proclamation of a state of siege without advance notice.

The state of siege would be proclaimed because of "the existence of elements * * * which might, when the moment appeared favorable, permit themselves to engage in manifestations which could have unpredictable repercussions," the German notice said.

(The tenor of the German announcement indicated it was concerned with subversive activities among the French population of the German-occupied city, rather than in preparation for meeting a possible invasion attempt by Allied forces.)

The declaration, published in the newspaper Depeche de Brest, said the state of siege, if proclaimed, would last indefinitely.

APR 11 1942

RESIDENTS OF BREST PREPARE FOR SIEGE

VICHY, France, April 10—(AP) Residents of the important German-occupied port city of Brest were informed by the Nazi authorities today to be ready for a state of siege without preliminary notice.

The proclamation, published in the newspaper Depeche de Brest, said the emergency, if proclaimed, would last indefinitely and gave as the reason "the existence of elements which might, when the moment appeared favorable, permit themselves to engage in manifestations which could have unpredictable repercussions."

(This appeared to be a precautionary measure against a British Commando raid on the naval port. Only two weeks ago German-used harbor installations were destroyed in such a raid at St. Nazaire, below Brest on the Brittany peninsula.)

Nazis Warn Serb Guerillas

London, April 10 (A. P.).—A German warning for Yugoslav guerrillas to surrender or see their families held as hostages APR 11 1942 has been published in the Nazi-controlled Belgrade newspaper Novo Vreme, the Yugoslavia Government-in-exile announced today.

"Police authorities invite Gen. Draja Mihailovic (guerrilla leader) and all commanders in Serbia to surrender within five days," the newspaper was reported to have published on April 2. "Should they not comply with this order, members of their families will be taken as hostages and held responsible for all they may do."

Swedes Honor Norse Patriots.

The Swedish radio reported today that on the second anniversary of Germany's invasion of Norway, "the memory of the Norwegians who have fallen in the battle for their country was celebrated yesterday with services in a number of Swedish churches." The Columbia listening station here recorded the broadcast.

GREEKS HARRY ITALIAN SOLDIERS

London, April 10 (A. P.).—A Rome radio report that Italian casualties in the Balkans during March totaled 352 killed and 358 missing was interpreted in British circles today as indicating that Greek patriot forces were giving Premier Mussolini's Army of Occupa-

tion considerable opposition. These circles said that it was probable that most Italian casualties were incurred in Greece, because there were comparatively few Italian troops in Yugoslavia.

APR 11 1942

4 More Axis Ships Sunk In Mediterranean

Developments May Impel Rommel to Strike in Force, British Believe.

LONDON, April 10. (AP)—British submarines were credited tonight with new inroads on the Axis supply line to North Africa, and reliable British sources predicted these developments might impel Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel to strike in force with his available desert army, rather than wait for more help.

One of the British submarines slipped through the destroyer screen of an enemy convoy and sank one large and one medium-sized supply ship. In a separate attack, other submarines sank two schooners, one of them known to have been loaded with sugar and other stores for Tripoli.

Only yesterday the Admiralty announced the sinking of a heavy Italian cruiser by a British submarine.

Desert Sparring Continues

In the desert some 100 miles west of Tobruk Rommel meanwhile was sparring in force but with caution. Two of his columns, equipped with tanks, clashed yesterday with British forces, and some of the Axis tanks were damaged. Fighting also spread to the enemy's southern flank, but at the nearest point the enemy still was 15 miles from the British Gazala line.

In Cairo the present Axis activity was interpreted as an attempt to establish strong points in front of the Tmimiel Mechili trail.

Rommel, however, has an estimated 125,000 men in the desert and there have been several indications he is preparing for a definite major offensive, despite the uncertain weather. He has strengthened bomber forces in preference to fighters, established advanced fuel and ammunition dumps and has moved Italian units to the front, while training fresh German troops in the desert warfare in rearward areas.

The aerial give-and-take continues in spring tempo over a wide Mediterranean area. The RAF announced new raids on Crete and Libyan objectives and said Axis dive-bombing attacks on Malta continued through Thursday.

British Subs Sink 4 More Axis Ships In Mediterranean

APR 11 1942

Two Schooners and Two Supply Vessels Listed By London Admiralty

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 10.—British submarines, in one case defying a convoy's destroyer escort, have sunk four more Axis ships—two schooners and two supply vessels—in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

One of the schooners, a communique said, was laden with sugar and other stores bound for Tripoli, the Axis' chief supply port in Libya.

Both supply ships were reported sent down by a submarine commanded by Lt. Comdr. P. S. Francis, which slipped up on a convoy despite its warship protection, ramming home two torpedoes on one large supply ship and also sinking another of medium size in the same attack.

Two Sunk By One Sub

Both supply ships were reported sent down by a submarine commanded by Lieut. Cmdr. P. S. Francis, which slipped up on a convoy despite its warship protection, ramming home two torpedoes on one large supply ship and also sinking another, of medium size, in the same attack.

British Middle East general headquarters in Cairo, meanwhile, announced fighting with Axis columns in the Libyan battlefield yesterday in which some tanks and other vehicles were hit and set on fire. One engagement was fought north of Tengeder, thirty-five miles south of El Mechili.

The communique noted that during the last two days Axis forces haven't attempted to approach the British forward positions.

RAF headquarters at Cairo disclosed new air raids Wednesday night on the Germany-occupied island of Crete, together with bombings of Bengasi and Martuba in Libya. Axis air attacks on Malta continued yesterday, a communique said.

The sinking of four additional Axis ships, which followed closely on the sinking of an Italian heavy cruiser in the Mediterranean, may force Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to move faster than expected against British positions in Eastern Libya, a usually well-informed London source said.

He expressed belief the German leader would strike now with armored and infantry forces available—estimated as high as 125,000 men—rather than wait for reinforcements which might become the prey of British submarines.

Imminent Axis offensive action was said to be indicated by three developments:

1. Strengthening of Axis bomber forces in preference to fighters.
2. Establishment of fuel and ammunition dumps in advanced positions.
3. Placing of Italian units in forward areas while new additions to the Afrika Korps are schooled in desert warfare behind the lines.

British in Libya Seize Initiative, Engaging Two Axis Columns

Enemy Tanks Set Afire; Success in Fighting Claimed by Italians

APR 11 1942

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 10.—British columns seizing the initiative in the renewed Libyan fighting were reported today to have engaged two Axis columns yesterday and set some of their tanks on fire.

The communique indicated the Axis had not attempted to come to closer grips with the British since their initial push earlier this week.

Airdromes in Crete and military objectives at Bengasi and Martuba were bombed Wednesday night, R. A. F. Near East headquarters announced today.

The Axis forces had 20 tanks in one engagement yesterday, the British said, and some of these were hit by British fire.

British casualties were reported light.

Another Axis column was contacted north of Tengeder and some enemy vehicles were set on fire, it was reported.

Tengeder is 35 miles south of El Mechili, which is 100 miles west of Tobruk.

DIVE-BOMBERS RETURN TO BLAST AT MALTA

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VALLETTA, Malta, April 10—(AP) German dive-bombers again pounded this rocky British island's harbor and airport facilities twice today, the second attack continuing tonight with the British rolling up a four-day toll of at least 17 Axis airplanes.

A number of persons were killed and injured, and civilian property, including a church, were damaged as high explosives ripped the surface below which civilians were huddled in rock shelters.

British fighter planes still were taking off to engage the invaders, and anti-aircraft batteries also gave the raiders a hot reception.

Advantage Is Gained, Italian Command Says

ROME (from Italian broadcasts) April 10 (AP).—New fighting on the revived Libyan front between advanced Italian units and the British have won results "to our complete advantage," the Italian high command reported today.

Several British tanks were destroyed in the course of mopping up operations in the Libyan desert, the Italian communique reported.

Axis planes have inflicted considerable damage on supply lines in the British rear, the Italians said.

Strong formations of Axis planes renewed their heavy attacks on the British island base of Malta, it was reported, "bombing successfully harbor shipping, harbor installations and military objectives, causing heavy destruction."

Five R. A. F. planes were shot down by German fighters in the Malta action, the Italians said.

British Cars and Guns Destroyed, Nazis Say

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 10 (AP).—Several British armored patrol cars and guns were destroyed or captured in combat between reconnaissance units on the Libyan front, the German high command said today.

Its communique declared also that day and night attacks by German dive bombers and fighter planes on Malta continued, with the Nazi airmen scoring direct hits on harbor and dock installations and on an airdrome.

Italian Casualties

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts) —(AP)—Total Italian casualties of 1,031 killed, 2,798 wounded and 17,271 missing during March in the army, navy and air force were announced by Fascist headquarters today.

The casualties included members of the armed forces in three war theatres—North Africa, Russia and the Balkans.

British Cruiser Limps Into Gibraltar Harbor

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Reuters reported in a dispatch from Vichy tonight that the British cruised Hermione arrived in Gibraltar yesterday, damaged and with wounded aboard. Reuters said a dispach from Ceuta to the Vichy news agency reported that the wounded were disembarked at once. The dispatch said it believed the cruiser had been engaged in a sea and air battle near Malta.

R.A.F. FLIES CHANNEL, SHOOTS DOWN 6 NAZIS

LONDON, April 10.—(AP) R.A.F. fighter squadrons shot down six Axis fighting planes in a sweep over the Calais-Boulogne area of France this evening, the Air Ministry announced.

Five of the British planes which went across in relays failed to get back.

German night raiders dropped bombs on a south England coastal area but there were no casualties or damage reported.

AIR ACTIVITY LESSENS

R. A. F. Raid on Germany Is Not Confirmed.

London, April 10 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio, quoting the German news agency DNB, said today that British bombers had attacked a number of localities in northern Germany last night and the civilian population suffered some casualties. The Exchange Telegraph agency heard the broadcast.

However, informed sources said that the R. A. F. was unable to make a major attack on Germany last night and the Vichy radio broadcast was believed to have referred to Wednesday night's attack.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 10 (A. P.).—Light German bombers blasted a gas works on the English southeast coast and severe damage was caused in adjacent factories by the resultant explosion, the High Command said today. Naval artillery was declared to have shot down three British bombers over Helgoland Bight.

QUISLING ORDERS CLERGY TO YIELD OR GO TO PRISON

APR 11 1942

4 Norwegian Bishops Placed in Concentration Camp, Others Get Ultimatum.

STOCKHOLM, April 10. — (AP) Vidkun Quisling struck back with concentration camp and ultimatum today at the clergymen of Norway who resigned en masse rather than submit to the Nazi regulations which the puppet-premier is trying to impose upon the church in that conquered country.

Swedish dispatches from Oslo disclosed that yesterday—on the second anniversary of the German assault on Norway—four bishops, among them Bishop Fivind Berggrav of Oslo—had been imprisoned, and that 1,100 other clergymen who quit in the mass protest had been given until 2 p. m. Saturday to go back to their work.

Drafted Easter Statement

Bishop Berggrav and his three colleagues, who were taken to a concentration camp, were accused by the Quisling police of having originated the Easter-eve statement read in Norwegian churches—which the puppet regime called a "rebellious act." This announced the mass resignations.

Earlier the enraged Quisling had declared that his plans were being endangered "by treasonable machinations of Norwegian bishops such as Bishop Berggrav."

The others imprisoned were Bishop Indreboe, Bishop Ingband B. Carlsen and Bishop H. E. Wisloeff.

Quisling's church department insisted it had nothing to do with these arrests "which are the business of the state police." But the church department itself issued the ultimatum to the other pastors. The alternative to returning to work was not stated.

Both Quisling and the church department have issued statements disclaiming any desire to interfere in religious activities of the clergy, but they have said in the same breath that there must be a state church and that the pastors "must not misuse the church and Christians for political purposes."

On Wednesday Quisling said he was being compelled to "annihilate" bishops and others who, he said, were "provocative trespassers and wirepullers."

Among the things the clergymen are protesting against are Quisling's plans for Nazification of child education and restrictions on church attendance.

30,24— 15893

30.24-15893

Quisling Warns 1100 Clergy

Says He Will Oust All Bishops and Pastors —Nazis Threaten Serb Guerrillas.

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Stockholm, April 10 (A. P.).—The Norwegian church conflict intensified today with reports of the arrest of Bishop Eivand Berggrav of Oslo and three other bishops and an ultimatum giving 1,100 other clergymen until tomorrow afternoon to reconsider their recent resignations or to be ruled out of the church.

Oslo dispatches to the Tidningen agency said that Bishops Berggrav, Indrepoe, Ingbald B. Carlsen and H. E. Wisloeff were taken into custody yesterday on the second anniversary of the German invesion of Norway. The dispatches said that they were sent to a concentration camp near the Norwegian capital, charged with writing the Easter Sunday message announcing the mass resignation of the clergy in opposition to Major Vidkun Quisling, Premier of the German-sponsored Government of Norway.

That message and the resignations were described as an "act of rebellion" directed against the freedom and independence of Norway by Quisling's Nasjonal Samling party. The dispatch added that Quisling's ecclesiastical department said that it had nothing to do with the arrests of the bishops and described that as the business of the State police.

The department said that the Government wished to leave the Church free to preach the word of God and devote itself to good works, but that the Norwegian church should remain a State church.

and three other Norwegian churchmen have been interned in a concentration camp for opposition to Major Vidkun Quisling, Premier of the German-sponsored Government, the Vichy radio reported today in a broadcast heard here by Reuters. Only a few days ago, Quisling issued a statement in Oslo berating the clergy and declaring that his goals were "endangered by treasonable machinations of the Norwegian bishops, such as Bishop Berggrav."

Bishop Berggrav was reported to have resigned early in March with five other bishops in protest against Quisling's efforts to Nazify the education of Norwegian children and police restrictions on church attendance. Quisling has contended that Berggrav was dismissed, but there has been no information concerning his whereabouts for some time.

QUISLING SEIZES DEFIANT BISHOP

3 Other Norse Churchmen Also Are Jailed.

London, April 10 (A. P.).—Bishop Fivind Berggrav of Oslo

Actress Told Her Son Is Killed In Action With British Navy

APR 11 1942

London, April 10 (AP)—Sir Robert Peel, son of Beatrice Lillie, the actress, was reported to have been killed in action with the British navy in Asiatic waters.

His mother, who is Lady Peel in private life, received the news at Manchester, where she was touring in a new musical show.

COL. BRITTON WARNS AGAINST TUESDAY TRIPS

LONDON, Saturday, April 11. —(AP)—"Colonel Britton," the anonymous BBC leader of Europe's "V army," last night urged his listeners in German-occupied countries "to travel as much as you can every day except Tuesday."

"There's a reason for this," he said, without explaining the caution against Tuesday travel.

Churchill Will Make Brief Statement On War

London, April 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill will make a short statement on the war when the House of Commons reconvenes after its Easter recess, press association reported tonight.

The Prime Minister is expected to discuss recent naval losses, but there will be no war debate until after budget duscussions.

Will Feed Londoners

London, April 10 (AP)—"We are doing our best to keep you alive until the war is over," Food Minister Lord Woolton told Londoners today at the opening of Government restaurants in the East End. "You will get thin," he said, "but we are doing better than the Germans."

Ex-Premier Of Egypt's Arrest Called Example

Ali Maher Described As One Of Fifth Column Leaders That Provoked Disorder

Cairo, April 10 (AP)—Informed quarters said today that the arrest of Ali Maher, Egyptian Premier at the outbreak of war, was ordered by Premier Nahas Pasha as "an example to fifth columnists in Egypt."

The former Premier was arrested Wednesday night.

Informed quarters said there was no doubt that Ali Maher was one of a small group at the head of fifth columnists who provoked disorders in the first week of February when street cries of "long live Rommel," the German commander of the North Africa corps, were heard.

Princess A Girl Guide

London, April 10 (AP)—Princess Margaret Rose, who has been a Brownie, enrolled today as a Girl Guide in the first Buckingham Palace company in which her older sister, Princess Elizabeth, is a Guide patrol leader.

British Officials To Visit U. S.

London, April 10 (AP)—C. J. Radcliffe, director general of the Ministry of Information, will leave soon for the United States to participate in studies concerning joint American-British propaganda. Roland Tree, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry, will accompany him.

COMMISSION AT JAMACIA

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 10.—(AP) Members of the Anglo-American Caribbean commission, which is studying means of alleviating food shortages in the area, arrived here today from Puerto Rico.

PANAMA FORCE ON THE ALERT

APR 11 1942

Canal Defenses Increasingly Razor-sharp.

By CHANDLER DIEHL.

Quarry Heights, Panama, C. Z., April 10 (Wide World).—Every man of the United States forces on the isthmus at Panama is on active duty—manning anti-aircraft posts, or making patrols, or on maneuvers—as Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews and his staff strengthen the protection of the Panama Canal life line. A trip of only fifty miles into the interior of Panama discloses activity everywhere along the way—infantrymen on maneuvers, armored units whirring along jungle roads, engineers on maneuvers and on vital road construction.

One sees Signal Corps companies installing additional telephonic communications; infantry and coast artillery posts on the alert, trigger fingers ready; planes landing and taking off from a desert dispersal field, and supplies going forward to advance outposts where detectors stretch their mechanical ears to pick up any buzz of alien propellers. One sees all this—and more—in just fifty miles.

Steady, Hard Work.

Panama appears alive with Uncle Sam's soldiers operating under Major-Gen. William E. Shedd, deputy commander of the Panama Canal Department, and the men are becoming seasoned, toughened warriors under the steady, hard work in a stern climate over rugged terrain. The variety of terrain and climate is appreciable on even a 50-mile trip.

Soon after our party left a headquarters post, our jeep was purring along a road backdropped with light jungle growth and heavy with military truck traffic. Supplies were moving forward for men's dinners and for construction projects. Trucks were swinging off onto side roads which wind through marshy lowlands and up steep hillsides to outposts.

Along the way were lookout positions of two kinds: Those where khaki-clad, helmeted sentries walked open beat, and those where only the keenest eyes could pierce jungle and camouflage to detect gun emplacements. Anti-aircraft positions and other outposts behind such emplacements, we were assured, were free to concentrate all their energy on throwing a steel-jacketed curtain of defense over the vital canal, and the "jungle-mudders" under Brig.-Gen. Homer Oldfield are just itching to try this death-dealing job on an Axis armada.

Jungle for Defense.

In the vicinity of town "X" we passed a road-block—formidable series of mechanical devices and bristling emplacements where blue-denimed soldiers were ready to turn a high-speed highway into a high road of hell for any enemy. Our route for the day moved into heavier jungle and a temporary maneuvers area.

Mechanized cavalry units, motorized infantry, jeeps and anti-tank guns were speeding hither and yon, and even into the surprised precincts of town "Y"—apparently the prize of the day's "combat." Panama's mobile force under Brig.-Gen. Robert H. Lewis, we understood, was working out a tactical problem set to Panama scale on the basis of actual battle plans for the jungle-lands of the Orient.

The soil was steaming a bit from an overnight rain and beyond town "Y" we found our route in the class of a quagmire. Here army engineers had heavy construction equipment at work on an all-weather crossing and our reconnaissance car bulled through on its own four-wheeled power and the driver's skill.

Air Corps Is Ready.

Then we reached a roadway, where the engineers had been before us, and we sped along to a dispersal airfield just as two observation planes came gliding in after a bit of ocean-scanning. Attack pilots at this field were doing the alert shift—waiting within reach of their planes for any call.

The air corps, under Major-Gen. Davenport Johnson, too, was ready (and hoping) for a chance to show its fighting power. The dry season was apparent when we stopped next to visit a signal company headquarters.

We went to see the work first hand—at a point some twenty miles from camp—where mountains sheer off toward sandy lowlands. Again we were in maneuvers area, on the heights above town.

Infantrymen were whizzing to the "front" in trucks. Others moved along the road on foot before cutting aside to join comrades scaling a rough-rocked hill.

A pack train of mules jogged by; artillery was moving into position. An engineers' convoy was waiting in the natural camouflage of a grove of trees—its equipment extending even to pontoons.

An ambulance sped by to care for a "casualty." Every arm and every service of the United States Army in Panama was in action—and, step by step, as men became seasoned to war conditions in the tropics, defense of the Panama Canal became ever more noticeably razor-sharp.

Subs Torpedo, Shell 3 U. S. Cargo Vessels

47 Are Dead or Missing—Crews of 2 Craft Reboard Vessels and Save Them.

APR 11 1942

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 10 (AP)—A small American freighter was torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast a week ago, the Fourth Naval District announced tonight, with the possible loss of 37 of its complement of 53 crew members and passengers.

Sixteen survivors were landed here on Wednesday after sailing their open lifeboat more than 200 miles by dead reckoning. They spent five and a quarter days in the lifeboat, a Navy spokesman said. All suffered from exposure, but none was injured seriously.

Attacked Without Warning

The undersea boat attacked without warning about 5:50 a. m. (E.W.T.), Third Mate Philip W. Babcock related, and within 15 minutes the ship went down.

The survivors scrambled into one lifeboat, and Second Mate Parke M. Ward of Brooklyn, a veteran of 40 years afloat, and 26-year old Babcock took charge.

Babcock, a Blairstown, N. J., resident, who spent two months in a navigation school and then "picked up the rest myself," recounted that he and Ward steered the tiny lifeboat by sun and stars and dead reckoning until a Navy patrol boat picked them up on April 8.

2 Ships Reach Port After Attacks By Subs

NORFOLK, Va., April 10 (AP)—The crews of two American merchant ships one torpedoed and the other attacked by submarine shellfire off the Atlantic coast, abandoned their vessels but later reboarded their craft and saw them brought safely to port, the Navy disclosed tonight.

The crew of one vessel, a United Nations cargo ship, abandoned her under shell fire from a submarine the night of April 2, but reboarded the vessel several hours later and manned her until she was towed safely to an undisclosed east coast port the following day.

Two members of the ship's 34-man crew were killed by the raider's shells, seven were missing and four of the 25 survivors were hospitalized for treatment of serious wounds, the fifth naval district said in announcing the attack today.

The known dead were second assistant Engineer Durham L. Long and Oiler Fred A. Dansereau, (addresses unavailable.)

The torpedoed ship of medium size, was attacked early Monday morning. She made an east coast port under her own power and with only one member of her 33-man crew missing, Second Mate Hehnen.

Motor torpedo boats took on the eight injured men and rushed them to the Newport Naval Hospital. Their injuries were found to include fractures and lacerations, but none was regarded in a critical condition.

The accident was said to have been caused by a short circuit aboard a motor torpedo boat, one of the type recently used with spectacular success in the Philippines, while the craft was engaged in practice exercises.

The Capella, a 4,070 ton vessel, was launched at Hog Island, Pa., in 1920. She is 401 feet long and 54 feet, 2 inches beam. She normally would carry a compliment of about 117 officers and men.

Says Sub Killed U. S. Seamen in Cold Blood

LINTHICUM HEIGHTS, Md., April 10 (AP)—Maryland's Governor Herbert R. O'Conor disclosed tonight that an Axis submarine recently "shot down in cold blood" American seamen as they crowded into lifeboats after their ship was sunk "at our very doors."

Bodies of 13 seamen were taken to Ocean City, Md., O'Conor said in an announcement prepared for delivery at a women's club defense forum.

The Navy Department's official announcement of the sinking, O'Conor explained, did not include full details "in order not to disclose to the enemy important information as to locations."

"Now that a sufficient period has elapsed," he said, "I am authorized by the Navy Department to announce that the bodies of 13 Americans came to our shore following the sinking."

Ship Afire in Canada Port Sunk

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, April 10 (AP).—A merchant ship which caught fire here during the night was sunk today with explosive charges by order of naval authorities after the flames got out of control.

American Patrol Ship Sunk, Nazi Radio Claims

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 10.—A German submarine has sunk a 3,000-ton United States patrol vessel off the American coast, the Berlin radio reported today.

U. S. Tanker Crew Rescued By Yacht

Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, April 10 (AP)—The yacht of Gov. J. C. Kielstra was the rescue agency for fifteen members of the crew of an American tanker torpedoed by a German submarine.

The seamen drifted a week in a lifeboat, unsheltered but with sufficient food. They were picked up by the yacht and brought here Wednesday night for hospitalization. Physicians said their condition was highly satisfactory. They may leave the hospital today.

Navy Cargo Ship Hit By Runaway Torpedo

APR 11 1942

Accidentally Discharged From Motor Torpedo Boat in Narragansett Bay—8 Men Injured, None Seriously.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 10. (AP)—An outlaw torpedo which ranged undirected almost six miles in Narragansett Bay after it was accidentally discharged from a motor torpedo boat, struck and damaged the Navy cargo vessel Capella and injured eight of her crew, the Navy announced today.

Short Circuit Blamed

None of those injured was in a serious condition, the Navy asserted in disclosing the unusual accident which occurred last evening.

Detonation of the torpedo against the Capella's side shook dwellings along the shore. How seriously the ship was damaged was not disclosed, but Navy tugs aided the Capella to shoal water as she was settling by the stern.

U.S. AND CANADA TIGHTEN JOINT WAR EFFORTS

APR 11 1942

Will Facilitate Seasonal Movements of Farm Labor and Equipment.

TARIFF STRUCTURE TO STAND

Dominion to Increase Crops of Barley, Flax and Oats—U. S. to Stress Oils.

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—Canada and the United States, knitting their war efforts more closely together, agreed today to facilitate seasonal movements of farm labor and machinery across the border and to increase the production of several important crops.

The two joint arrangements affecting the agricultural economy of the neighboring nations were recommended by joint economic committees of the two countries. Approved by President Roosevelt and by Canadian Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King, the agreements were disclosed simultaneously here and in Ottawa.

One provides for increasing the production of oil bearing crops in the United States and of oats, barley and flax in Canada. The second covers the utilization of farm workers and machinery to facilitate the harvests in both nations.

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The White House Statement.

A White House statement asserted:

"The approval of these joint arrangements marks one of the first positive actions on the agricultural front to further closer economic collaboration between the two nations in the common war effort. Without changing the existing tariff structure, these arrangements provide for more effective utilization of the joint agricultural resources of the two countries for the production of certain farm products needed in the war effort."

Seasonal shortages of labor and farm machinery, the statement declared, threaten to impede the war-time agricultural programs in both countries. The agreement provides only for the movement of used agricultural equipment, with operators or normal crews, across the international boundary without payment of duty, with a minimum of restrictions, and with such regulations as may be deemed necessary to insure the return of machines and crews within a specified time.

Fats and Oils Running Short.

Because of the loss of imported supplies, increased war requirements and need of turning over substantial quantities to our allies, the White House said, both Canada and the United States are confronted with a shortage of fats and oils.

The increase in the Canadian acreage of oats and barley, it said, not only will provide more adequate feed supplies for the dominion's expanding livestock program, but also will permit a greater expansion this season of soybean production in the corn belt. This will be by reason of the fact that crop acreage which otherwise would be used for feed grain will be shifted without impairing feed resources.

The Canadian Government, the statement said, has adopted a definite program of encouraging a shift of surplus wheat lands into oats, barley and flax. The arrangement, the White House said, further strengthens the oil crop production goal program set up in this country.

Speedup in Fall.

President Roosevelt has ordered all affected Governmental agencies to "take all possible action to give effect to the joint arrangements."

Effective beginning next autumn, it was agreed that Canada should facilitate the delivery in the United States, at prices then current in this country, of any flaxseed, oats and barley it can spare. This country is to refrain from imposing additional import restrictions on these products.

The United States, in return, agreed to facilitate the sale to Canada, at United States prices current at the time, whatever vegetable oils or vegetable oil seeds it may be able to supply, with the domination imposing no additional import restrictions.

The agreement on farm labor and machinery noted that especially in adjacent areas of the Dominion and the United States, seasonal labor requirements occur ordinarily in a time sequence providing opportunity for the movement of labor, particularly at planting and harvest periods, when labor shortages arising from the war might seriously affect farm output in many localities on both sides of the border.

The recommendations for the joint steps were made on February 27 by the joint economic committees and were signed by Alvin H. Hansen, chairman of the United States Committee, and W. A. Mackintosh, Canadian chairman.

INFLATION FIGHT BEING PRESSED, SAYS ROOSEVELT

APR 11 1942

President Reveals General Line of Attack Is Being Mapped.

WAGE FREEZING STUDIED

Higher Taxes, More Extensive Rationing Under Consideration.

FISCAL ADVISERS MEET

Problem Also Discussed at White House by Labor War Board.

APR 11 1942

WASHINGTON, April 10.— (AP) President Roosevelt disclosed today that further steps to combat inflation were under consideration and informed quarters said certain officials had suggested the freezing of wages at some recent level.

The chief executive himself would not discuss possible types of action when he told a press conference that a general line of attack on inflation was being mapped.

Price Control Studied

Along with wage controls, it is understood, however, that higher taxes and more extensive rationing and price control have been advanced by one or more officials as ways of dealing with the problem.

Just before the press conference, fiscal advisers of the President held a three-hour meeting at the White House, although they said later that the President did not participate in the meeting. Those attending this discussion included Vice President Wallace, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Federal Reserve Chairman Marriner S. Eccles and Budget Director Harold D. Smith. All declined to reply to questions from newsmen about the meeting.

William Green, A.F.L. president, who saw Mr. Roosevelt later at the weekly White House meeting of the C.I.O.-A.F.L. Labor War board, said the whole problem of inflation was touched on "to some extent" but that nothing was said of wage control or higher taxes.

Money Plentiful

Officials suggesting wage control argue that, while spending money is becoming more plentiful, curtailment of civilian production is reducing the number of things people can the number of things people can buy. This theoretically, increases their willingess to pay higher prices for whatever goods are available.

The idea is something like this: A man who has the money to buy an automobile but can't get one may use the money to buy furniture or clothing. Other people have the same problem, creating an unusual demand for these articles. Merchants can, if permitted, increase prices while the customers, having few other uses for their money, become more willing to pay higher prices.

Five Proposals

To prevent such situations, steps which some officials think might be undertaken, either separately or at the same time, include:

1—Wage controls—to limit increases in the amount of spending money.

2—More taxes—beyond the $9,000,000,000 of new revenue and social security levies already asked—to soak up money which might otherwise be spent to bid up prices.

3—Freezing or placing a ceiling on all prices. At present, prices of relatively few articles are regulated, and, in most cases, only at wholesale.

4—More extensive control of retail credit. At present, only installment sales of about 25 items are regulated.

5—More extensive rationing of scare goods. So far, official plans have been made only to ration sugar, although gasoline and oil are possibilities.

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PRESIDENT ORDERS WAR PLANTS AUDITS

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Moves to Curb 'Unreasonable Profits' and 'to Avoid Waste of Government Funds'

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Six government agencies were designated by President Roosevelt today to inspect plants and to audit books and records of firms with war contracts "to prevent the accumulation of unreasonable profits," avoid waste of government money and to implement measures taken to forestall price rises and inflation.

In accordance with a provision of the Second War Powers Act the Chief Executive named these inspection agencies in an executive order: the War Production Board, War, Navy and Treasury Departments, the Maritime Commission and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Inspections and audits, and the determination whether any given contract is a war contract as defined by the Second War Powers Act, may be made in the case of any prime contractor with whom a war order has been placed by any of the six agencies, or by any corporation created or organized by the RFC since Sept. 8, 1939. The inspections also may be made in the case of any subcontractor performing work required by a war contract.

Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, was charged with formulating rules and regulations and establishing policies pertaining to the inspections and audits.

The President provided for protection of secret, confidential or restricted information which might be obtained in [illegible] inspection or audit.

The heads of the [illegible]ix agencies or persons acting for [illegible]m were empowered to administer oaths and issue subpoenas.

Wheat Conference Accord on Postwar Program Reported

Plans Mapped for Relief Feeding and World Trade Stabilization

Washington, April 10 (AP)—The International Wheat Conference is expected to announce soon an agreement on a twofold post-war program providing for relief feeding of destitute nations pending their reconstruction and for stabilization of world trade in wheat.

Participating in the conference, convened here nearly a year ago, have been representatives from Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States, the world's major wheat-exporting nations, and Great Britain, one of the biggest importers.

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Decision Before End Of Month

While delegates adhered strictly to a conference rule prohibiting outside discussion of its closed proceedings, sources close to the American representatives said a general agreement had been reached and that it was expected to be signed before the end of April.

The conference, one of several held since 1933 when low wheat prices and surpluses plagued exporting nations, was called to develop a plan for sharing the world markets on an equitable basis and for maintaining prices on a basis reasonable to consumers and producers alike.

Discussions broadened to take in the problem of feeding the hungry people of Europe and other continents until they are able to resume peacetime production.

What Importing Countries Need

The nations participating in the conference hold a record supply of wheat sufficient to meet the normal requirements of importing countries for more than two years. That supply has been estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 1,471,000,000 bushels. The largest single portion, 632,000,000 bushels, is held by this country.

The agreement is expected to commit the exporting nations to crop-control programs similar to those in effect in the United States. Each country would adjust its production to a level designed to provide grain for its own needs, for its share in the world market and for a reasonable reserve for use in event of crop failure or other emergency.

Depends Upon United Nations' Victory

Inauguration of the wheat program would be contingent, of course, upon victory for the United Nations.

The United States has started informal discussions with cotton-producing countries looking toward a similar program for this important international crop. It has assured Brazil and Peru, South American cotton-producing countries, that it has no desire to stage a post-war competitive fight for world cotton markets.

In line with this policy, the Government is sending Oscar Johnston, a special representative of the Agriculture Department and president of the American Cotton Council, to the Southern American countries to arrange financial plans to help them tide their cotton industry over the war period.

POWER SHORTAGE FEARED IN CANADA

APR 11 1942

Curtailment of Newsprint Production Seen Later This Year.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—(AP) William L. Batt said today establishment of new war industries in Canada might cause a power shortage there late this year affecting production of newsprint.

Batt, chairman of the United States - Canadian materials coordinating committee, told reporters of this possibility after a conference with Canadian officials. He said that rainfall in Canada would determine the extent of the power shortage and what curtailment of newsprint production would be necessary.

The Canadian newsprint industry, one of largest power consumers in the Dominion, supplies about 70 per cent of this country's newsprint.

New aluminum and chemical plants to be built at the request of the United States will require the bulk of Canada's available power.

However, the War Production board reported that newsprint stocks in the United States now are at a high level. On Jan. 31, mill stocks totalled 154,904 tons and, by Feb. 28, had increased to 169,371 tons. Publishers' stocks on January 31 were 366,236 tons and, by Feb. 28 had risen to 425,537 tons—a figure representing approximately 55 days supply.

ECONOMIC WAR BOARD SHAKEN UP

APR 11 1942

Perkins Acts to Increase Agency's Efficiency.

Washington, April 10 (A. P.).—A complete reorganization of administrative machinery of the Board of Economic Warfare was ordered today by Milo Perkins, its executive director, to bring about a more effective functioning of this war agency staffed by 1,400 persons.

Effective immediately, Mr. Perkins abolished the board's eleven-man policy committee composed of board officials and representatives of other war agencies, and turned its work over to a group made up exclusively of board personnel.

Mr. Purkins's order also abolished the Office of Operations, and transferred most of its functions to a new Office of Exports, to be headed by Col. Royal B. Lord, assistant director of the board and former chief of operations. This office was charged with responsibility for the control of goods, other than arms, ammunition and implements of war (under control of a separate agency), leaving the United States.

Named Trouble Shooter.

J. C. Foulis, former fiscal officer for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was named chief of office under Col. Lord, or the latter's trouble shooter.

The new office will have three branches—export control, requirements and projects.

Col. Francis R. Kerr of Newport, R. I., was named chief of the export control branch, a job he had under the old set-up.

J. A. Panuch, a New York lawyer formerly with the Securities and Exchange Commission, was named chief of the requirements branch. Its function is to ascertain the needs of Latin American and other friendly countries and see if and how they can be met.

Directs Projects Branch.

E. Kelso Peck, a California[illegible] and former foreign representative for the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, will direct the projects branch. This has to do with financing of projects abroad to facilitate obtaining strategic materials for this country.

The four geographic divisions of the agency, along with the engineering and raw materials divisions, were placed under the supervision of Morris Rosenthal, a former New York importer. He has been acting chief of the European and African division, a post which was given in the new set-up to John S. Fischer, former Washington newspaper man and recently an official of the Farm Security Administration.

George Reynolds, former assistant administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration, was named acting chief of the raw materials division.

U. S. SETTING RECORDS FOR WAR PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, April 10 — (AP) The United States today is producing war materials "as no other nation in the world has ever produced," Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production board, declared tongiht.

"The figures for March show that you have really taken off your coats," Nelson told more than 3,000 employes and guests of the Carl L. Norden Company, Inc., makers of the Norden bomb sight, at the presentation of a Navy "E" flag to the company for plant efficiency.

Congratulating all Americans for "doing your part," Nelson informed his audience that "you are helping this nation to produce as no other nation in the world has ever produced."

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U.S. Outstrips Axis in Planes

Royal Oak, Mich., April 10 — (AP) U. S. Sen. Prentiss M. Brown (D-Mich) told a Jefferson day banquet gathering of Democrats last night that the United States "now — not on order, not in six months, but now — is producing more airplanes than Germany, Italy, Japan and all the conquered countries together."

The speaker told his audience he was reminding them of production figures because confidence, not an attitude of defeatism, is the nation's need.

"I greatly deprecate the attitude of some in the administration who think they can spur our workers to greater effort by telling them how much superior the Germans and the Japs are," Sen. Brown said. "It isn't so."

A battleship, two cruisers, 18 destroyers and five submarines have been launched since Pearl Harbor, he added, as well as 112 merchant ships. Merchant ships now are being completed at the rate of one or two a day, he pointed out.

Norden Bombsight Still Secret From Nazis

President Of Firm Manufacturing That Instrument Denies Rumors

New York, April 10 (AP)—With navy permission it was revealed today that the secret of the deadly Norden bombsight, one of the most valuable of wartime instruments possessed by the United States, is still a secret from the German Nazis.

Theodore H. Barth, president of Carl L. Norden, Incorporated, closely guarded manufacturers of the instrument, said there was no truth in the frequent rumors that the Germans had gotten possession of the secret. These rumors have gained circulation since Herman Lang, a former Norden foreman, was recently sentenced to eighteen years in prison for dealing with the enemy.

The bombsights which have been captured from the Germans are crudely made devices and haven't the slightest resemblance to the highly perfect Norden sight, Barth said.

Links Frisco And Chengtu

San Francisco, April 10 (AP)—Globe Wireless, Ltd., expanded its facilities today to include an international radio-telegraph circuit linking San Francisco and Chengtu, China.

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Rayburn Explains Army Figure

GREENVILLE, Texas, April 10 (AP) — Speaker Rayburn said today that his statement in a speech yesterday that the United States now had six times more men on world-wide fighting fronts than General Pershing had with the A. E. F. ten months after the start of the first World War was "based on Pershing having 25,000 men in France on the date I spoke of." (Washington sources said that there were about 200,000 United States soldiers in France under General Pershing on Feb. 6, 1918.)

Full U. S. Production Will Bring Victory In War, Halifax Asserts

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New Orleans, April 10 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, predicted here today that when the United States "gets in full stride" in plane production, the Allied nations will have a great advantage which would lead to ultimate victory over the Axis powers.

"When that time comes this country is going to be producing more planes in one month than the Japanese can produce in a year," he said. "This is a solid reason why we'll win the war."

Lord Halifax, accompanied by his wife, arrived here today to view defense industries.

"The Japs are going to give us a lot more trouble before we are through with them," the Ambassador said. "And so are the Germans. However, even giving the Japanese the benefit of doubt of our estimate of their production, the Allies eventually will win, and this will come about when the United States has its full stride in production."

Voluntary Enrollment Of Women Weighed

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May Ask 42,058,000 Women in 18-65 Bracket To Register for Possible Call to Help War Effort.

WASHINGTON, April 10. (AP)—The 42,058,000 American women in the 18-to-65 age bracket may be asked to register for a possible call to help with the war effort

Matter Still Undecided

President Roosevelt said at a press conference today that the administration was giving serious consideration to their voluntary registration but that right now, the whole matter was undecided because of the mechanical difficulties involved. With a huge number of women ready to come forward, he observed, it would be a tremendous task just to prepare registration cards.

Although there has been some talk of enrolling women on April 27, the date for registering men 45 to 64, inclusive, under the Selective Service Act, Mr. Roosevelt indicated a later date would be set if it was decided they should be enrolled.

As to what the women registrants might do, he was indefinite. But suggesting that something might be worked out for them later, the chief executive made clear that, in his vocabulary, the term "manpower" now embraces "womanpower" too.

Probably the women, first of all, would be sent questionnaires which would enable the government to ascertain where they might fit most advantageously into the war program.

Still to be settled, too, is the issue of mobilizing men for work in war plants or on the agricultural front, but the chief executive said a decision might be made in a week.

A cabinet committee which has been at grips with the problem, he said, has submitted only an oral report. But manpower mobilization, he added, comes up for discussion at cabinet meetings every week. It was touched on at a cabinet meeting today, as well as at a regular weekly conference Mr. Roosevelt held with the AFL-CIO Labor War Board.

One of the principal problems, Mr. Roosevelt said, is determining whether to set up a completely new federal agency to handle the mobilization or to let agencies now allocating and using manpower continue to do so under some sort of centralized supervision.

The largest of these, he said, is the Federal Employment Service. But he mentioned also the National Youth Administration, which has a training program in operation, and the War Production Board's labor division. Organized labor, through the Labor War Board, has urged that the Labor Department be given control of manpower mobilization. Some government officials, however, have indicated a preference for placing responsibility with the Federal Security Agency, while others want it lodged into the WPB labor branch.

PUBLISHER JAILED FOR SPURNING JURY

Refused to Answer Query at Propaganda Inquiry.

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Washington, April 10 (A. P.)—Charles B. Hudson of Omaha, Neb., publisher of a series of publications entitled "America in Danger" began serving a three-month conditional jail sentence for contempt of court today as his wife was called to testify before a District Grand Jury before which he had declined to answer a question.

Justice Jennings Bailey sentenced Hudson yesterday to three months in jail, with the right to purge himself of the contempt within ten days by answering the question put to him by the Special Grand Jury investigating foreign propaganda and agents.

The official court reporter taking notes of the Grand Jury sessions testified that Hudson refused to answer a question as to who printed cards he allegedly distributed opposing war prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Hudson told the judge that he did not think his friends should be drawn into the matter and he had "a hunch that this is the beginning of a series of questions." The judge ruled that the Grand Jury had a right to ask the question.

In addition to Mrs. Hudson, witnesses subpœnaed to appear before the Grand Jury today included: Guenther Hansen-Sturm of the Romanoff Caviar Company, New York city; H. D. Kissenger of Kansas City, Mo.; Gerald Winrod of Wichita, Kan., said to be the publisher of the Defender, and Mrs. David Stanley of Cleveland, Ohio.

MEN IN FORCES KEEP BENEFITS

McNutt Pledges Social Security Will Be Retained By Those In Service

Administrator Says Means Has Already Been Given Consideration

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 10—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said tonight that means for protecting the social security benefit rights of men in the armed forces had been considered and "they shall be protected in full."

In an address before the fifteenth national conference of the American Association for Social Security, McNutt said that the coverage of a worker who joined the armed forces was an extension of the normal problem of covering men who shifted from various employments, some not covered by old-age insurance.

"Every worker and every worker's family must be protected regardless of where he works," he said.

Fewer Than Predicted

Reviewing the status of social security, McNutt told the association that old-age rolls did not include nearly so many beneficiaries as actuaries predicted a few years ago—a proof, he added, of the conservation upon which the system was built.

"The second silver lining lies in the fact that the bugaboo of America's psychological destruction has been permanently laid," he said.

"The skills of men of experience are needed on the production lines of our war industries. Men of 65 are staying on the job. Men of 65 already retired have gone back to work and taken their names, temporarily, from the old-age and survivors insurance rolls.

Calls It Labor's Answer

"That is the answer of American labor to the slander of those who declared that only insecurity would make a man work."

The load will be increased with peace when many will retire to make way for young men now in the armed forces, McNutt pointed out, but the United States has "a well-managed Federal system of social insurance to rely on."

Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers and president of the Curtis Publishing Company, declared that "we can save America from social insecurity only by more and more production" to win the war.

Terms Production Solution

"And when the war finally is won, we can find greater security for society only through and as a result of production," Fuller asserted. ". . . Unless we win this war, we can expect nothing better than a number in a concentration camp to replace our social security registration."

Calling for management-labor cooperation, Fuller reiterated that "all of us would die rather than let our daughters and granddaughters come into the hands of the Jap slave-dealers or under the heel of the Nazi slave-drivers. . . . This world first must be made safe for humanity."

The War Today

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Jap Control of Sea and Air Made Relief Of U. S. Forces on Bataan Impossible

By DEWITT MACKENZIE,
Wide World War Analyst.

Now that the blow of Bataan has fallen it may be well—lest there be a feeling that aid ought to have been sent to our beleaguered forces—to emphasize that there has been no possible way of relieving them.

Mackenzie.

That fact long has been patent, but there has been a general reluctance perhaps too much reluctance—to discuss such an unhappy situation in detail. For one thing such talk lends comfort and possible aid to the enemy. Then, too, there always has been the faint hope that the defense might hold out until some fortuitous circumstance gave our forces a break.

I raise the subject now because queries I have been getting indicate that a lot of folk haven't wholly understood the position. It may ease minds to know that everything apparently has been done which could be done, since the outbreak of the war.

The Japs have controlled the sea and air about the Philippines. We have lacked the striking power to break through that blockade at such a vast distance from our home bases, for it would have required great naval and air forces which weren't available.

Cases Not Parallel.

It's true that recently we have established considerable fighting strength in Australia, and that this strength is being augmented. But it's equally true that we couldn't have utilized this base if the Nipponese had controlled the air and waters about Australia as they do about the Philippines.

In short, we haven't sent to Australia anything which could have been put in the hands of our men on Bataan as they wrote an indelible chapter of glory in American history.

While we are on the subject of Allied weakness in the Southwest Pacific it may be useful to warn against big expectations of a major offensive by our forces in the near future. We are employing increasing initiative, but it will be a long time before we are able to undertake big-scale attacks. Meanwhile our operations must be more or less what they have been on Bataan—defensive.

This column ventured the view long ago that when we finally smash the Japs we shall do it largely by direct attack on Japan proper from the air. There will be naval and land operations, of course, but there will be no necessity of going through the arduous preliminary of reconquering each of the territories which Nippon has annexed. When we have blasted Tokio and Osaka and other great cities sufficiently, the Japs will be glad to give up their ill-gotten gains in order to escape punishment.

Open to Air Attack.

There are numerous ways in which we shall be able to get at Japan from the air when the time comes, all depending on the circumstances of the moment. It can be done when we have the resources.

Meanwhile, it is increasingly and urgently apparent that apart from holding in the Orient, we must devote the greater part of our energy to the key theater of the whole war, and that is the Russo-German battleground. Hitler is getting set for the greatest effort he has yet made. He is sowing dragon's teeth with both hands, and vast armies are springing up. The Muscovites tell us that already he is flinging fresh equipment—including warplanes and tanks made in the past few weeks—into the lines in an effort to improve his position for the coming drive.

I have been asked frequently of late whether it looks as though the Reds can hold the German war machine. The answer is that they probably can do the holding if we can furnish enough warplanes and tanks and other badly needed equipment. And if Hitler can be held through the summer, his goose is cooked.

Presumably this crisis is what has taken Chief of Staff Marshall to London. There is not a moment to lose in rushing equipment to the European theater. It may even be that we shall be called on to aid in the opening of a new front in Western Europe. In any event, this life-or-death affair with Hitler must be settled before we can stage any major offensive in the Orient.

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CAIRO-ADD ALI-MAHER. ~~~ HEARD.

IT WAS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT FIFTH COLUMNISTS HAD SENT PLANS FOR THE DEFENSE OF EGYPT TO ITALY BY WAY OF NEUTRAL LEGATIONS IN CAIRO. THESE PLANS WERE CAPTURED ON THE PERSON OF AN ITALIAN GENERAL DURING GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL'S FIRST PUSH INTO LIBYA IN THE LATE FALL OF 1940.

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ALI MAHER, WHO WAS SEIZED JUST AFTER HE HAD LEFT A STORMY SESSION OF THE SGYPTIAN SENATE, IS NOW HELD IN CAIRO, BUT IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER HE HAS BEEN JAILED OR WHEN HE WILL BE TRIED.

MELBOURNE-ADD NURSES-~~~ STORIES.

OLGA BANDEROFF, FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE NURSING SERVICE AT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, CLEVELAND, IS SECOND IN COMMAND. SHE SAID SOMENOF THE NURSES HAD ONLY 48 HOURS WARNING AND DIDN'T KNOW WHERE THEY WERE GOING.

"BUT THAT DIDN'T MATTER," SHE ADDED. "WE ALL ENLISTED FOR SERVICE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD."

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THE GREATEST WORRY OF THE GIRLS IS CLOTHING. THEY DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO GET UNIFORMS BEFORE LEAVING. THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THEY EXPECTED TO HAVE OUTFITS COMPLETED BY TOMORROW. A MINIMUM OF FACIAL MAKEUP IS THE RULE AMONG THE NURSES. THEY HAVE ENLISTED "FOR THE DURATION AND SIX MONTHS AFTER."

THE GIRLS WERE ASSEMBLED AT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS FOR THEIR PRESS CONFERENCE AND THEY DREW THE LARGEST CROWD OF CORRESPONDENTS SINCE THE CONFERENCE HELD BY GENERAL MACARTHUR HIMSELF.

ADD-U.S. ARMY HDQTRS IN AUSTRALIA-HAVELAND'S JOKES-~~~ SPORTS

AT ONE TYPICAL CAMP THE AMERICANS FOUND LITTLE TO DISPLEASE THEM.

"OUR TENTS ARE WARMER AND BETTER THAN THE HUTS IN OTHER PLACES," SAID PRIVATE HARVEY CUCHS OF CICERO, ILL.

THE MEN ARE MUCH INTERESTED IN FOOTBALL GAMES WITH THE AUSSIES WHICH ARE BEING ARRANGED BY LIEUT.CLARENCE CASTER, OF SPOKANE, WASH., PRIVATE JAMES MCCONNAUGHEY OF MT.PLEASANT, IA., SERGEANT PAT BRODY AND PRIVATE WALLACE CALKINS, BOTH OF SEATTLE.

WRESTLING MATCHES ARE PROPOSED BY JOE LYNAM REDMOND, OREGON 1940 PACIFIC JUNIOR HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION, AND LOUIS DECOUTEAU, OF FORT MISSOULA, GOLDEN GLOVES 135 POUND CHAMPION.

BUSILY ARRANGING THEATER ENTERTAINMENT ARE PRIVATE RICHARD DAVIS, OF HOLLYWOOD, FORMER ORSON WELLES ASSOCIATE, AND PRIVATE BOB WAGNER, KNOWN PROFESSIONALLY AS TED CUMMINGS, WHO WORKED IN "HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY."

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PROSPECTIVE TALENT INCLUDED THREE BRIDEGROOMS, SERGEANT ROBERT DAVENPORT, OF SEATTLE, MARRIED ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, SERGEANT FREEMAN MURRAY OF BEND, ORE., MARRIED IN DECEMBER, TWO DAYS BEFORE WAR BROKE OUT IN THE PACIFIC, AND CORPORAL HAROLD DYE OF CUTBANK, MONT., MARRIED FEB. 17.

SAID DYE: "MY WIFE WAS WITH ME 22 DAYS. IT RUNS IN THE FAMILY. HER MOTHER MARRIED A SERGEANT TEN DAYS BEFORE HE WAS CALLED UP IN THE LAST WAR."

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OTHERS ENCOUNTERED IN CAMP INCLUDED PRIVATE ROBERT ATCHISON, OF SIDNEY, MONT., MOST EAGER TO VISIT SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AND CORPORAL NELSON STORY, OF BOZEMAN, MONT., A NEPHEW OF MAJ.GEN.WALTER STORY, FORMER COMMANDER AT CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO.

KUIBYSHEV--[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN X X COMMUNIQUE SAID.

RED STAR SAID THE FIGHTING WAS INCREASING DAILY IN VIOLENCE AND THAT THE GERMANS WERE LOSING THOUSANDS OF MEN TRYING TO SAVE ENCIRCLED GARRISONS. THE GERMANS LAUNCHED COUNTER-ATTACKS IN SEVERAL SECTORS TRYING TO LINK UP DEFENSE POINTS, CUT OFF BY RUSSIAN UNITS.

FEARING THAT AIR FIELDS WILL BECOME A MASS OF SLUSH, THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS INCREASED ITS TRANSPORT PLANE OPERATIONS AND THE RED

ARMY IS CONTINUING TO SHOOT THEM DOWN, RED STAR SAID. THE PAPER SAII THAT ON THE KALININ FRONT, RUSSIAN TROOPS FIGHTING NIGHT AND DAY CAPTURED A GERMAN "STRONGHOLD."

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GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS FROM THREE DIRECTIONS WERE REPORTED FROM THE BRYANSK FRONT.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE DAILY SKETCH, COMMENTING EDITORIALLY ON THE VISIT HERE ON GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, SAID TODAY "THERE ARE MANY SIGNS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS THAT OUR PLANS HAVE GONE BEYOND THE PRODUCTION STAGE."

"THE CONTEMPLATED STROKE MAY, FOR ALL WE KNOW, BE OF AN UNEXPECTED CHARACTER AND AT AN UNEXPECTED PLACE," THE NEWSPAPER ADDED. "THERE IS PLENTY OF ROOM FOR STRIKING AT NAZI-OCCUPIED EUROPE.

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, U. S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, CALLED ON GOVERNMENT OFFICES TODAY, CONTINUING THE CONFIDENTIAL CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH WAR LEADERS WHICH STARTED YESTERDAY WHEN HE TALKED WITH GEN. SIR ALAN FRANCIS BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL

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ALTHOUGH HE BID NOT VISIT THE WAR OFFICE, IT WAS LIKELY THAT GENERAL MARSHALL WAS IN TOUCH WITH THE WAR CABINET AND HAD BEEN ACQUAINTED WITH THE NEWS OF THE GRAVE BLOWS STRUCK AT THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

THOSE LOSSES WILL AFFECT THE ALLIED POSITION IN THE BURMA BATTLE WHERE AMERICAN GENERAL JOSEPH W. STILWELL IS COMMANDING CHINESE TROOPS.

LONDON, APRIL 10-(AP)-LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN SAID TODAY THAT EXTENSIVE WARTIME CONTROLS WOULD HAVE TO BE CONTINUED FOR SOME TIME AFTER THE WAR, AND THAT THE PROBLEMS OF DEMOBILIZATION AND INDUSTRIAL DISLOCATION PRESENT "TREMENDOUS ANXIETIES."

"TO PREVENT A SITUATION DEVELOPING WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO ANOTHER WAR, HE SAID IN AN ADDRESS, "THERE WILL HAVE TO BE GREAT NATIONAL DISCIPLINE, AS KEEN AND EFFICIENT IMPOSED AT THE END OF THE WAR AS DURING THE HOSTILITIES, UNTIL A PERIOD OF RESETTLEMENT HAS BEEN WORKED OUT.

"WE CANNOT LEAVE IT AGAIN TO THE KIND OF LIBERTY WHICH DEVELOPS IN LICENSE, SPECULATION AND AN ORGY OF WASTE."

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OTTAWA, APRIL 10-(AP)-A 40-MILE PER HOUR SPEED LIMIT WILL BE ENFORCED THROUGHOUT CANADA BEGINNING MAY 1, IT WAS LEARNED IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS TONIGHT.

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(Editors' note: S.A. Lozovsky, one-time blacksmith who is Russia's official spokesman, is holding press conferences again after an unexplained lapse of three months. Whatever the reason for the period of silence, it apparently has not hurt his gift of phrase-making, as evidenced by Friday's Kuibyshev dispatches.

Here is how Lozovsky and his conferences appear to Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press Correspondent, who is somewhat of a connoisseur of press conferences, having served previously in both Washington and London)

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BY EDDY GILMORE

Kuibyshev, Russia, (Correspondence of the Associated Press)--A striking feature of Kuibyshev press conferences is the similarity to conferences in London and Washington. S.A. Lozovsky, Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, usually holds his conferences on Tuesday and Friday, like President Roosevelt, And yet, there is a certain marked difference.

As at the White House or the British Ministry of Information, the correspondents first must be passed upon by guards. This is done efficiently and courteously, and the correspondents enter a big, well-heated room to wait for the announcement that the Vice-Commissar will see them.

In London, the room was big and drafty; In Washington it was smaller and more crowded.

Lozovsky being ready, the correspondents sit at a long desk in front of him. He sits at a white oak desk of his own, with a pretty blonde interpreter beside him.

Although he is an accomplished linguist, with a fine command of English, French and German, this gray-bearded spokesman answers questions only in Russian.

Lounging comfortably in a high-backed chair, Lozovsky flicks his beard with his big but expressive hands, runs his fingers through his hair--which is dark for his 64 years--and announces, in Russian, that he is ready for questions.

Confronted with inquiries of a sort to make many a government spokesman flinch or fume, he listens with about the same expression he'd have if you asked him what he'd eaten for breakfast.

He may rub his eyes a moment; they look tired, but can twinkle on occasion. Then he answers --always in Russian.

The busy blonde interpreter writes out the answer in English. APR 11 1942

It's seldom yes or no; it usually is a carefully-phrased but nonetheless interesting and idiomatic.

He is always kind, polite and intelligent, so he definitely tries to help give out the news. He is clever, too, and he knows the uses of his own wry humor.

If the question is a tough one, he still manages to answer it in the way he wants to and keep everybody happy.

(Friday, for example, when asked pointedly abou the American supplies arriving in Russia, Lozovsky replied they included "all sorts of things for war, but precisely in what quantities is a secret." But he sold his tory with a declaration that the German Army in Russia would be liquidated this year with the help of the American supplies and that everything the Russians could get was "used to convert the Germany army into corpses.")

(Noting that the Germans had quit reporting on their casualties, he remarked Friday, "I suggest that they create a new category--the slightly killed.")

(Asked if his prediction of liquidating the Germany army might be based on establishment of a second European front, he mildly replied that a press conference was not the place in which he could discuss a second front, but he called to the attention of correspondents that the Germans had quit taling about a spring offensive and were talking about one in the summer.

(Asked about the visit to Berlin by King Boris of Bulgaria, Lozovsky said the Germans were merely looking for new cannon fodder.

(He managed to give Turkey a deft warning when a question was raised about German rumors that Russia had designs on Iran and Iraq.

(These lies are spread to conceal aggressive plans toward Iran's neighbors," he asserted)

Lozovsky is a man who knows his job. APR 11 1942

He was little known outside Russia before the war, but he long has been popular in Russian literary circles and held a position in the State Publishing House before he was named to the foreign commissariat in May 1939. Before the Russian revolution he lived for some time in France as an exile.

Lozovsky manages to do a lot of things, such as answer his telephone and straighten out censorship problems, even while his press conferences are going on.

But he doesn't hurry the reporters. When the questions are over, he asks twice if there are any more, then bids everyone goodbye.

As you amble out, you ask yourself, after all, is there any big difference between a press conference in Kuibyshev and in Washington? Yes, there is one.

If Lozovsky is busy when the correspondents arrive at the appointed time, you just wait; if Roosevelt is busy, you wait too, but if you have to wait very long someone is likely to kick on the president's door.

Nobody kicks on Lozovsky's door--or Brendan Bracken's in London either. Yes, they both keep you waiting longer than Roosevelt does.

--

30.24.15899

30.24-15899

London, Saturday, April 11-(AP)-A 19-year-old Norwegian girl, searching for her missing soldier lover believed to be in England, was aboard one of the Norwegian ships which last week dashed through a German gauntlet of bombs and shells to reach Britain from Goteberg, Sweden.

APR 11 1942

Escaping from Norway to Sweden by night on skis, the girl made the perilous journey across the North Sea, and today inserted an advertisement in London newspapers.

Did her missing lover recall the sunny day in Oslo, she asked, when he wrote "Jeg Elsker Dig (I love you)" in the dust on the side of a bus?

--

London, April 10-(AP)-Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff now on a missi n to London, has declined to make any statement in connection with the situation on Bataan Peninsula.

London, April 10-(AP)-The Vichy radio said tonight that a French schooner had been machinegunned by a British plane and that another French vessel had been torpedoed off La Rochelle.

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APR 11 1942

Bern, April 10-(AP)-The Rome radio station reported Italian casualties on all fronts for March at 1,132 killed, 2,753 wounded and 12,278 missing in a broadcast tod y. The list included losses not reported previously which apparently accounts for 16,495 Italian soldiers reported as missing in Northern Africa.

Other losses in North Africa were 174 dead and 138 wounded. In Russia, 439 were reported killed, 2,093 wounded and 196 missing. In the Balkans (Yugoslavia & Greece), 353 were killed, 358 wounded and 130 reported missing. The Italian Navy listed 37 dead, 121 wounded and 279 reported missing, and the Air Force, 29 dead, 43 wounded and 184 missing.

Colombo, Ceylon, April 10-(AP)-Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka, Home Minister and Leader of the State Council, declared in a broadcast tonight "the Japanese have brought war to this island of ours which has been enjoying peace for a century. We should not take it lying down."

He urged workers in essential services to stick to their jobs, assuring them the government would make arrangements for their security and the well-being of their families.

APR 11 1942

Ottawa, April 10-(AP)-Prime Minister W.L. Mackenzie King announced today that the Canadian government has approved two arrangements with the United States for the more effective utilization of joint agricultural resources.

One arrangement provides for increasing the production of oil-bearing crops in the United States, and of oats, barley and flax in Canada "to meet the war-time needs of both countries."

The other provides for facilitating the seasonal movement of farm labor and machinery across the international boundary.

Increased Canadian production of oats and barley will provide more feed supplies in Canada and allow more soy bean acreage, that otherwsie would be devoted to these cereals, in the United States, it was explained.

Facilitating the movement of labor and machines across the border will lessen seasonal shortages, it was said. Neither arrangement changes existing tariff structures. #

MIAMI, FLA., APRIL 10-(AP)-NICHOLAS SCHENCK, PRESIDENT OF THE FILM COMPANY WHICH EMPLOYED LEW AYRES, SAID TODAY THE ACTOR IS "WASHED UP WITH METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER" AS A RESULT OF HIS REFUSAL TO BEAR ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APR 11 1942

SCHENCK SAID THAT IN THE DAYS BEFORE AYRES LEFT FOR A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' CAMP HE PLEADED WITH THE ACTOR "FOR HOURS AT A TIME" TO ABANDON HIS VIEWS AGAINST WAR.

APR 11 1942

"UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES," SAID SCHENCK, I WISH TO BE PUT IN THE POSITION OF DEFENDING CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS WHO CANNOT FIND IT IN THEIR HEARTS TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

"I SYMPATHIZE WITH THE MAN, BUT NOT WITH HIS VIEWS. IT'S SOME SORT OF PHOBIA WITH HIM--THIS NOT WANTING TO TAKE LIFE."

SCHENCK SAID AYRES' AVERSION TO KILLING WAS SO STRONG THAT FOR YEARS HE DID NOT EAT MEAT OR FISH.

"AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED, I AM NO PARTY AT INTEREST ONE WAY OR THE OTHER, AS LEW AYRES IS WASHED UP WITH US--SINCE HE'S WASHED HIMSELF UP WITH THE PUBLIC." HE ASSERTED.

APR 11 1942

DAUPHIN, MANITOBA, APRIL 10-(AP)-SERGEANT D.D.DEAN OF TACOMA, WASH., ATTACHED TO A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TRAINING SCHOOL HERE, WAS KILLED YESTERDAY IN THE CRASH OF A PLANE HE WAS PILOTING. AN OVERSEAS AIRMAN WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN ALSO DIED IN THE CRASH.

30.24.15-901

30.24-15901

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 11)

LONDON REPORTS

MORE ~~GOVERNMENT~~
CONTROLS SEEN
FOR RETAILERS

APR 11 1942

MAY CUT NUMBER OF SHOPS

HOUSEWIVES MAY
GET PART TIME
WAR JOBS SOON

APR 11 1942

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE)-NEW YORK, APRIL 10-(WIDE WORLD)-RETAIL MERCHANTS HAD A NEW WAR PROBLEM CONFRONTING THEM TODAY--THE PROPOSAL TO "TELESCOPE" ENGLAND'S 750,000 RETAIL SHOPS INTO ABOUT ONE-THIRD THAT MANY.

THE RELEASED EMPLOYES, PROPONENTS OF THE PLAN FEEL, COULD BE ABSORBED QUICKLY INTO THE WAR EFFORT.

THE BIG SNAG WAS JUST COMPENSATION TO THE OWNERS AND OPERATORS FOR THE LOSS OF BUSINESS.

WAR WORK ALSO WILL ABSORB HOUSEWIVES, AT LEAST FOR PART TIME JOBS. THE LABOR MINISTRY'S LONDON MOBILE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE HAS BEEN SUCH A SUCCESS THAT THE PLAN IS TO BE EXTENDED.

IN ONE MORNING, HUNDREDS OF WOMEN SIGNED UP AT FACTORIES TO GET 20 CENTS AN HOUR FOR ABOUT 25 HOURS WORK A WEEK, EITHER IN MORNINGS OR AFTERNOONS. A LARGE NUMBER OF THE VOLUNTEERS WERE WOMEN IN THEIR LATE FORTIES OR FIFTIES WHO WERE MUNITIONS WORKERS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

OUT OF MILLIONS OF WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED FOR NATIONAL SERVICE, IT WAS REPORTED, ONLY 22 DECLARED THEMSELVES CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

-DASH-

SEASONAL WORKERS CONFERENCES HAVE CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT TO COMPEL--NOT JUST ASK--INDUSTRIES TO LINE UP WITH THE WAR EFFORT.

FARM WORKERS, WHO HAVE BEEN TURNING IN SEVEN-DAY WEEKS IN AN EFFORT TO CATCH UP WITH THE WORST WINTER FOR GENERATIONS, NOW ARE DEMANDING A 60-HOUR WEEK WITH CORRESPONDING ADJUSTMENTS IN WAGES.

PRACTICALLY EVERY FOREIGN NATIONAL IN BRITAIN NOW IS DOING A FULL-TIME JOB. THEY FIRST PASSED RIGOROUS TESTS OF THE SECURITY COMMITTEE. MOST OF THEM ARE IN THE TEXTILES, CLOTHING, ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES.

-DASH-

THE FORTHCOMING BUWGET'S BILLIONS WILL BE OF INTEREST TO THE MAN ON THE STREET ONLY IF TOBACCO, BEER AND THE LIKE ARE AFFECTED. HE FEELS THE AVERAGE INCOME ALREADY HAS BEEN SKIMMED THE LIMIT.

STOCK MARKETS WERE APATHETIC DURING THE WEEK. APPARENTLY PURSES WILL STAY CLOSED UNTIL AN INDIAN SOLUTION IS REACHED AND BUDGET SECRETS DISCLOSED. OBSERVERS SAID.

THE EXCHEQUER RETURNS FOR THE FIRST DAYS OF THE NEW FINANCIAL TOTALED $116,148,000 AGAINST EXPENDITURES OF $310,4[illegible]8,000, OF WHICH SUPPLIES ACCOUNTED FOR $248,000,000.

OTHER FINANCIAL NEWS INCLUDED THE COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY'S REPORT THAT 1941 TURNOVER WAS $577,200,000, AN INCREASE OF $6,854,000 FROM THE 1940 FIGURE. THE SOCIETY'S PRODUCTIVE WORKS TURNED OUT $188,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS, AN INCREASE OF 4.5 PER CENT FROM THE YEAR BEFORE.

THE IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, A $380,000,000 GROUP, FORMED A PHARMACEUTICAL SUBSIDIARY TO HANDLE THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS PREVIOUSLY OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM ABROAD.

APR 11 1942

-DASH-

ENGLAND LOST TONS OF FRESH VEGETABLES DURING THE EASTER HOLIDAYS. THE RAILWAYS BLAMED THE MARKETS FOR NOT ACCEPTING DELIVERIES. THE MARKETS CLAIMED THEY WERE OPEN "FOR ANYTHING."

BUT THE VEGETABLES REPORTEDLY STAYED IN STORE YARDS AND ROTTED. MARKET REPORTS SAID THERE WAS A "GLUT." BUT THE SITUATION ONLY INCREASED PUBLIC DEMANDS FOR FULL GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF ALL FOOD.

-DASH-

THE HEALTH MINISTRY HAS ORGANIZED A DRIVE FOR MEDICINAL HERBS. DANDELION ROOTS FOR TONICS ARE WORTH ABOUT 22 CENTS A POUND, LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY FLOWERS FOR TONIC ABOUT $1.50 A POUND, MEADOW SWEET FOR ASTRINGENT 10 CENTS A POUND AND RED ROSE PETALS FOR ASTRINGENT AND TONIC $1 A POUND....FIXED PRICES FOR CHINA ARE EXPECTED TO BE THE NEXT MOVE TO HELP HOUSEWIVES, FACED WITH A NEARLY INSOLUBLE PROBLEM IN REPLACING BROKEN CROCKERY. MANUFACTURERS ARE BEING ASKED TO MAKE THEIR OWN SCHEMES FOR TURNING OUT WHAT THE PUBLIC NEEDS, WITH AN "OR ELSE" COMPULSION CLAUSE....A COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, COMMENTING ON MANPOWER, SAID THE MAIN NEED WAS "BETTER USE OF AVAILABLE FORCES RATHER THAN A MERE INCREASE IN THEIR VOLUME."

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 11).

RED CROSS FEXKDHM

RAGGED SYRIAN

APR 11 1942

TRIBESMEN (450)

(ADVANCE LATAKIA, SYRIA, APRIL 10-(WIDE WORLD)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IS DISTRIBUTING FLOUR, BEANS AND POWDERED SOUP TO A HUNDRED THOUSAND RAGGED, HALF-STARVED MOUNTAIN TRIBESMEN OF THE ALOUITE DISTRICT IN NORTHWEST SYRIA.

THE HARDEST WINTER IN 20 YEARS MADE ROADS AND TRAILS THERE

IMPASSABLE FOR MONTHS, ISOLATING THESE PEOPLE. THEY GROW A LITTLE WHEAT, BUT DEPEND ON THE SCANT REVENUE FROM THEIR FLOCKS TO BUY FLOUR.

WHEN THE SNOWS MELTED, THEY CAME DOWN TO THE VILLAGES--TO FIND FLOUR SCARCE AND PRICES SO HIGH THEIR MEAGER FUNDS WOULD BUY ONLY A FEW MOUTHFULS OF BREAD WHEN IT COULD BE OBTAINED.

APR 11 1942

LOCAL LEADERS DECLARE THAT SYRIA'S WHEAT SHORTAGE IS DUE ALMOST ENTIRELY TO HOARDING AND SPECULATION.

IN THE LAST WAR MORE THAN 25,000 PERSONS STARVED TO DEATH IN THIS COUNTRY, BUT WHEN THE BRITISH ENTERED UNDER GENERAL ALLENBY THEY FOUND HOARDED STOCKS WHICH WOULD HAVE FED THE ENTIRE POPULATION.

THIS WAS HAS BROUGHT NOTHING AS BAD AS THAT--NO ONE HAS YET STARVED TO DEATH IN SYRIA--BUT PROFITEERS STILL SEEM TO EXIST.

FLOUR NOW IS SELLING ON THE BOOTLEG MARKET AS HIGH AS TEN TIMES ITS NORMAL PRICE.

THE BRITISH RECENTLY IMPORTED 60,000 TONS OF WHEAT AND SOLD IT AT THE MARKET PRICE IN THE BELIEF THIS WOULD RESTORE NORMAL CONDITIONS. SOLD IN TEN-TON LOTS, SOME OF IT APPARENTLY WENT TO SPECULATORS' HOARDS.

APR 11 1942

A NEW DECREE COMPELS A REPORT OF STOCKS, IMPOSING SEVERE PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO DO SO. HOWEVER, IT IS DIFFICULT TO ENFORCE LAWS IN A COUNTRY WHERE AUTHORITY IS DIVIDED AMONG THREE ELEMENTS--THE BRITISH, THE FREE FRENCH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

ESTIMATED BRITISH IMPORTS PLUS THIS YEAR'S CROP ASSURE ENOUGH WHEAT FOR THE COUNTRY FOR A WHOLE YEAR, BUT THE PROBLEM IS TO GET IT AWAY FROM THE HOARDERS.

HOWEVER, SYRIA IS EXPERIENCING SUCH A WAR BOOM THAT EARNINGS IN MANY REGIONS HAVE MOUNTED WITH THE PRICES. ONLY REGIONS LIKE ALOUITE HAVE REPORTED REAL SUFFERING, AND THE AREA WHICH THE RED CROSS ENTERED IS THE ONLY ONE WHERE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN FOUND HUNGRY.

THE FOOD DISTRIBUTED BY THE RED CROSS ORIGINALLY WAS INTENDED FOR GREECE BUT ARRIVED AFTER GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THAT COUNTRY. THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS DECLINED TO LET IT GO THERE, FOR FEAR THE GERMANS WOULD GET IT, BUT ARRANGEMENTS RECENTLY WERE MADE TO PERMIT OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES TO REACH GREECE, WHERE DISTRESS IS MUCH WORSE THAN HERE.

APR 11 1942

FOOD WAS CARRIED TO THE ALOUITE REGION BY BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH ARMY TRUCKS. AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE AMBULANCES WERE THE ONLY VEHICLES ABLE TO GET OVER SOME MOUNTAIN ROADS. SEVERAL TRUCKLOADS WERE SEIZED BY BANDITS.

AS TRUCKS REACH THE MOUNTAIN HAMLETS, HUNGRY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN DESCEND ON THEM, MILLING, PUSHING, FIGHTING AND YELLING TO GET THEIR BAGS OF FLOUR. LOCAL SHEIKS FREQUENTLY HAVE BEEN CALLED ON TO QUELL DISTURBANCES--THEIR HENCHMEN PROMPTLY STRONG ARMING THE MOBS INTO ORDERLY LINES.

APR 11 1942

RED CROSS RELIEF SUPPLIES REACHING HERE INCLUDE A LARGE QUANTITY OF NEW AND WORN CLOTHING DONATED IN THE UNITED STATES--SUITS, COATS, FURS, GOWNS, SILK UNDERWEAR AND LAYETTES OF GOOD QUALITY.

B.D. MACDONALD, IN CHARGE OF THE RED CROSS HERE, DECIDED IT WOULD BE GROTESQUE TO DRESS THE TRIBESMEN IN SUCH CLOTHING, SO IT IS BEING DISTRIBUTED INSTEAD TO WHITE COLLAR WORKERS HERE WHOSE WAGES HAVEN'T KEPT PACE WITH SKYROCKETING PRICES.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 11--SENT APR 8)

30.24-15903

30.24-15903

India Parleys Halted, Cripps Going Home

CEBU FORCES BATTLE

12,000 JAPS

Enemy Suffers Heavy Loss In Landing

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 11—Japanese hammered at beleagured Corregidor fortress from the air today while striving for a quick occupation of Cebu, the Philippines second largest city.

An invasion force estimated at 12,000 started landing yesterday on the island of Cebu on which the city is situated, the War Department reported, but met with stubborn resistance from a small American-Filipino defending force and suffered heavy casualties.

Although supported by fire from warships and dive bombers and by tanks, the invaders at no point were able to advance more than a few miles.

Army's Fate Shrouded

Reporting that communications between Corregidor and Bataan Peninsula remained severed, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright failed to shed further light on the fate of his army of nearly 37,000, which was crushed on the peninsula.

The War Department's first communique in twenty-four hours thus left unanswered whether the troops who remained had surrendered.

However, considering their plight and also in view of President Roosevelt's authorization to Wainwright to act as he saw fit in the circumstances, some credence was placed in reports of a formal surrender on Bataan.

The army's communique said that Corregidor, General Wainwright's headquarters, and near-by Fort Hughes were subjected in the past twenty-four hours both to intensive air attack and to intermittent artillery cross-fire from enemy guns on the peninsula and from siege batteries on the south shore of Manila Bay. Casualties were declared to be few, however, and the damage inflicted slight.

Dive-Bombers Used

The communique, Number 185, based on reports received up to 9.30 A. M.

APR 12 1942

"1. Philippine theater:

"Despite fierce resistance by the small American and Philippine force, the enemy was able to effect a landing on the island of Cebu on April 10. The Japanese force now debarking on that island is estimated at 12,000. The landing is being supported by dive-bombers and a heavy fire from hostile naval vessels. Tank units have been landed by the Japanese.

"The defenders continue to resist stubbornly and the invaders have been unable to advance inland more than a few miles at any point. Enemy casualties have been heavy.

Forts Attacked Heavily

"Corregidor and Fort Hughes, in Manila Bay, were subjected to intensive air attacks during the past twenty-four hours. However, our casualties were few and the damage inflicted was slight.

"Our fortified islands were under intermittent fire from enemy artillery in Bataan and on the south shore of the bay.

"There is no communication between our troops in Bataan and those in Corregidor.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Corregidor Fights On

American soldiers and sailors on Corregidor kept up the fight today, charged with exacting the highest possible toll from the Japanese invaders.

The garrison consisted of survivors of the 3,500 Bataan sailors and marines General Wainwright ordered to the island stronghold in the closing hours of the peninsula fight and the American and Filipino soldiers who had manned its guns for weeks.

JAPS ON CEBU DECLARED HELD NEAR COAST

APR 12 1942

Six Landings On Philippine Island Are Admitted By Army

Forts In Manila Bay Blasted By Planes And Shore Guns

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 11 — Japanese forces have made at least six landings on the Philippine Island of Cebu, but a small band of Americans and Filipinos has been holding them close to the coast and inflicting heavy casualties upon the invader.

An army communique made this announcement late today, and reported also that big guns of Corregidor were engaged during the day in a duel with enemy artillery on the south shore of Manila Bay. Corregidor and the other island forts of Manila Bay were repeatedly bombed from the air.

The army's late day communique said fighting continued on Cebu, although the Japs had established beachheads at Cebu city, Argao, Pinamungajan, Naga and Talisay. Thus far, it added, "little progress inland has been made," and "Japanese losses are reported to be mounting."

Supplements Earlier Report

The announcement supplemented an earlier communique which told of heavy Japanese casualties at Cebu, and of savage attacks on the Manila Bay fortresses yesterday, with part of the enemy's artillery fire coming from Bataan Peninsula where the Japanese were finally victorious on Thursday.

The communique gave no further word on the fate of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's overwhelmed army on Bataan peninsula.

Cebu is a narrow, mountainous island well to the south of Manila, 130 miles long and nowhere more than 20 wide. The city of Cebu, with a population of 143,000, is second in size only to Manila among the towns of the Philippines. It has been an important trade center.

Sets Force At 12,000

The earlier communique said:

"Despite fierce resistance by the small American and Philippine force, the enemy was able to effect a landing on the island of Cebu on April 10. The Japanese force now debarking on that island is estimated at 12,000. The landing is being supported by dive bombers and a heavy fire from hostile naval vessels. Tank units have been landed by the Japanese."

Tokyo broadcasts reported violent street fighting in the city and said it was "shrouded in smoke" as Americans and Filipinos endeavored to apply a scorched earth policy by firing "vessels in the bay, oil tanks and other establishments."

The Tokyo radio also broadcast a report that two days ago Maj. Gen. Edward P. King, commanding American-Filipino forces on Bataan, and a group of his officers appeared at Limay under a flag of truce and handed a written surrender to a Japanese commander. The latter was said to have "refrained from giving a definite answer." General King, 57, is a native of Atlanta.

No such word had been received here, but military quarters regarded it as not improbable that there had been a formal surrender on Bataan.

Japanese Lost Chance to Take Bataan Sooner

Clark Lee Relates Story of Battle and Foe's Waste of Thousands of Lives

APR 12 1942

By Clark Lee

MELBOURNE, April 11 (AP). — Japanese officers spent the lives of their troops prodigally to break the defense of Bataan by sending them down open roads under artillery fire. Recklessness and caution were oddly combined in the campaign. Thousands were killed by shell bursts from defense guns and hundreds of other Japanese piled into American barbed wire and died under machine-gun fire.

The Japanese might have avoided the entire costly operation if they had pressed their attacks late in December at the right time. They might have smashed the American-Filipino forces before they ever reached the mountainous peninsula. Early in the invasion they could have landed on Bataan, then virtually unmanned, behind General Douglas MacArthur's forces and blocked the approaches. Instead, they moved cautiously and lost the opportunity.

Not Enough Equipment

Equipment available to the defenders proved its worth, but there was not enough of it. The Army seemed to have only one or two pieces of the United States' most modern equipment—one radio direction finder, one fully equipped anti-aircraft battery, one squadron of torpedo boats, one group of mounted 75's.

The movement to Bataan was so well screened that the Japanese apparently failed to detect it. Otherwise, their spies and agents had proved an important factor in aiding the enemy attacks on Luzon. Beams from concealed radio sets had guided Japanese planes to the Cavite naval base and Clark Field.

Numerous Japanese agents were detected and shot during the early days of the war. One was an attractive half-Japanese girl employed at Cavite, who was caught red-handed.

The movement toward Bataan really began Dec. 12, soon after the Japanese landed at Antimonan and Mauban, in southeastern Luzon. Our forces there, small and inexperienced, withdrew under orders.

Many defense units were cut off, whereupon the officers disbanded the Filipino troops and buried their rifles. The officers continued the trek toward Manila, destroying bridges behind them.

Enemy Advances Quickly

The withdrawal from the north began Dec. 21, the day the Japanese landed on the eastern shore of Lingayen Gulf. The enemy advanced quickly despite terrific losses and threatened to turn General MacArthur's left flank.

Some American units were trapped on the mountain road leading to Baguio, the summer capital. Part of these succeeded later in rejoining their units. Others took to the mountains, where they have been fighting in guerrilla style ever since.

The foe's main forces, including tanks, were diverted by the 26th Filipino Scout Cavalry. The 26th fought the Japanese stubbornly for five days, gradually withdrawing to the south and east.

This brilliant delaying action gave Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, then second in command (and a major general), time to draw his army back from Lingayen Gulf toward Bataan with nearly all its guns and supplies.

What couldn't be carried was destroyed. On Christmas morning, 100,000 gallons of aviation gasoline and all ground supplies at Clark Field were set ablaze. Navy men set fire to the undefended Cavite naval station. Fort Wynn, guarding Subic Bay, was destroyed, as well as the Olangapoo naval station.

Military installations around Manila were dynamited and set afire. Japanese planes, instead of attacking the American forces on the roads, concentrated on undefended Manila.

On Dec. 29 they made the first heavy raid on Corregidor.

By 3 a. m. New Year's morning the movement to Bataan was completed. The last blacked-out truck convoy from Manila, in bright moonlight, crossed the bridge south of San Fernando on the road to Thermos and General Wainwright's men blew up the bridge.

The Bataan troops moved into positions previously prepared a considerable distance down the peninsula. The first front line ran from Moron to Abucay, with secondary positions below Pilar, criss-crossing the trans-peninsula road.

Huge bulldozers cut two runways out of the rice fields behind Cacabean for the remnants of General MacArthur's air force—a handful of pursuit planes. Two hospitals were opened, one indoors at Limao and the other in the open air near little Baguio. Anti-aircraft guns were installed overlooking Corregidor and Manila Bay. The Navy, with its few remaining boats, including mine-tenders and three Yangtse River gunboats, established patrols in Manila Bay while Lieutenant John Bulkeley's torpedo-boat squadron of six craft worked offshore.

The first land attacks on Bataam began about Jan. 15. They were partly successful, both of General MacArthur's flanks being beaten back and Moron and Abucay lost. General MacArthur ordered counter-attacks and both positions were retaken and the line restored.

In the mean time the Japanese attacked the eastern slope of Mount Natib and drove a salient a half-mile square into General MacArthur's defenses. American infantry counter-attacked successfully and drove the Japanese from the salient but so many snipers had infiltrated that General MacArthur withdrew his forces about Jan. 26 to the second main line.

This was the first phase of the battle and, although General MacArthur withdrew, the Japanese were beaten and lacked the strength to push an offensive.

From mid-January until near the end of the month, our artillery kept up an almost constant night-long fire on enemy forces. Some artillery positions had been hacked out of the jungle on the western flank, but the terrain made widespread use of big guns impossible and, anyway, there weren't enough big guns.

After smashing Japanese frontal and flanking attacks at the end of January, there was a lull during which life on Bataan was calm.

In early February the Japanese attacked frontally near the left-center of the line, but were driven back. About the same time a new threat appeared with the installation of enemy artillery on the southern shores of Manila Bay, where they could pound Corregidor and other island forts. An attempt by the Japanese to assemble a fleet of small boats was smashed by Corregidor's guns.

At the time I left Bataan, the situation was stabilized and most of the Japanese pressure was off our front. However, it was obvious that, unless American reinforcements arrived, that the Japanese could crack Bataan any time they wished to pay the price, as they have done.

Japs Report Americans' Offer To Surrender

Tokyo—

New York, April 11—The Associated Press listening post today heard the Japanese radio report that Japanese bluejackets newly landed upon Cebu, a central island of the Philippines, now are engaged in violent street fighting with the defenders of Cebu. Domei news agency was quoted.

Cebu city, the capital, was reported by the Japanese as "shrouded in smoke as the enemy set fire to vessels in the bay, oil tanks and other establishments."

Japs Report "Surrender"

The Japanese news agency, according to the Tokyo radio, said it had received a description of the purported surrender of American forces from its correspondent with the Japanese forces at Limay, one of the occupied coastal towns.

The Domei story of the surrender said:

"An unpretentious, small open car displaying a white flag, speeding along a military highway early on the morning of April 9 in the direction of the Japanese lines in the vicinity of Limay signaled the surrender of beleaguered Filipino and American troops in Bataan within six days after the launching of the all-out Japanese offensive.

"Japanese soldiers who hailed the car to stop found an elderly American general, attended by six American soldiers, all with somewhat frightened looks.

"On being questioned, the American officer revealed that he had been dispatched by American headquarters to arrange for an interview between representatives of the Japanese and American forces in Bataan.

"The matter was immediately reported to headquarters of the Japanese forces and a meeting was arranged for 11 A. M. between the commander of an undisclosed Japanese unit and the American general in residence, in front of the Lamao Agricultural Research Station.

APR 12 1942

Identified As King

"On being introduced to the Japanese unit commander, the elderly American officer identified himself for the first time as Maj. Gen. E. P. King, commander of American forces in Bataan, and introduced his aide as Lieut. Col. E. P. William, chief of staff, who subsequently produced a written formal surrender.

"The Japanese commander, however, refrained from giving a definite answer to the American officers."

The Cebu landings were effected at the capital and Argao, 40 miles to the south on the east coast facing Bohol Strait, and at Barili, on the west coast, the Japanese said.

The Japanese radio said that frontline dispatches to Domei from Bataan reported that advance units of Japanese forces had planted their flag on the tip of the besieged peninsula.

Japanese bombing planes and warships combined in "devastating" attacks on American positions at Corregidor fortress at the same time that Japanese troops were moving southward along the eastern coast of Bataan, the Japanese claimed.

Flight Reported

Domei said the air and sea assault was an "all-out offensive to exterminate Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's beleaguered Filipino-American forces."

"It is learned that large numbers of boats filled with Filipino and American troops fleeing from Bataan, Corregidor and Caballo and unable to flee elsewhere, are facing annihilation," Domei reported.

Japanese Report Captures

TOKYO, April 11 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press in New York)—Domei reported tonight that Japanese naval units had overtaken and captured six United States ships in waters around the Philippines while land troops carried the Rising Sun banner to the southern tip of Bataan Peninsula and Japanese landing detachments battled for control of Cebu Island.

Three of the ships were described as transports. Domei said they were caught trying to leave Bataan Peninsula last Thursday. Near tiny Fortune Island, outside Manila Bay, Domei said, a high speed motor boat was captured. A motor torpedo boat was reported caught after a chase to the shores of Northern Luzon Island, and another was said to have been overtaken south of Cebu.

Domei said a seventh ship—which it identified as a swift motor boat—was damaged badly in a running fight south of Cebu.

It said Japanese bluejackets landed at Cebu City, capital of Cebu Island and second largest city in the Philippines, and were battling with defense forces in streets "shrouded with smoke as the enemy set fire to vessels in the bay, oil tanks and other installations."

The Japanese news agency reported that other landings on the islands had been made at Argao, on the east coast forty miles south of the capital, and at the west coast town of Barili.

Describing action on Bataan up to late last Thursday, Domei said, advancing Japanese troops "planted the Rising Sun flag within enemy defense lines around Mariveles, strategic city at the tip of the peninsula."

A Domei correspondent on Bataan reported that two American officers whom he identified as Major Gen. E. B. King [Major Gen. Edward P. King Jr.] and Colonel E. P. William, arranged a meeting Thursday with a Japanese commander and produced a formal written surrender of Bataan defense forces.

"The Japanese commander, however, refrained from giving a definite answer to the American officers," Domei's correspondent said.

[There was no word from Washington of a formal surrender of defense forces on Bataan.]

Domei said Corregidor was being battered fiercely by Japanese bombers and warships.

The Japanese news agency said it had received a description of the purported surrender of American forces from its correspondent with the Japanese forces at Limay, one of the occupied coastal towns. The Domei story of the surrender said:

"An unpretentious, small open car displaying a white flag, speeding along a military highway early on the morning of April 9 in the direction of the Japanese lines in the vicinity of Limay, signaled the surrender of beleaguered Filipino and American troops in Bataan within six days after the launching of the all-out Japanese offensive.

"Japanese soldiers who hailed the car to stop found an elderly American general, attended by six American soldiers, all with somewhat frightened looks. On being questioned, the American officer revealed that he had been dispatched by American headquarters to arrange for an interview between representatives of the Japanese and American forces in Bataan.

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"The matter was immediately reported to headquarters of the Japanese forces and a meeting was arranged for 11 A. M. between the commander of an undisclosed Japanese unit and the American general in residence, in front of the Lamao Agricultural Research Station.

"On being introduced to the Japanese unit commander the elderly American officer identified himself for the first time as Major Gen. E. B. King, commander of American forces in Bataan, and introduced his aide as Lieut. Col. E. P. William, Chief of Staff, who subsequently produced a written formal surrender.

"The Japanese commander, however, refrained from giving a definite answer to the American officers."

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FILIPINOS TO FIGHT ON, QUEZON DECLARES

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Says his People will Stand by Allies to Bitter End

Melbourne, April 11—(AP)—Declaring the loss of Bataan had not ended the war in the Philippines, President Manuel Quezon said today that "the Filipino people will stand by America and our allies to the bitter end."

Quezon, who arrived recently in Australia, said he was proud of the part the Filipino forces have taken in this epic battle."

"I am profoundly grateful to the whole army, which has thus vindicated the honor and right of the Filipino people to become an independent nation," Quezon added. "Their countrymen will consider every man who took part in this battle a national hero and will feel undying gratitude for the service they have rendered."

Quezon pointed out that Corregidor fortress, the Visaya Islands and Mindanao still are fighting the Japanese, and said:

"I am certain that all these places will be defended as long as there are means wherewith to defend them."

Secret Radio Cheers Corregidor Through the Roar of Bombs

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By DEAN SCHEDLER

CORREGIDOR FORTRESS (Delayed) April 9 (AP)—Amid the swish and roar of bombs and shells, tired, blood-stained Filipino-American forces heard the radio "Voice of Freedom" assuring them last night they had done far more than could be humanly expected in the epic siege of Bataan.

Men and nurses who had fought to the last and then run a two-mile gantlet of Japanese bombs and machine gun bullets and Manila bay sharks to get from Bataan to Corregidor island received the praise in varying fashion—some with tears, others with fixed stares, some without signs of emotion.

This "voice of freedom," which has been broadcasting encouragement to the defenders from some undisclosed place in the Philippines ever since the Japanese overran the Luzon island, delivered a stirring word salute even while the men of Corregidor still were fighting back at the invaders and wondering what had become of their 30-odd thousand comrades trapped on Bataan.

"Bataan has fallen," said the Voice of Freedom. "The Filipino and American troops on this war-ravaged, blood-stained peninsula have laid down their arms.

The World Will Long Remember

"With their heads bloody, but unbowed they have yielded to the superior force and numbers of the enemy.

"The world will long remember the epic struggle they put up . . . They have stood up uncomplaining under the gruelling fire of the enemy for more than three months.

"The adversary in the pride of his power and triumphs will credit our troops with nothing less than the courage and fortitude his own troops have shown in battle.

"Bataan has fallen—but the spirit that made it stand—a beacon to all liberty-loving peoples of the world—cannot fall."

Looking across the two-mile stretch of water toward Bataan, the men of Corregidor heard great explosions throughout the night and saw huge puffs of smoke and flame, indicating that the last of the defending forces were blowing up their own munition dumps, carrying out the scorched earth formula to cheat the enemy of military spoils.

We on Corregidor can only imagine the variety of hell these last men are going through. Bataan has been pounded incessantly by planes never opposed by anything but a fire. The exhausted Filipinos and Americans can only fight back with what they have and take what the Japs are giving.

Dash Across Channel

All night long I saw small boats creeping across the channel with the few soldiers and civilians able to make the perilous dash for the comparative safety of Corregidor.

Japanese planes bombed and machine-gunned their course actively, but that was nothing new to them. The main thing they were interested in was sleep.

Action has been so fast and parts of the situation so veiled in confusion that it is difficult to envision a full picture of what has happened in these last hours, but I hope some day to be able to pass on the story which has been written in blood to make a unique page in history.

Bombs on Hospital

One striking phase of it can be reported. Japanese planes unloaded a stick of bombs on the defenders' base hospital on Bataan. Granting Tokyo the benefit of the doubt, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright expressed the belief that the attack on the hospital was unintentional, since the area was well marked.

Bombs tore into some of the exposed wards, among wounded men and nearly exhausted nurses.

Throughout this ordeal Dr. Erwin R. Nelson of the Hospital Corps operated without a letup. Circumstances required that his hand be steady even when a bomb came screaming down near by during an amputation or the administering of a spinal anaesthetic.

A bomb came so close that Dr. Nelson ducked, just once—under the operating table. He asked his patient if he wanted to be put on the floor, but the half-anaesthetized man said he would take his chances on the table.

Two nurses, Rita G. Palmer of Hampton, N. H., and Rosemary Hogan of Chattanooga, Okla., were slightly injured and were brought to Corregidor. Dr. Nelson, who accompanied them, expressed amazement at the courage they had shown under fire.

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Before Bataan Fell

In a dispatch before Bataan fell Dean Schedler wrote: April 7—

CORREGIDOR FORTRESS (AP)—More bombs have been falling on Corregidor than any other place in the world, in proportion to area.

Sideroads of this small island fortress are a picture of no-man's land. Trees, stripped by explosions, seem to outline a cold winter sky. Shell craters are everywhere.

Yet, there is surprisingly little military damage. Deserted barracks and garages long since vacated have been shattered by 500-pound bombs and at other places incendiaries have started small fires, easily extinguished.

Japanese observation planes now skirt the outer edges of Corregidor, wary of murderous anti-aircraft fire. Occasionally a "zero" fighter unloads a bomb or two. The bigger craft—medium and heavy bombers—have deserted us to give the Bataan front lines and rear areas a working over, and to support attacks against the hand-fighting Filipino and American defenders.

General Cheers Men

During a lull in activity I made an inspection trip of Corregidor with Maj. Gen. George F. Moore of College Station, Tex., and his aide, Maj. Robert Brown of Erie, Pa. General Moore has gained the highest respect as a leader. Since the start of the raids he has been one of the first to tour the bombed areas, passing cheering word to men in gun positions and other vital jobs.

At one of the big gun positions men were busily at work, some doing washing, others building chairs. Battalion Comdr. Herman Hauck of Valley Falls, Kan., climbed down from atop a bombproof position to report that morale was high throughout his battery. The mess sergeant invited us to remain for dinner, offering as a special inducement a dash of raisins added to the rice for dessert.

Carabao for Dinner

Col. Chester Elmes of San Francisco, hard-working quartermaster for the harbor defense, deserves considerable credit for supplying men in remote positions. A veteran of the World War, he knows his job well.

Men busily working the trucks get carabao for dinner. This animal, a type of water buffalo, is tasty when well-cooked.

"All it needs is onions to taste like a real T-bone," Elmes said.

Returning to General Moore's headquarters we kept our eyes cocked for any sign of enemy planes, for some had appeared at this time yesterday.

Operation Continues As Japanese Bomb Bataan Hospital

'Nightmare' Scenes Related by Doctor Who Survived

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By DEAN SCHEDLER,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

CORREGIDOR FORTRESS, April 8 (delayed).—Shortly before 10 a.m. yesterday three heavy Japanese bombers unloaded big bombs on a base hospital at Bataan, scoring direct hits on exposed wards and wounding numerous soldiers, doctors and nurses.

Weary, grim Filipino and American soldiers, wounded in the bitter front-line fighting, were bombed out of their hospital beds.

Only recently Japanese planes dropped stick bombs on the hospital base, clearly marked by white sheets forming crosses. American protests drew an apology from the Japanese high command at Manila, which called it unintentional.

Operation Continues.

Edwin R. Nelson of Huntington, W. Va., who had been working night and day in the operating room treating wounded soldiers, was in the midst of an amputation. The patient was under a spinal anesthetic, and Nelson's aides were trying to comfort him with assurance that the bombers were a safe distance away.

A bomb struck the ward, and the surgeon and his staff dropped to the floor. The operating room was a shambles.

When the dust cleared, Nelson resumed the operation, though his instruments and gloves were no longer sterile.

Through it all the patient never complained, although the anesthetic had worn off.

Nelson described the bombing as a "nightmare I never want to see again."

Patients in triple-tier beds were scattered about like toy soldiers. Doctors and nurses sought frantically to restore order, calm the hysterical, give aid where possible, sometimes operate on the spot.

A nurse, Rita G. Palmer of Hampton, N. H., on duty when the bombs first struck, related:

Nurse Tells of Experience.

"All morning long bombers were roaring about dropping bombs. I was under the table most of the time at first, then I realized I should be about my duties.

"Suddenly I heard the swish of a big one coming. There was a terrific blast. The air was dark and cloudy from thick dust and powder smoke.

"I don't remember just what happened next—I guess I passed out."

She suffered only a couple of scratches.

Nurse Rosemary Hogan of Chattanooga, Okla., who also suffered only slight injuries, was thrown to the floor by one concussion.

"The noise and confusion were terrible," she said. "The air was thick with patients calling for help, unable to get up."

Weary Fighters And Nurses Reach Corregidor Amid Bullet Hail

(Editor's Note—The following dispatch is the first to reach the Associated Press directly from the fortress of Corregidor since Bataan fell. Dean Schedler escaped to Corregidor when the Japanese occupied Manila, and from there reached Bataan.)

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By Dean Schedler, Associated Press Correspondent

Corregidor Fortress, April 9 (Delayed)—Nurses and soldiers of Bataan, dazed with the shock of battle, sought rest and sleep today within the walls of Corregidor fortress, itself battered by Japanese bombs.

They came last night, brave refugees from the long battle that was gloriously lost, swimming through shark-infested waters of the channel between Bataan and this Manila Bay fortress, or rowing pitifully small boats through bombs and vicious machine-gun blasts from enemy planes.

Almost Too Tired To Walk

Nurses, fatigued after days and nights of service in Bataan's hospitals under constant fire, stumbled ashore from the boats so weary they could hardly walk. Civilians, too, any who dared to risk the trip from Bataan, were among the arrivals.

Those who swam were picked up in mid-channel by other small craft, saved from the sharks but still harassed by the machine-gun fire of diving enemy planes.

I questioned soldiers who had gone night after night without sleep and who had eaten but little durin those final days when they faced overwhelming odds.

They had stood and fought, then retreated to stand and fight again but while they tried to be obliging and tell of Bataan's last hours they wanted only one thing now—sleep.

Gripped by this desire to sleep their memory of experiences was not clear. They only knew they were hungry, tired and sleepy.

During the night we looked across the channel toward Bataan and heard booming explosions and saw many-colored fires as the defenders, in their last defiant action destroyed munition dumps and fuel, and anything else that might be valuable to the ever-pressing enemy.

We on Corregidor had heard over short-wave radio of the fall of Bataan, after the defenders' gallant three-month stand.

The soldiers of Corregidor, themselves veterans of scores of pounding Japanese bombing raids, wept unashamed at the announcer's words:

"Bataan has fallen."

The broadcast was from "The Voice of Freedom," a secret transmitter hidden in the hills of one of the many islands.

"Heads Bloody But Unbowed"

"Filipino and American troops of this war-ravaged, blood stained peninsula have laid down their arms," the announcer said.

The soldiers listened in reverent silence.

"With heads bloody but unbowed, they have yielded to the superior force and numbers of the enemy," the radio continued.

"The world will long remember the epic struggle the Filipinos and Americans put up in the jungle fastness and along the rugged Bataan coast line. They have stood up without complaint under the constant and gruelling fire of the enemy for more than three months.

"Besieged on land and blockaded from the sea, cut off from all sources of help, these intrepid fighters have borne all that human endurance could bear."

We remained silent, listening, but we also could hear the firing which we now knew as the end of the valiant fight on Bataan.

"But what sustained them through all these months of incessant battle was a force more than physical," the voice said.

"It was the thought of their native land and all it holds most dear to them, the thought of freedom and dignity, and pride in these most priceless of all human prerogatives.

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"Unscrumlled Pages Of History"

"The adversary in his pride and power and triumphs will credit our troops with nothing less than the courage and fortitude his own troops have shown in battle."

While much has been said of these Filipinos and Americans and their leaders fighting on Bataan, those who have seen them in action hope to be able some day to inform the world to the fullest of their performance which, with pen dipped in blood, wrote unequaled pages of heroic history.

Shut Eyes, Prayed, Says N. J. Colonel

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CORREGIDOR FORTRESS (AP) (Delayed)—Col. Joseph Kohn of Chatham, N. J., telling Dean Schedler, Associated Press correspondent, how he had just observed enemy dive bombers at work across the bay, while the Japanese were attacking two small boats under his command, said:

"I closed my eyes in silent prayer and my men were afraid to look at the results."

Then the men leaped overboard and tossed a few good-sized fish onto the decks, he said. That night the monotonous menu of corned willie was changed.

Col. Joseph P. Kohn's wife has been living with her sister, Mrs. Edwin Beck of Chatham, since leaving the Philippines last spring, but last week went to Georgetown, S. C.

Colonel Kohn, a graduate of Syracuse, has been stationed at Fort Mills, in the Philippines, since 1939. He has served in Honolulu and Panama, as well as in the United States. He was instructor of military tactics at Fordham University for a four-year period ending in 1938.

Corregidor Scribe Once Sold Stocks

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Bought Seat on Exchange in Philippines

By the Associated Press

"We remained silent, listening... We could hear the firing which we knew was the end of the valiant fight on Bataan..."

Behind the bomb-scarred walls of Corregidor island fortress, in Manila bay, 28-year-old Dean Schedler flurried the keys of his typewriter, graphically depicting the last, tragic hours of the battle of Bataan peninsula in the Philippines.

For the young Associated Press war correspondent, it was a far cry from his native Stillwater, Okla.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Schedler, who are still living in Stillwater, Schedler had experienced a varied career, ranging from high school band leader to youngest member of the Manila Stock Exchange, before he joined the Associated Press to chronicle the heroic adventures of Bataan's defenders early this year

After a year at Oklahoma A. & M. College, he went to Washington, D. C., where he attended night school at George Washington University, played in the college band and got a clerical job with the old NRA.

Bought Seat on Exchange

When the NRA folded, an older brother, Edmund W. Schedler, who was in the securities business in Manila, wired Dean to come to the Philippines. That was about six years ago. Young Schedler went, in his first year there reaped a modest fortune selling gold stocks and bought a seat valued in four figures on the Manila Stock Exchange.

When adversity set in, Schedler got a job editing the house organ of a Dutch import-export firm, and, incidentally, his first whiff of printer's ink, which grew stronger during the next three years as he worked on the Manila Bulletin—until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Besides his brothers, Edmund, now back in the United States, and Carl, assistant director of the U. S. Conciliation Service in Washington, Dean has a sister, Leah Schedler, who is registrar at his alma mater, Oklahoma A. & M. College, at Stillwater.

"Huge" Numbers In Hospital On Bataan, Red Cross Told

Report Made February 5 Is Received From Nurse. Word Lacking From 3 Other Philippine Workers

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 11—A letter from a Red Cross nurse received here today disclosed that as early as February 5 the population of hospitals on Bataan peninsula was "huge."

The American Red Cross said it had received two reports from Miss Catherine L. Nau, a field director, who was "presumed to have been with the personnel of Field Hospital No. 2, to which she was assigned when it was captured." Miss Nau, 45 years old, is the daughter of Mrs. F. C. Nau, Lima, Ohio.

The whereabouts of three other field workers in the Philippines has not been known since the fall of Manila, the Red Cross said. They are James W. Cullens, Ozark, Cal.; Harold W. Graybeal, West Los Angeles, Cal, and Miss Marie Adams, San Francisco.

"Greetings From Front"

One report from Miss Nau was dated January 17, the other February 5. Across the top of one she wrote in longhand to her associates here:

"Greetings from the front. We got into war before I could get much of a report off to you and these reports don't give you much more than an outline of our busy days, 7 to 7 o'clock; and then a good night's sleep fixes you up and we're ready for more. See you later."

Tells Of Supplies Given Out

In her January 17 report, Miss Nau said supplies were being given to patients in the outdoor, bamboo-sides hospital known as Field Hospital No. 2 on Bataan. Tooth brushes, razor blades, tooth paste and shaving cream in limited quantities were still available then, she wrote.

But on February 5 she wrote that some of these supplies were used up, cigarettes were being rationed and the supply of games was running short because "the hospital population is so huge and shifts in location of patients so frequent."

Red Cross Has Trouble Getting Manila Delegate

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Red Cross officials said tonight that difficulty in securing an International Red Cross delegate in Manila apparently was holding up an agreement permitting it to dispatch supplies to Americans held prisoners by the Japanese in the Philippines.

The Red Cross announced some weeks ago that negotiations for an agreement were under way through the International Red Cross in Geneva.

The international delegate, who must be a citizen or subject of a neutral country, would oversee the distribution of the supplies in the Philippines.

Officials said that if no one was found in Manila who could or would undertake the task arrangements might be made for some suitable persons to go there.

The negotiations, they pointed out, are between the International Red Cross and Japanese authorities.

Malta, Corregidor Are Similar Targets

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By the Associated Press

Malta, island bastion of Britain in the Central Mediterranean, and Corregidor, fortress isle of the United States in Manila bay, have one thing in common apart from their insular similarity — they are targets of some of the fiercest air attacks of modern warfare.

Corregidor, site of Fort Mills, is about two square miles in area, within three miles of Bataan shore. In peacetime it was inhabited by some 8,000 people.

Malta, where Britain has her Valletta naval base and several airfields, has an area of 95 square miles and has more than a quarter million inhabitants. It is only about 55 miles south of the large Italian island of Sicily.

Malta is the most bombed spot on earth. About 2,000 air-raid alarms have sounded there and there have been nearly that many attacks, first executed by the Italians and, when they faltered, by the Germans based on Sicily.

The Maltese, like the troops on

Tokyo Names Chief for Borneo

TOKYO, April 11 (From Japanese broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—Imperial Headquarters announced today the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Marquis Toshinari Maeda, 53, former head of the War College, as Commander in Chief of all Japanese armed forces in North Borneo.

Jap View:

All The World Part Of Asia

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 11—It develops, the Office of Facts and Figures said today, that the Japanese idea of the geographical area of Asia includes: America, Australia, Africa, Europe, all the oceans.

The OFF said a broadcast to the Japanese by Dr. Tsunekicki Komaki, of Kyoto Imperial University, included some of the following reasoning:

"When Columbus set foot on the American continent, had it been unpopulated for centuries? No, there had been Indians living in the country. Thus it is obviously reasonable for us to term America an eastern Asia." (Apparently a reference to the ethnological theory that Indians came from Asiatic stock.)

And All The Rest

"Australia is part of Asia. Europe occupied this country only a few centuries ago. There were once a million natives living in Australia. They were Asiatic people. . . .

"Africa is also part of Asia. In ancient Greece it was considered a part of the Asiatic continent. The Mediterranean was so considered by Alexander the Great.

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"In northern Europe there is Asiatic blood running thick in the veins of the inhabitants. In southern Europe, we find many ancient tools formerly used by the people of Asia. Therefore we may also consider Europe as a part of Asia.

"Great Japanese Sea"

"The Pacific Ocean is a sea for Asia and this must be the new idea in the new era. The Indian Ocean must also be a sea for Asia.

"The Atlantic Ocean is also a part of Asia. There are no seven seas, but only one sea and it is connected to Japan, where the sun is rising. All oceans are to be regarded as a great Japanese sea."

DESTROYER, TRANSPORT AND 7,000-TON MERCHANT VESSEL INCLUDED IN LIST

Toll Of Underseas Boat In Vicinity Of Christmas Island And Bali Increased By Full Report. Another Freighter Possibly Sunk

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 11—American submarines, prowling the Western Pacific, have sunk four more Japanese vessels including a destroyer and a large transport, the navy announced today.

The other ships sent to the bottom were a 7,000-ton merchant vessel and a submarine chaser. In addition, hits were scored on a cruiser, another large transport and a 4,000-ton freighter. The latter vessel, a communique said, possibly sank.

Operations Of Two Submarines

The communique covered operations by two submarines. It said one had sunk the merchant ship and the sub chaser and hit the freighter.

Some operations of the other submarine had been reported in a communique a week ago. Today's announcement, revising and enlarging the earlier report, added the transports ,the destroyer and the cruiser to its score, but withdrew an earlier announcement that this submarine had hit two seaplane tenders. One of the transports, the navy said, was mistakenly identified earlier as two teaplane tenders.

One Undersea Boat Lost

Against these successes the navy had to report that the submarine Perch was a month overdue and was presumed to be lost. She was last reported, a communique said, in the Java Sea.

The Perch was the fourth submarine reported lost or missing since the war began and the twenty-ninth American naval ship announced as lost.

A six-year-old 1,330-ton craft, the Perch was commanded by Lieut. Com. David Albert Hurt, 38, of Pounding Mill, Va., and normally carried a crew of fifty. The navy said the next of kin had been notified.

The submarine which bagged the Japanese destroyer announced in today's communique netted a total of one cruiser, one destroyer and one transport sunk, and two cruisers, a transport, a supply ship and an unidentified vessel damaged in the course of a single patrol in the southwest Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

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All On Single Patrol

After referring to damage it had reported a week ago was inflicted on th eenemy by submarines, the navy said, "it is now known that all the results," except the damaging of one supply ship in waters near Lombok "were achieved by one submarine on a single patrol."

The damage inflicted by that submarine was listed as follows:

(a) One light cruiser was sunk in the vicinity of Christmas Island, south of Java.

(b) One light cruiser was damaged and is believed to have sunk and a third cruiser was damaged in the vicinity of Christmas Island.

(c) One large transport was damaged near Bali.

(d) One supply ship was damaged in waters near Lombok Island.

(e) One destroyer and one large transport were sunk in the vicinity of Bali and an unidentified vessel was damaged.

In previous reports of the action the navy had stated that in the vicinity of Christmas Island submarines had sunk one light cruiser and scored two direct hits on another light cruiser.

New Information Received

New information showed that at Christmas Island the single submarine sank one light cruiser and damaged two others.

The original report also told of one barge transport and one unidentified ship damaged by one torpedo hit each. The recapitulation showed that in that phase of the action near Bali one destroyer and one large transport definitely were sunk and an unientified vessel were sunk and an unidentified vessel was damaged.

Paris Radio Says Japan Has Four New Carriers

London, April 11 (A. P.).—The Paris radio broadcast a Domei dispatch from Tokio today that four new aircraft carriers soon would be put into service with the Japanese navy. The broadcast said they would carry respectively 35, 40, 50 and 55 planes.

U. S. Submarine Believed Lost In Java Sea

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 11 — The United States submarine Perch has been overdue for a month and presumably is lost in the western Pacific, the navy announced today.

The Perch, commissioned six years ago, last was reported operating in the Java sea.

She was under command of Lieut. Com. David Albert Hurt, 38, Pounding Mill, Va.

Fourth Sub Lost

She was the fourth submarine reported lost or missing by the Navy Department since the war began. The others were the Shark, reported overdue in the Western Pacific; the S-26, which went down after a collision off Panama, and the Sea Lion, demolished at Cavite in the Philippines.

Loss of the Perch brought to twenty-nine the number of naval vessels announced as lost since December 7.

Text Of Communique

The loss was announced in the Navy Department's communique, No. 70, based on reports received up to 10.30 A. M. today:

"Southwest Pacific:

"1. The United States submarine Perch has been overdue for more than a month and must be presumed to be lost.

"2. The Perch was one of the United States submarines operating in the vicinity of Java and her last position report placed her in the Java Sea.

"3. The next of kin have been notified.

"4. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Normal Crew Of 50

Normally, the crew of the Perch numbered fifty.

Commander Hurt was graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1925. His first assignment to sea duty was in the U. S. S. Raleigh. In 1928 he was transferred to submarines and assumed command of the Perch in May, 1939.

Soerabaja Naval Base Blasted When Abandoned

By the Associated Press.

PERTH, Australia, April 11.—The last Dutch warship to leave Soerabaja has arrived safely in an Australian port and her commander declared today that the big Java naval base had been blasted to bits before it was abandoned to the Japanese.

Oil storage tanks and docks were dynamited, the officer declared, and several large ships and many smaller vessels were sunk in the harbor to render it virtually useless.

When the officer last saw Soerabaja, it was covered with a huge pall of smoke which extended far out to sea, he said.

To escape detection on the voyage to Australia, the Dutch vessel was decked out with foliage by her crew of 59 until she resembled a veritable floating island.

The camouflage was discarded after the ship had run through 6-mile wide Atlas Strait between Lombok and Soembawa Islands east of Java.

Distinguished Flying Cross For 29 Officers And 46 Enlisted Men

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Washington, April 11 (AP)—Twenty-nine army officers and forty-six enlisted men have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "extraordinary achievement" in ferrying a flight of bombers from Honolulu to the Philippines a few months before the war with Japan, the War Department announced today.

Four of the awards were made posthumously, including those to Capt. Colin P. Kelly, who sank a Japanese battleship, and Staff Sergeant William J. Delehanty, of Brooklyn, N. Y., member of Kelly's crew, who, like Kelly, died when Japanese fighters attacked the American bomber as it returned from its mission against the battleship. Kelly already had been given posthumous awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross.

The two other posthumous awards of the Flying Cross were to Staff Sergeants James L. Cannon, of Schertz, Texas, and William C. Jones, of Mankato, Kan., both killed in the Pacific area in December.

Hawaii Now Prepared To Meet Any Gas Attack

400,000 Masks Go to Adults; Rush Shields for Children

HONOLULU, April 11 (AP).—The Hawaiian Islands now may be considered the best protected place on earth against gas attack, Colonel George P. Unmacht, chemical warfare officer, reported today.

In an interview disclosing a portion of the Army's broad anti-gas program, begun immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Colonel Unmacht said more than 400,000 gas masks had been issued for adults. Others of children's size and "bunny masks" for infants are being turned out rapidly.

Gas-alarm gongs have been established 1,000 feet apart all over the islands and are to be sounded by air-raid wardens in the event of danger of that kind.

A survey of air-conditioned buildings and rooms so that they can be equipped with proper filters is nearing completion. Doors and windows of schools and other public buildings have been made so they can be sealed against gas. More than 7,000 persons have been trained to detect military gases.

Expects Japs To Fight For All Of New Guinea

Melbourne War Correspondent Says Nipponese "Cannot Accept Our Growing Offensive

APR 12 1942

San Francisco, April 11 (AP)—Japan may be expected soon to press a finish fight for possession of all New Guinea, the Melbourne *Sun's* war correspondent at Port Moresby said today in a dispatch broadcast by the Sydney radio.

The radio report, picked up by the CBS listening station here, quoted the correspondent as saying he believed the Japanese army could muster fifteen divisions for a drive south across the islands from bases at Lae without weakening its Burmese offensive.

"Although there is nothing at present to indicate a substantial increase in Japanese strength near Australia, the Japanese cannot possibly accept our growing offensive," he continued.

"The crushing of American resistance in Bataan peninsula will let free some of the 200,000 men reportedly engaged there. A move against New Guinea and North Australia may well follow."

Allied Bombers Blast Koepang

[By the Associated Press]

Canberra, Australia, April 11—Australian bombers, continuing their assaults on Japanese bases in the islands north of this threatened continent, carried out another successful attack yesterday on the airdrome at Koepang, invaded capital of Dutch Timor, Prime Minister John Curtin announced today.

The raiders pressed home their assault from a low level, dropping high explosives on hangars and other buildings from a height of

only 1,500 feet, a communique said.

Large Fires Left

Despite intense anti-aircraft fire which met the attack, all the planes were reported to have returned safely to their bases.

Returning pilots said large fires had been left burning at the airdrome.

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The communique also said Japanese planes had again raided Port Moresby in southern New Guinea yesterday, but declared the attackers had been kept up to 20,000 feet and that they caused no casualties and little damage.

2 Planes Reported Downed

"It is reported, but unconfirmed," the bullettin added, "that one enemy bomber and one fighter were shot down."

(A Reuters dispatch from Sydney said later that destruction of the two planes had been confirmed.)

Army Minister Francis M. Forde meanwhile expressed confidence in the position of Allied forces in the southwest Pacific, but warned in a statement that Australia must continue to organize on the theory that she faces a full-scale invasion soon.

The fall of Bataan was described as another indication of the need for concentration of the full energy of the people against the enemy. Forde said he believed the true spirit of Australians was something comparable to "this offensive, aggressive spirit" of the men who fought under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines.

Refugees Arriving

Prime Minister Curtin will open a national campaign in behalf of a new commonwealth security known as National Savings Bonds and to try to double the sale of war savings certificates, in a broadcast next Wednesday.

Since the outbreak of the war about 5,000 civilians withdrawn from battle zones have landed in Australia and are being cared for by the State governments, in cooperation with their own governments. Many still are arriving from Singapore and Java.

NURSES FROM BATAAN REACH AUSTRALIA

American Girls did not have Time to get Uniforms

Melbourne, April 11—(AP)—Some girls of the United States Army nursing corps—already veterans of the war in the Philippines—have arrived in Australia by way of Corregidor after doing an "around-the-clock job" for the wounded defenders of the Philippines.

The unit is under the command of First Lieutenant Floramund A. Fellmuth, of Chicago. All were reticent about their work in the Philippines. Miss Fellmuth said simply:

"We started to work early in the morning and just when we were feeling tired and ready for bed the raids started."

The greatest worry of the girls is suitable clothing. They didn't have time to get uniforms before leaving.

Australia Makes Our Troops Feel at Home; They Set Up Camps and Start Contests

AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 11 (AP)—Australians like a joke, and American soldiers, accustoming themselves to life on the continent down under in an amazingly short time, are quick to exchange banter with their Aussie friends.

For a few hours they act like tourists. Then they realize that Australia is not a strange land at all and become an integral part of the steadily growing military population.

Just as the soldiers themselves lose no time assimilating the Aussie environment, the authorities waste no time transplanting the soldiers into Australian encampments. When water transport is involved in these movements between bases, long passenger trains steam right onto the piers to simplify the unloading. Soldiers can be debarked from Australian trains, with their many exits, at great speed.

The other day there was an extensive troop movement to one encampment. The trains arrived, one on the heels of the other, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. The men, burdened with blue barracks bags, tin hats, rifles and other equipment, piled out at great speed all the while.

"What's that, a toy train," yelled one soldier when he sighted one of Australia's passenger coaches with its multiple doors opening flush with the station platforms. "You don't expect us to ride that trolley, do you?"

The arrival of the Americans at a newly established camp was a big day for the people at a near-by town. The populace turned out to cheer and wave, and the Americans waved and cheered from the train. The minute the train stopped, small boys crowded in from all directions asking for souvenirs—American coins, match covers, etc.

As soon as the men had set up camp they got a few hours leave, and descended upon the town, where they quickly bought out the candy, ice cream and soft drink stocks.

At one typical camp the Americans found little to displease them.

"Our tents are warmer and better than the huts in other places," said Private Harvey Cuchs of Cicero, Ill.

The men are much interested in football games with the Aussies, which are being arranged by Lieutenant Clarence Caster of Spokane, Wash., Private James McConnaughey of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Sergeant Pat Brody and Private Wallace Calkins, both of Seattle.

Wrestling matches are proposed by Joe Lynam Redmond, Oregon 1940 Pacific junior heavyweight champion, and Louis Decouteau of Fort Missoula, Golden Gloves 135-pound champion.

Busily arranging theater entertainment are Private Richard Davis of Hollywood and Private Bob Wagner, known professionally as Ted Cummings, who worked in "How Green Was My Valley."

BATAAN'S FALL ADDS TO FEARS OF AUSTRALIA

People Warned 200,000 Japs May Be Freed For Invasion

Allied Flyers Renew Attacks On Foe's Base At Koepang

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, April 11—The Allied air force, mindful tonight that the fall of Bataan possibly had freed 200,000 Japanese veterans who might be hurled against Australia, have struck once more at the enemy air base at Koepang, causing great destruction.

Hangars and other buildings and the airdrome runways were blasted from low level at the capital of overrun Dutch Timor, 350 miles off the northern port of Darwin. Great fires were set.

Forde Warns Of Danger

Francis M. Forde, Army Minister, pointed up the danger inherent in the loss of Bataan by warning Australians they must concentrate all their energy on an all-out war effort, and must organize on the theory that the Japanese will launch a full-scale invasion.

"It is this offensive and aggressive spirit so effectively advocated by General MacArthur and General Blamey that will enable us to halt any attempt at invasion and regain for our allies the temporarily lost islands of the Pacific," he said.

Enemy Action Subsides

The enemy was quiet today after a heavy Japanese bomber and a navy Zero fighter were destroyed yesterday in a raid on Port Moresby, New Guinea. Anti-aircraft fire kept the seven marauding planes at 20,000 feet, while United States and Australian pursuits rose to attack.

A Dutch warship straggled into Perth from the ruined naval base at Soerabaja, Java, and the commander said the port was so effectively scorched by explosions and sunken ships that the enemy could not use it.

FIERCE FIGHT BEING WAGED IN THE NORTH

Enemy Makes Fresh Advances, Despite Heavy Loss Of Men

APR 12 1942

Important Reinforcements To Invading Forces Revealed

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, April 11—Severe fighting and fresh Japanese advances on the Chinese front in Burma were reported by the Chinese today, but they said 2,000 Japanese were killed or wounded and many prisoners taken in a three-day battle.

A communique said heavily reinforced Japanese renewed attacks westward across the Sittang river and infiltrated through advanced Chinese positions northeast of Yedashe, eighteen miles north of Toungoo. The attacks were made under cover of many tanks.

Fighting continued along the Swa river, which runs west of the Sittang at Yedashe.

New Attacks In East

Farther east, the Japanese launched new attacks on April 6 from the east shore of the Salween river along the Thailand border region toward Mawchi where they were held in check in fierce fighting.

A further British withdrawal on the Irrawaddy, or West Burma front, was also reported in a communique from New Delhi, which said no activity had been reported since Wednesday, when "light reconnaissance troops in the vicinity of Nyaungbintha" engaged three Japanese vehicles.

Nyaungbintha is eighteen miles north of Thayetmyo, fifty-eight miles above Prome. Thayetmyo was the last reported position of the British.

Japs Claim 16 Planes

TOKYO, April 11 (AP)—The Associated Press records the following Tokyo broadcast:

"A Domei dispatch from an unidentified Burma base says Japanese army planes attacking an air field in Northern Burma, near the Yunnan province frontier of China, destroyed sixteen grounded planes.

"The location of the field was given as about fifty miles southeast of Bhamo, which in turn is about 165 miles north-northeast of Mandalay.

Chungking Sets Up Guard Against Jap Gas Raids

By SPENCER MOOSA
Associated Press Correspondent

Chungking, China, April 11—The good fog, the blessed murk which for seven months has protected Free China's capital from bombs, will lift in a few weeks, and Chungking must be ready again for the ordeal by blast and fire.

They call it the "bombing season"—last year it opened May 3 and closed August 31. It was marked by a week-long siege of horror which began August 7 and in which the city was under almost constant alert, without light or telephone service, with the water supply disrupted and the food growing scarce. The Blitz was intended to make the free Chinese cry for peace and in this it failed completely.

This year the Japanese bombers are assembling at Hankow, the once great Yangtze port used since 1938 as the main springboard for air attack on Chungking.

This year Chungking is getting ready for anything. An anti-gas corps of 3,000 has been organized. It will go into action at the throb of great drums if gas bombs are dropped. Special anti-gas observation posts have been built, and already many of the city's dugouts have been equipped with anti-gas screens.

Lecturers have told the people what to do if there is gas. Simple mouth masks are being sold and warnings are being issued against walking barefoot, as most of the poorer Chinese do.

There are roughly 700,000 people here now but at least 200,000 of them are expected to leave before the bombing season starts.

Further Withdrawal In Fighting in Burma Indicated by British

APR 12 1942

Communique Reports Engagement With Japs 58 Miles Above Prome

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, April 11.—A further British withdrawal on the Irrawaddy River valley front in Burma was indicated today by a British communique announcing that three Japanese vehicles were engaged Wednesday "by light reconnaissance troops in the vicinity of Nyaungbintha."

Nyaungbintha is 18 miles north of the Thayetmyo defenses and 58 miles above Prome, which was yielded before the pressure of numerically superior forces last week.

"On the Chinese front (the Eastern defense lines above Toungoo) there was Japanese artillery fire yesterday, but no definite infantry action," the communique said.

Second Triumph in 2 Days Is Credited to A. V. G.

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, April 11.—Still supreme in their corner of the air after the Japanese radio repeatedly boasted they would be blasted from the sky, the hard-hitting "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group were credited today with their second triumph in as many days over Japan's air force.

The A. V. G., part of the vast system of men and guns being marshaled for the defense of India, reported shooting down 7 Japanese planes for certain and probably 4 more out of a force of 20 which attempted to attack an airdrome in Northern Burma Thursday.

All A. V. G. planes returned to their base without a scratch.

Only the day before the A. V. G. intercepted 20 raiders and shot down 10.

The Japanese got in a few licks Thursday morning, however. At-

30.24-15909

30.24-15909

tacking the Northern Burma airdrome, they strafed it and damaged two or three grounded planes. No casualties resulted, the bullets mostly hitting empty spaces in the field.

The American volunteer flyers are fighting with new equipment and reinforcements which came after the Japanese succeeded in damaging their base in Central Burma a few weeks ago.

Their two victories this week were reported as the British commander in India, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, lined up every man, ship and plane for the defense of the Ganges Basin of India, menaced by Japanese air and naval units in the Bay of Bengal and by the Japanese in Burma.

On the Burma front, the Japanese and Chinese were fighting north of Toungoo after a week's lull, the Chinese reported. The fighting still was in progress when the Chinese communique was issued.

Part of the amazing success of the A. V. G. apparently is due to the hard work and careful attention to duty of every man on the team back of the planes. A day in the life of the average A. V. G. man, as reported from group headquarters, goes like this:

He is up at 4:30 a.m., has a cup of coffee and begins work. At 9 a.m. he has breakfast from a food truck. He lunches in the A. V. G. mess room, where local produce supplements his diminishing supply of canned goods. His work ends at 5 p.m., but he stands ready for action if Japanese planes are reported coming over.

The average A. V. G. man is a 6-footer, slim, sports a mustache, has dark hair and is sunburned.

The A. V. G. man-behind-the-pilots belongs to one of five groups:

The first, engineering, includes crew chiefs, which mean airplane mechanics.

The second, armament, includes the men who keep the guns in shape.

The third, communications, includes radio men operating a chain of stations, telephone linesmen, clerks and codemen.

The fourth is headed "operations," meaning the executive branch.

The fifth, supply, includes transportation, the issue of gasoline obtained from the Chinese control board, spare parts, stationery and canned goods.

Japs Lose 2000 in Burma Fight

Reinforcements Help Push Back Chinese on Sittang, but Foe Is Held on Salween.

APR 12 1942

Chungking, April 12 (A. P.).—Two thousand Japanese troops have been killed or wounded and many prisoners taken in a three-day battle between reinforced invaders and Chinese troops on Burma's Sittang River in the vicinity of Yedashe, a Chinese communique said tonight, but the Japanese continued to advance.

Heavily reinforced, the Japanese forces north of Toungoo infiltrated through advanced Chinese positions northeast of Yedashe under cover of many tanks, the communique said.

Fighting continued in the Swa River sector near Yedashe, the Japanese having crossed the Sittang.

Delayed reports from the northeastern, or Salween River, front said that the Japanese had been held in check there after attacks which began on April 6. Severe fighting was reported.

The American Volunteer Group, or Flying Tigers, reported shooting down seven Japanese planes in their second triumph in northern Burma in two days. All [illegible] V. G. planes returned scratched.

Only the day befo[illegible] G. intercepted [illegible] and shot down

ROOSEVELT PAYS TRIBUTE TO CHINA

APR 12 1942

Says Nation Has Given High Price For Freedom It Believes In

Takes Part In Program To Raise $7,000,000 Relief Fund

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 11—President Roosevelt, participating in a program to raise a $7,000,000 relief fund for China, said tonight that "China has paid in blood, tears and treasure as high a price as a people can possibly pay for the freedom in which it believes."

In a letter to Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the United China Relief, Mr. Roosevelt recalled that this Government had expressed on several occasions its sense of the importance of the "magnificent resistance of the Chinese people to our common foe." His letter was read on a program broadcast over the blue network and by short wave to the world.

Valiant Fight Cited

Since China took the field five years ago, Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "3,000,000 Chinese have given their lives that China might be free. Fifty million Chinese citizens driven out of their farms and villages and cities by the Japanese are now refugees in their own land."

The President said that "Americans who wish to give concrete expression to China's valiant fight are given, by your campaign, a splendid opportunity to do so."

A mesage from President Lin Sen of the Republic of China, read by Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador, said that:

"We in China are proud to be united with America in a fighting partnership against a common foe. We are proud as a partner who is giving to the common cause all we have to give.

Grateful For Support

"We are grateful for the ever-increasing support from your Government to our Government because we know that you are helping China because China, too, is helping you.

"But beyond such Government to Government transactions we sincerely appreciate the desire of the American people to make an individual contribution to the help of China as an expression of their personal sympathy for the individual men, women and children of China who together constitute this sworn ally of yours."

Smash All Adversaries, Sumner Welles Says

APR 12 1942

Washington, April 11 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, today said the objective of the United Nations must be a united effort to smash all adversaries on every geographic, military, naval, diplomatic and economic front.

Mr. Welles expressed his views in response to press conference questions concerning reports that Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's representative, were urging allied offensive action in discussions in London.

Cripps' Mission Fails As Hindus, Moslems Reject Proposal

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 11—Unable to agree on who should govern India and how her military destiny should be guided, the powerful Hindu and Moslem parties rejected today Britain's offer of dominion status in the empire on the grounds that in practice it would fall short of true independence.

Amid an outright atmosphere of gloom and disappointment Sir Stafford Cripps, who brought the war cabinet's offer to India, announced therefore that the proposal was withdrawn, and said he would leave for England tomorrow.

"The discussions," he said, "are over."

Warns Against Division

Later, in a farewell broadcast to the Indian people, Sir Stafford said:

"We may differ as to the methods by which freedom can best be reached, but upon one thing surely we must all be agreed—that it cannot be reached by the fresh conquest of India by a power such as Japan."

Sir Stafford said, "We ask India to help us as we seek to help them."

"Together," he declared, "we can do much—divided, far less. Hard and difficult times lie ahead, but, with the great and growing power of the United States, Russia and Great Britain, the end is certain as the slow wheels of justice grind out defeat to the aggressor nations."

Present Status Retained

Thus the present British administration presumably will continue throughout the war or until such a time as the big Indian factions reconsider.

The door for future negotiations remained barely ajar. The dominant All-India Congress Party announced it would be prepared to cooperate in "a truly national government" if the British, as seemed unlikely, should agree to let India completely direct her own defense.

Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, Congress Party president, told Sir Stafford in a letter that by postponing the troubled issue "the largest possible measure of unity might be achieved in the present crisis for India's defense."

Perhaps also intimating that another chapter in the negotiations might be written at a later date, Sir Stafford said without elaboration:

"I may come back to India. In what capacity that will be the Lord only knows."

Remains Popular

Despite the general disappointment at the failure to reach an agreement, Sir Stafford will leave India with undiminished popularity here.

Many Indians felt, whether rightly or wrongly, that he had been as generous as possible, but that his hands had been tied by the British war cabinet.

One disquieting feature of the fortnight of negotiations was the deterioration of the opinion in which the nationalist Indians hold the United States.

U. S. Press Resented

They resented what they understood to be the attitude of the American press toward the failure to reach an accord on independece. Many Indians said they regarded the American attitude as patronizing.

Resentment also was expressed in some Indian quarters over what they took to be a feeling in the United States that once Louis Johnson came to New Delhi all tangles of the negotiations automatically would unravel.

Johnson, President Roosevelt's persona' representative, took a considerable part in discussions with Indian leaders during their deliberations on Sir Stafford's proposals.

Remarks that "America wants to step into India economically" have been heard widely, along with increasing talk of a new American imperialism based on commercial supremacy.

Broadcasts To People

Sir Stafford in his farewell broadcast said: "I am sad that this great opportunity for rallying India for her defense and her freedom has been missed."

"You will have heard that the draft declaration which I brought to Indian on behalf of the war cabinet and which I explained to you the last time I spoke over the wireless has been rejected by your leaders.

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Cites Great Difficulties

"No one could have been more fully conscious than I of the great difficulties which history has placed in the way of settlement of relations between the British and the Indian peoples and even more between the different communities in India.

"The war cabinet in sending me on this mission realized to the full that Indian opinion—though united in a desire for full self-Government—was widely disunited as to the methods by which it should be attained. It was with these wide differences of view that we had to deal and it would have been no use if we had closed our eyes to the hard realities of the situation.

Says Demands Met

"In the past, British governments have been accused of using vague terms to cloak lack of purpose; and when they stated that it must be left to the Indian communities to agree among themselves it has been said this was the only device by which Great Britain might indefinitely retain its control over India.

"But the Congress since the outbreak of the war has repeatedly demanded two essentials as a basis for its support of the Allied effort in the war—first, a declaration of Indian independence, and second, a

constitutent assembly to frame a new and free constitution for India.

"Both of these demands find their place in the draft declaration. It was in the light of the demands and the criticism of Indian leaders that the War Cabinet drafted their declaration with the object of convincing the Indian peoples and world public opinion of the sincerity of their desire to offer freedom to India at the earliest practicable moment.

"To avoid complaints that had been made in the past, they put out a clear and precise plan which should avoid all possibility of Indian self-government being held up by the views of some large section or community. But they left it open for the Indian leaders to agree upon an alternative method if they wished."

At a press conference earlier, the British emmissary said that although Britain and India had failed in their negotiations there was a "large and very important area of agreement as to the future freedom of India."

(Informed quarters in London said the breakdown of the negotiations meant that the existing British Government in India would continue to administer the country and its war effort.)

Anglo-India Parley Collapses; Cripps Returning Home Today

Congress Party And Moslem League Both Reject London Proposals For War Cooperation

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 11—The mission of Sir Stafford Cripps came to naught in an atmosphere of gloom today with rejection by the all-India Congress party and the Moslem League of the British proposals for Indian dominion.

"With the enemy at the gates," Sir Stafford announced, his proposals had run afoul of a "spate of Criticism" and a "criticial and unconstructive attitude." he said he was withdrawing the offers and returning to London tomorrow.

Neither the Congress party in which the country's 240,000,000 Hindus are dominant, nor the Moslem League, which widely represents the 77,000,000 Moslems, the two powerful parties which stand at the poles, found the proposals acceptable.

It was on the issue of formation of an interim Government pending settlement of India's constitutional problems after the war that negotiations were wrecked. Involved were defense powers which such a Government would wield.

Congress party leaders insisted upon a national Government functioning with full powers as a Cabinet, and said the British plan bore too much resemblance to the present Executive Council of the Viceroy.

Cripps said a nominated Cabinet, as proposed by the Congress party, would be responsible to "no one but itself, could not be removed and would, in fact, constitute an absolute dictatorship" by the Hindu majority.

Maulana Abul Kalan Azad, president of the Congress party, in a letter to Cripps, explained that "we are agreeable to postponing the entire issue so that the largest possible measure of unity might be achieved in the present crisis for India's defense."

But Sir Stafford, possibly hinting at Hindu fear of accepting responsibility in this crisis, said the Congress party's refusal of a compromise proposal on direction of defense meant that Azad believed he could not rally the Indian people.

Cripps announced that "the discussions are over" just three weeks after his arrival. He said there was no likelihood of another attempt to settle the Indian problem in the near future.

"May Come Back"

Only slight hope was seen in his added remark: "I may come back to India. In what capacity that will be the Lord only knows."

[London unofficial quarters guessed that he might return as Viceroy, or as Minister of State.]

Turning to the threat to India, Cripps said Britain would do her utmost to defend the country, that "America is doing all she can," and "now India must devote herself wholeheartedly with special effort in every field of activity in defending her soil and protecting her women and children from those ghastly horrors that have befallen her Chinese friends and neighbors."

"We may differ as to methods by which freedom can best be reached, but upon one thing surely we must all be agreed that it cannot be reached by conquest of India by a power such as Japan," he added in a later, farewell broadcast.

Provisions Of Plan

The British proposals were for post-war dominion status with right of withdrawal from the British Empire, the right of Moslem states to abstain from the Indian union and even for a union of their own, and the right of representation for the Indian princes in the constitution-making body. Defense at present was to be directed by the British.

The congress party, in a 1,500-word statement made public only today, rejected the proposal on the grounds that recognition of the Indian states would form "enclaves where foreign authority still prevails" and where foreign armed forces could be maintained. Such a situation, it said, would be a "perpetual menace" to Indian freedom.

It also objected to the right of non-accession of the Moslem states as a blow at Indian unity and as an "apple of discord."

Defense Setup Opposed

Further, it charged, that retention by the British of the responsibility for defense reduced proposed Indian self-government to " a farce and nullity" in wartime when defense "covers almost every sphere of life and administration."

In conclusion, it declared that the present Government was "lacking in competence" to undertake defense and "it is only the people of India, through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily."

Only "the realization of present freedom could light the flame" of Indian defense, the statement said.

On the other hand, the Moslem League, while expressing gratification that *pakistan*, the right of Moslem autonomy, had been recognized, complained that the proposals did not go far enough and that Moslem majority or large minority in the provinces would be dominated by Hindu assemblies.

U. S. Press Criticized

As the negotiations thus came to their bitter conclusion, a disquieting feature was noted by observers in the deterioration of opinion which Nationalist leaders hold toward America.

These leaders resented the attitude of the American press, which they considered ill-informed and patronizing. They also resented what they thought was a widespread feeling in America that once Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's special minister, came to New Delhi all tangles would automatically disappear.

Indian Congressmen were now talking of American imperialism as being more dangerous than British imperialism because American imperialism, they said, was not based on territorial acquisition but upon commercial supremacy and was "more up-to-date and streamlined."

Worse And Worse

Remarks such as "America wants to step into India economically." were heard everywhere.

However, ill-informed and ingenuous these Indian impressions might be, their effect was to worsen relations between America and India.

What the upshot of the situation would be was difficult to say.

Many observers predicted an immediate worsening of relations between the Hindus and Moslems. The Moslem League long has been suspicious of the predominantly Hindu Congress, and is now convinced that the Congress Party will never give Moslems a square deal. The Moslem League may therefore make every effort to intensify Islamic feeling and organize it on a positive anti-Hindu basis.

London Retains Some Hope

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 11—Responsible British sources sought today to minimize the effects of the break down of negotiations on the status of India but failed to dispel entirely the anxiety in some quarters over the announcement that no immediate new overtures were in prospect.

Hopes that a compromise might yet be reached to bolster native support to Britain's defense preparations were pinned on the unexplained statement by Sir Stafford Cripps that he might return to India, but "in what capacity that will be the Lord only knows."

Two Popular Guesses

There were two popular guesses in unofficial quarters: that Sir Stafford might be made Viceroy of India, or that he might be sent back as Minister of State.

The Evening News, the first London newspaper to editorialize on the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' "gallant mission," said today that the All-India Congress, "which purports to speak for at least half of India's teeming millions, stubbornly shuts its eyes to the imminence of invasion." This means, the newspaper added, that "such help as we may get from India will be entirely individual and spasmodic."

"Our weakness in these vital strategic areas has been demonstrated by the tragic events of the past few weeks," the newspaper added.

Allies Hurrying India Defense

Japs Already at Door as Cripps Mission Ends in Failure

April 11

LONDON (AP)—The failure of the Cripps mission faces the United Nations with a jig-saw pattern unprecedented in military history, but the Allied high leadership on land and sea doggedly is improvising a defense against the Japanese, who already are menacing the shores of Bengal Bay and beating through Burma on the highway to the prize of the Empire.

In the three weeks of futile negotiations little or nothing was accomplished toward making an overall defense effort, though even in failure to settle the complicated India question the Indian and British leaders were agreed that Japanese aggression must be stopped—somehow.

One report from New Delhi said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, of the all-India Congress party, was preparing a personal campaign to arouse India to give her best effort against the Japanese, and Indian leaders generally were expected to join the British administration in recruiting and urging the last ounce of effort on war production.

Million In Indian Army

A responsible London source expressed confidence in the Indian defense, declaring "if there is any invasion of Indian soil I believe the Indian Army will drive it out."

The Indian Army has something like a million men—perhaps more by now—and most are armed and fully equipped with materials manufactured in India or brought from the Middle East.

The problems of supply and equipment, with their ever-present "bottle-necks," were considered more urgent than the problem of Indian recruiting, for which London observers foresaw few difficulties, least of all political angles, since few Indians besides the leaders are interested in politics.

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Hopes With Wavell

Beyond the now moribund political aspects, however, the British have hopes, as always, in Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, commander for India, whom the Germans themselves have nominated as the only British general worthy of the title.

Wavell is no miracle man, however, and a dispatch from New Delhi indicated a new British withdrawal on the Irrawaddy river valley in Burma and told of fighting with light forces in the Nyaungbintha area, 18 miles north of Thayetmyo and 58 miles above Prome.

The British task generally is that of stopping the Japanese on the land approaches from Burma and of preventing safe passage across the Bay of Bengal, where the British have lost two heavy cruisers and a small aircraft carrier in the week now closing.

Small Force of Imperials

To face the veteran assault troops who have been getting unequalled experience across the width of the Southwest Pacific, Wavell has a comparatively small number of Imperial troops plus a slightly larger contingent of Indian soldiers — mainly Moslems and proven fighting men.

Added to these are the bomber-fighter squadrons of the United States operating in Southern India and the American Volunteer Group units which already have made a substantial contribution to the resistance in Burma.

Churchill To Cripps

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 11—Prime Minister Churchill sent this message today to Sir Stafford Cripps:

"You have done everything in human power, and your tenacity, perseverance and resourcefulness have proved how great was the British desire to reach a settlement.

"Even though your hopes have not been fulfilled you have rendered a very important service to the common cause and the foundations have been laid for the future progress of the peoples of India."

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MILLION INDIANS IN ARMY

Enlisting at 50,000 a Month, British Commentator says

New York, April 11—(AP)—A British radio commentator said today that whatever the disagreements of Indians as to their political future they "are still united in their hatred of Fascist dictatorship" and are enlisting for war service at the rate of 50,000 a month.

"A million Indians," he said, "are under arms."

Production In India Goes On, Says Halifax

Not Disrupted By Political Troubles, British Ambassador Reminds Questioners

Houston, Texas, April 11 (AP)—Political troubles have not disrupted production in India, Lord Halifax reminded his interrogators at a press conference today.

The British Ambassador, guardedly discussing the Indian situation, said the Indian National Congress "does not speak for the whole of India."

"We have been able to get into the armed forces all the Indians we can equip—and they've been volunteers," he said.

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Texts of Cripps's Press Statement and His Broadcast to Indian People

Cripps's Press Statement

NEW DELHI, India, April 11 (AP)—The text of a press statement by Sir Stafford Cripps on Indian negotiations:

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I have now received replies from all the principal parties and communities to whom I submitted the draft of a declaration of His Majesty's Government.

Negotiations have been prolonged in the case of the [All-India] Congress only.

There have been many meetings and a number of formulae and suggestions, especially upon the question of a defense Minister.

After a very lengthy deliberation, the outcome of which seemed uncertain from day to day, I received the reply of the Congress in the form of a letter at 7 P. M. last night.

It made it clear that the working committee [of the Congress] was not prepared to accept the scheme or to enter a national government.

As a result of this and other answers I have had most regretfully to advise His Majesty's Government that there was not the necessary acceptance of their proposals such as to justify their making a declaration in the form of the draft.

"Draft Is Withdrawn"

The draft is, therefore, withdrawn and we revert to the position as it was before I came out here, though not quite perhaps to that position.

Discussions and negotiations have been carried on in the most frank and friendly spirit on all sides.

We have acknowledged the general sincerity of this spirit, and although we must for the moment agree to differ there is no rancor in our disagreement.

Sometimes in the heat and excitement of discussion and argument we are apt to overlook the area of agreement.

There is a large and very important area of agreement as to the future freedom of India. I do not propose to go into details of many arguments that have been made.

I have heard and spoken enough of these over the last three weeks and I will say a word about this over the radio tonight.

I shall be leaving New Delhi on my return journey on Sunday morning.

I want first to thank you all for your help and then I want to ask you to continue that help, not to me but to India.

The discussions are over. They will slip back into history and they will leave their impress, a good, clear and healthy impress, which will influence the future. But the present and future press upon us and must be faced.

"This Is Your Task"

India is threatened. All who love India as I love India and you love India must bring their energies, each in his own way, to her immediate help. That help cannot come through dissension and differences. It must come by a joining together of vital elements into a closely knit unity. This is your task where you can help, whatever your party or community.

We have tried our best to agree. We have failed. Never mind whose fault it is. Let me take all the blame if that will help in uniting India for her own defense.

Great Britain will do her utmost.

America is doing all she can, and now India must devote herself wholeheartedly, with special effort in every field of activity, in defending her soil and protecting her women and children from those ghastly horrors that have befallen her Chinese friends and neighbors.

You have my best thanks for what you have done to help me. You have my even greater thanks for what you will do to help India.

Cripps's Broadcast

The text of Sir Stafford Cripps's broadcast yesterday to the people of India, as recorded in New York by The British Press Service:

You will have heard that the draft declaration which I brought to India on behalf of the War Cabinet and which I explained to you the last time I spoke over the wireless has been rejected by your leaders.

I am sad that this great opportunity of rallying India for her defense and her freedom has been missed.

In the past, British governments have been accused of using vague terms to cloak lack of purpose; and when they stated that it must be left to the Indian communities to agree among themselves it has been said that this was the only device by which Great Britain might indefinitely retain its control over India.

But the Congress since the outbreak of the war has repeatedly demanded two essentials as a basis for its support of the Allied effort in the war—first, a declaration of Indian independence and, second, a constitutent assembly to frame a new and free constitution for India.

Both of these demands find their place in the draft declaration. It was in the light of the demands and the criticism of Indian leaders that the War Cabinet drafted their declaration with the object of convincing the Indian peoples and world public opinion of the sincerity of their desire to offer freedom to India at the earliest practicable moment.

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To avoid complaints that had been made in the past, they put out a clear and precise plan which should avoid all possibility of Indian self-government being held up by the views of some large section or community. But they left it open for the Indian leaders to agree upon an alternative method if they wished.

Of course, every individual and organization would have liked to draft a declaration to express his or their point of view, forgetting that if it did it would have inevitably been rejected by the others.

The War Cabinet were thus in a position rather like an arbitrator who tries to arrange a fair compromise between conflicting points of view. They could not however without denying the very freedom which they were offering impose a form of government upon peoples which they did not themselves freely choose.

But in all this spate of criticism those vital parts of the document with which all agree have never been mentioned. Full and free self-government for India—that is its general feature.

This critical and unconstructive attitude, natural enough in the law courts and in the market place, is not the best way of arriving at a compromise, but compromise there must be if a strong and free India is to come into being.

Some day, somehow, great communities and parties in India will have to agree upon a method of framing their new Constitution.

I regret profoundly for the sake of India for whom I have deep and admiring friendship that the opportunity now offered has not been accepted.

But all this concerns the future. The immediate difficulties have been as regards the present.

First there was difficulty as to defense. Upon that the attitude of the British Government was very simple.

For many decades the defense of India has been in charge of His Majesty's Government.

This has led to an organization which places the control of the armed forces under a defense secretariat headed by the Commander in Chief, who is also the Defense Minister. The Army in India, containing British and Indian units, the navy and the air force, all come under his supreme command.

"Difficult Reorganization"

A demand has been made that the defense of India should be placed in Indian hands. No one suggests that the Commander in Chief as head of the armed forces should be under the Indian Government, but they say his functions as a defense member should be transferred to an Indian.

This may sound simple. It would mean long and difficult reorganization of the whole Defense Secretariat—an unscrambling of eggs scrambled many years ago—which would cause delay and confusion at the very moment when the enemy is at the gates and maximum speed and efficiency are essential in defense.

It is the duty of the British Government to defend India, and our duty to our American allies, who are giving such valuable help, makes such a course impossible.

To show our complete sincerity and desire to give to representative Indian members on the Executive Council the maximum power, we offered to create a new War Department which would take over the governmental relations of the Commander in Chief, general headquarters and naval and air headquarters, which would be in his charge as war member, leaving the rest of the Defense Department, with a number of other most important functions added, to the Indian defense member.

In the wider area of defense, which touches almost every department of the Raj, the administration would have been wholly under the control of representative Indians.

But none of these things were the real cause of the breakdown in negotiations.

In their final letter addressed to me, the Congress working committee stated that the temporary form of government envisaged during the war was not such as to enable them to join the government.

Notes Two Suggestions

They have two suggestions to remedy the situation: First, an immediate change of the constitution, a plan which every one else has admitted to be wholly impracticable while the war is proceeding; and, second, that there should be a full national government with a Cabinet of Indian leaders, untrammeled by any control by the Viceroy or the British Government.

Realize what this means. Government for an indefinite period by a set of persons nominated by Indian parties responsible to no Legislature or electorate, incapable of being changed, and a majority of whom would be in a position to dominate large minorities.

It is easy to understand that great minorities in India would never accept such a system. Nor could His Majesty's Government, who have given pledges to those minorities, consent to their being placed unprotected while the existing constitution lasts under a simple and possibly inimical majority rule.

It would be a breach of all the pledges that we have given. Such a solution may sound simple and attractive to those who have no knowledge of the deep, communal divisions in India, but it is in fact wholly impracticable and would never be accepted by very large sections of the Indian peoples.

The essential need of India today is for all leaders of all main parties and communities to come together in a single national government.

A scheme that attracts some and repels others, such as the Congress has suggested, is of little value. Nor does the precise form matter so greatly.

Inspiration and leadership are not to be found in form or conventions; they will be demonstrated by combined purpose and unity of action.

No constitution and no convention will work unless those who lead the people will come together with a common determination to make it work. Had the Congress leaders felt themselves able to join with other leaders who were willing, then indeed a great work ought to have been accomplished.

Takes Full Responsibility

One thing I must make clear. I alone in India carry the responsibility for what has been done.

Neither the Viceroy nor the Commander in Chief carries any responsibility for these negotiations. They have throughout done their utmost to help me and I express to them and many other willing helpers of all nationalities my sincerest thanks for that help.

We have tried by the offer that I brought to help India along her road to victory and freedom. But for the moment, past distrust has proved too strong to allow present agreement.

But in that failure to achieve immediate results there is no bitterness. Our effort has been genuine. No responsible Indian has questioned the sincerity of our main purpose—complete freedom for India.

We may differ as to the methods by which that freedom can best be reached both now and in the future. But upon one thing surely we must all be agreed—that it cannot be reached through fresh conquest of India by a power such as Japan that has shown itself brutal and intolerant to its Asiatic sister nations.

It is only necessary to visit Formosa or the occupied parts of China, as I have done, to know that through Japanese conquest misery and starvation will come.

The widely advertised propaganda of the Japanese, painting themselves as the liberators of China, has resulted in nothing but untold suffering and tragedy to hundreds of thousands of honest and peaceful Chinese men, women and children.

The same propaganda now being made to trick the Indian people into submission holds out for them no better prospect than the dire suffering which has been inflicted upon their Chinese neighbors.

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"Ghastly Horrors"

The basic philosophy of the Japanese forces, as of their German counterparts, is that they, as a superior race, have the right to enslave all whom they can conquer. I have seen and heard of the exploits of the Nazis in Russia, in Poland, in Yugoslavia and in other Slav countries of Europe; and I know that none but the most diseased imagination could ever conjure up the ghastly and sadistic horrors which these barbarians have made a reality through every town and village in that vast area.

That human bestiality could sink so low is an overwhelming tragedy for the world, and it is a tragedy that we and you and all the Allied nations are determined to expunge from the pages of history in the only way that we can—by the decisive defeat of those responsible for this brutalization of humanity.

No peoples with the culture of the Indians, a culture as old, as deep and as real as that of their Chinese neighbors, could ever stand by and tolerate these insults to their moral standards and to their common humanity. Our philosophies, our religions and our traditions differ widely, but in whatever form we may each worship our own conception of supreme power and absolute goodness, we one and all desire to see those ethical and moral standards which are implicit in our religion become the touchstone of our behavior in all the wide and human contacts which make up our day-to-day life.

And in this epic struggle for decent moral standards in the world, we fight against the godless barbarism and bestiality of our enemies. But we do not fight alone. Russia, China, the United States of America and all the Allied nations with their suffering peoples, stand besides us—a great company of gallant men and women who will give their all for those things which they know to be right and just.

On the battlefield of Russia and China, in their cities and on their farms, millions of our fellow men and women have already given their lives that we might live. To that great and gallant army of the heroic dead we not only owe a debt of gratitude, but we acknowledge a duty and an obligation. To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield—to strike, to seek, to find that righteous victory which they died to win, and not to yield to that barbarous aggression against which they made their bodies a living wall of resisatnce.

It is true that millions have died in those countries, as others have died in the crowded streets of our English cities, in our ships upon the high seas, and fighting in our armies on the land and in the air. But as each has fallen others have crowded forward to take their vacant place, and countless millions are even now preparing to strengthen and reinforce the efforts to make victory sure.

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"The Hour Has Struck"

The hour has struck when India herself is being driven inexorably by the aggression of Japan into the front line of defense in a war which now spreads its evil tentacles into nearly every country of the world.

We shall do our utmost despite all our heavy commitments elsewhere, and the United States will lend her great growing aid as well to assist the Indians in the defense of their country.

We ask them to help us as we seek to help them, since together we can do much, divided far less. Hard and difficult times surely lie ahead. The path of honor and of duty has never been an easy one. And today, in those who would follow it to its end, there must be found a greater courage and determination than ever before. But the end is certain, as the slow wheels of justice grind out defeat of the aggressor nations.

The vast resources of manufacture of the United States, of Great Britain, of Russia, matched to the unlimited manpower of the Allied nations can bring but one result—final victory.

And toward that victory India can and must play her part, a part that will give her the proud right to full and free representation in the councils of the nations when they meet to make the final peace, which, can, if we will it, lead the peoples of the world into a brighter and happier future of organized and cooperative freedom.

The common peoples of the world will have opportunities in world resettlement such as they have never had before and the Indian people and their leaders must make ready to play their full part in the building of world order.

This is the time when the youth of the world are called upon make every sacrifice, to the ultimate sacrifice of life itself. But through that selfless service to humanity they earn their right to take their full share in the shaping of the future. Though old heads may be wiser, old hearts cannot have the fire and courage of youth. It is that fire and courage which we must summon to the defense of India, and to the building of her freedom when victory is won.

Risks must be taken; innovations must be tried; and we must climb quickly out of the ruts of peacetime habits and customs. A new tempo is needed, new devotion, and a more total effort to finish quickly with the horrors of war.

I have seen that effort being made in the Soviet Union—the wholehearted devotion of a continent, more varied in racial origin than India itself. And the world has learned what a great and courageous people, inspired with the love of their country and their freedom, can achieve.

I have witnessed, too, the Chinese, ill-equipped, lacking many essential supplies, indomitably carrying on their defense, year after year, and wearing down the aggressor who has penetrated deep into their homeland.

The cities and towns of England have been deeply scarred, and her people have suffered as none ever before from the concentrated hate of enemy bombing. Their courage and their fortitude have thrilled the world.

Now is the time for India and her people to join their courage, their strength, and their endurance in the great, heroic and world-wide army of common people and to take her part in those smashing blows for victory against brutality and aggression which shall forever free the masses from the age-long fear and tragedy of poverty and of war.

Hindu Refusal of Cripps Plan

NEW DELHI, India, April 11 (AP).—The text of the All-India Congress party's rejection of the British proposals carried by Sir Stafford Cripps follows:

The working committee have given full and earnest consideration to the proposals made by the British War Cabinet with regard to India and the elucidation of them by Sir Stafford Cripps.

These proposals, which have been made at the very last hour because of the compulsion of events, have to be considered not only in relation to India's demand for independence, but more especially in the present grave war crisis, with a view to meeting effectively the perils and dangers that confront India and envelop the world.

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The Congress has repeatedly stated ever since the commencement of the war in September, 1939, that the people of India would line themselves with the progressive forces of the world and assume full responsibility to face new problems and shoulder new burdens that had arisen, and it asked for the necessary conditions to enable them to do so to be created.

The essential condition was freedom of India, for only the realization of present freedom could light the flame which would illuminate millions of hearts and move them to action.

At the last meeting of the All-India Congress committee after commencement of war in the Pacific it was stated that: "Only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defense of the country on a national basis and be able to help in furtherance of larger causes that are emerging from the war."

Demands Full Independence

The British War Cabinet's new proposals relate principally to the future upon cessation of hostilities. The committee, while recognizing that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle in that uncertain future, regret that this is fettered and circumscribed and that certain provisions have been introduced which gravely imperil the development of a free and united national government and establishment of a democratic state.

Even the constitution-making body is so constituted that the peoples' right of self-determination is vitiated by introduction of non-representative elements.

The people of India have as a whole clearly demanded full independence, and Congress has repeatedly declared that no other status except that of independence for the whole of India could be agreed to or could meet the essential requirements of the present situation.

The committee recognize that future independence may be implicit in the proposals, but the accompanying provisions and restrictions are such that real freedom may well become an illusion.

The complete ignoring of ninety millions of people in the Indian states and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their rulers is a negation both of democracy and self-determination.

While the representation of an Indian state in the constitution-making body is fixed on a population basis, the people of the state have no choice in choosing those representatives, nor are they to be consulted at any stage while decisions vitally affecting them are being taken.

Such states may in many ways become barriers to the growth of Indian freedom. Enclaves where foreign authority still prevails and where the possibility of maintaining foreign armed forces, it has been stated, would be a likely contingency and a perpetual menace to the freedom of the people of the states as well as of the rest of India.

Acceptance beforehand of the novel principle of non-accession for a province is also a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity and an apple of discord likely to generate growing trouble in the provinces and which may well lead to further difficulties in the way of the Indian states merging themselves into an Indian union.

Congress has been wedded to Indian freedom and unity, and any break of that unity, especially in the modern world, when peoples' minds inevitably think in terms of ever larger federations, would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate.

Nevertheless, the committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people of any territorial unit to remain in an Indian union against their declared and established will.

Calls British Proposals Vague

While recognizing this principle, the committee feels that every effort should be made to create conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and co-operative national life.

Acceptance of this principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which would result in fresh problems being created and compulsion being exercised on other substantial groups within that area. Each territorial unit should have fullest possible autonomy within union consistent with a strong national state.

The proposal now made on the part of the British War Cabinet encourages and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of union, and thus create friction just when the utmost co-operation and good will are most needed.

This proposal has been made presumably to meet communal demand, but it will have other consequences also and lead to politically reactionary and obscurantist groups among the different communities and create trouble and divert public attention from vital issues before the country.

Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny, but in today's grave crisis it is the present that counts and even proposals for the future in so far as they affect the present. The committee necessarily attached greatest importance to this aspect of the question, and on this ultimately depends what advice they should give to those who look to them for guidance.

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For this the present British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and there would appear to be no vital changes in the present structure contemplated.

It has been made clear that the defense of India will in any event remain under British control. At any time defense is a vital subject. During war time it is all important and covers almost every sphere of life and administration.

To take away defense from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and nullify and make it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her government is not going to function as a free and independent government during pendency of the war.

The committee would repeat that an essential, fundamental prerequisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realization as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom. What is most wanted is an enthusiastic response of the people, which cannot be evoked without the fullest trust in them and the devolution of responsibility on them in the matter of defense. It is only thus that even in this grave eleventh hour it may be possible to galvanize the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion.

It is manifest that the present government of India, as well as its provincial agencies, are lacking in competence and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defense.

It is only the people of India through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily. But that can only be done by present freedom and full responsibility being cast upon them.

The committee are therefore unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet.

Moslems' Reply to Cripps Plan

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NEW DELHI, India, April 11 (AP).—The text of the Moslem League's reply to the British proposals brought by Sir Stafford Cripps follows:

While expressing gratification that the possibility of Pakistan is recognized by implication by providing for establishment of two or more independent unions in India, the committee regret that proposals of His Majesty's government embodying fundamentals are not open to any modification and that therefore no alternative proposals are invited.

In view of the rigidity of the attitude of His Majesty's government in regard to fundamentals not being open to modification, the committee have no alternative but to say that the proposals in their present form are unacceptable.

The right of non-accession to the union, as contemplated in the draft declaration, has been conceded presumably in response to the insistent demands by Moslems for the partition of India, but the methods of procedure laid down are such as to negative the professed object, for in the draft proposals the right of non-accession has been given to existing provinces which have been formed from time to time for administrative convenience and on no logical basis.

Moslems cannot be satisfied with such a declaration on a vital question affecting their future destiny and demand clear and precise pronouncement on the subject. Any attempt to solve in the future the problem of India by the process of evading real issues is to court disaster.

In the draft proposals no procedure has been laid down as to how the verdict of a province is to be obtained in favor of or against accession to one union, but, in a letter from Sir Stafford Cripps to the Moslem League president, it is stated that a province should reach a decision whether or not to stand out of the union by a vote in the legislative assembly on a resolution to stand in. If the majority for accession to the union is less than 60 per cent the minority will have the right to demand a plebescite of the adult male population.

In this connection it must be emphasized that in the provinces where Moslems are in a majority, as in Bengal and Punjab, they are in a minority in the legislative assemblies; in the assemblies in Sind and Northwest Frontier Provinces the total number, namely sixty and fifty, respectively, is so small and the weightage given to non-Moslems so heavy that it can easily be manipulated, and a decision under such conditions cannot be a true criterion for ascertaining the real opinion of Moslems in those provinces.

As regards a suggested plebiscite in provinces in which Moslems are in a majority, in event of the requisite majority not being available in the legislative assemblies, the procedure laid down is that reference shall be made to the whole adult population of the provinces and not to Moslems alone, which is to deny them the inherent right of self-determination.

In conclusion, the committee point out that the position of the League has been and is that unless the principle of Pakistan, the scheme embodied in its Lahore resolution of March, 1940, is unequivocally accepted and the right of Moslems to self-determination conceded by means of machinery which will reflect the true verdict of Moslem India, it is not possible for the Moslem League to accept any proposal or scheme regarding the future.

With regard to the interim arrangement, there is no definite proposal, except the bare statement that His Majesty's government desire and invite effective and immediate participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in counsels of their country, commonwealth and the United Nations. The committee are therefore unable to express an opinion until the complete picture is available.

Another reason why the committee are unable to express an opinion on the interim arrangement for participation in counsels of the country is that Sir Stafford Cripps made it clear that the scheme goes through as a whole or is rejected as a whole, and that it will not be possible to retain only the part relating to immediate arrangements at the center and discard the rest of the draft scheme; and as the committee has come to the conclusion that the proposals for the future are unacceptable, it will serve no useful purpose to deal further with the question of immediate arrangements.

Colleen Says Yes To Yank in AEF, General Doesn't

BELFAST, April 11 (AP).—The girl said yes but the general didn't so Private Herbert W. Cooke, 2 of Cleveland, and Thelma Smith 18, Belfast waitress, didn't get married as planned.

Miss Smith said the final decision rested with Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, who has not yet given his consent.

"But I'm not worrying," she said. "I'd rather wait until May or June anyway."

Britain Waits For Tax Fate

Budget Day Nears With All Wondering About Higher Levies

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By WILLIAM L. HUMPHREYS

LONDON (AP)—Everyday Britons, whose government has spent $39,700,000,000 since September 3, 1939, on the eve of another war budget today felt that the Exchequer just couldn't squeeze a substantial tax increase out of their already frugal standard of living.

The present basic income tax rate leaves the working man 50 cents out of every dollar he earns.

In the highest income brackets surtaxes command $19.50 of every $20

This close approach to what a cheerfully-paying public feels is the "saturation point" is equalized over the breadth of the social classes and has resulted in a minimum of speculation over the budget Sir Kingsley Wood soon will announce to the House of Commons.

Financiers Worried

It is true that there is some apprehension in the "City"—London's financial district—that the Exchequer will lift income and surtax rates. But the little people are sure there can be no heroic plan to balance the budget.

That's just about impossible in this, the most expensive of all wars.

Britain's small wage earner knows that whatever additional burden he is called upon to shoulder can not be much. What cheers him most, in a misery-loves-company way, is that in any event all will stagger along under proportionate tax loads.

For Americans whose new income tax rates have brought home compellingly the high cost of modern war, the picture of the less fortunate United Kingdom taxpayer may be of some comfort.

Two Lessons

It may also suggest two stern lessons for the future if the war drags on.

Those lessons, said Geoffrey Crowther, editor of the Economist, are:

"One, don't underestimate the extent to which expenditures will rise;

"Two, don't underestimate the

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people's willingness to pay."

"That is considerably different from the last war."

Where will the government get more revenue?

Granted that the new budget won't add unduly to direct taxes on income, some observers felt the Chancellor's request for additional sources of revenue might result in some form of compulsory savings, the amounts to be extracted at the source of income as income tax payments are now.

Money thus invested in the government would draw reasonable interest and be payable some time after the war ends. The payments wouldn't follow the armistice quickly, however, some say, because they believe that one cause of the British depression after the last war was the unchecked spending splurge in channels not economically healthful.

Also targets for new taxes—and here the little man might be hit again—might be the ever-popular tobacco, beer and spirits.

Reds Claim 3000 Nazis Slain

Stockholm, April 11 (AP)—The Moscow correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported today that a large detachment from a German tank division commanded by General von Appel had suffered a heavy defeat in the Crimea sector.

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[By the Associated Press]

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 11—More than 3,000 Germans have been killed in fighting with Red army troops in the last few days on the Bryansk sector southwest of Moscow, the Soviet Information Bureau said in a communique broadcast today.

Bryansk is a German-held railway center on the Desna river, 220 miles from the capital.

The newspaper *Red Star* said Adolf Hitler's high command was losing thousands of its men in counter-attacks aimed at relinking defense bases and relieving encircled Nazi garrisons.

Local Successes Cited

Local Soviet successes were reported in scattered engagements, but official dispatches failed to mention any large-scale clashes between the main armies poised for action along the entire front.

Russian sources said their troops had scored a fresh victory in one sector of the southern front where a fortified stronghold was captured from the Germans.

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Skiers Credited

German counter-attacks were reported broken up on the Kalinin front and Soviet skiers were said to have killed 274 Germans in a raid in the Karelia sector.

The Soviet Information Bureau's midnight communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said that "during April 10 there were no significant changes at the front."

Nazis Report 72 Tanks Destroyed in Crimea

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 11 (AP).—The German high command announced today that the Russians had lost 72 tanks and that 29 others were put out of action in the recent Red Army attack on the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea.

The German communique said there had been no important activity after the collapse of the attack of last Thursday "which resulted in heavy losses for the enemy."

On the Black Sea coast, the Germans said, Nazi planes bombed Soviet port installations and damaged two fairly large merchant ships by direct hits.

Several enemy units surrounded on the central sector were reported annihilated and the Germans said the Russians suffered great losses of men in successful Nazi thrusts.

Russian attacks supported by tanks on the northern sector were reported repulsed.

In fighting on the Lapland front of the far north, the Germans said their mounted troops and Finnish units took a well-fortified enemy strongpoint in a daring thrust, and destroyed 40 posts with their crews.

Off the Norwegian coast, the communique said, a Soviet submarine ran into a German mine field.

2 Million Nazis Crippled By Frostbite, Kalinin Says

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, April 11—President Mikhail I. Kalinin declared today in an article appearing in the government newspaper Izvestia that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 Germans were "put out of action" on the front during the Winter because of frostbite.

His article went on to say that the Don Basin was gradually being freed and that "sooner than the Germans think" coal from there will be supplying Russian industry.

The Germans no longer have mastery of the air, he said in his summary, having been compelled to use planes to protect their armed forces rather than for attack.

The U.S.S.R. President estimated that the tank strength of both sides was about equal since Russia had reduced the German lead. The Soviet infantry and artillery he pronounced far superior to the German.

Thaw on Volga Begins; Russian Winter Is Over

APR 12 1942

By Eddie Gilmore

Kuibyshev, April 11 (AP).—The long Russian winter is over officially—because the ice in the Volga River here began breaking up last night with thundering cracks which we thought at first were antiaircraft guns.

A Russian friend and I were sitting in the hotel when it first came—crack, crack, boom.

"What's that?" I asked.

"Sounds like antiaircraft guns," he answered. "Let's go out and see."

Outside we looked for searchlights or shell bursts. There were none.

"What are the guns shooting at?" we asked an old man. "Have you heard a plane?"

"Oh, no," he replied. "It's 'lyod tronulsya' (the ice is on the move").

"Lyod tronulsya," gasped my friend. "Why then, winter is over."

Admiral Standley Leaves Kuibyshev for Moscow

Kuibyshev, April 11 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley left Kuibyshev today for Moscow to present his credentials to the Soviet Government and confer with Russian officials.

NAZI PLANE TOLL SOARS, REDS SAY

300 Shot Down In Three Days Of Fighting, Moscow Reports

Land Battles Also Raging On Front From Finland To Black Sea

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 11—Still intent on achieving victory in 1942, despite reports that Germany is accumulating huge forces for new assaults, the Russians smashed hard today at the Nazi air strength being mustered for Adolf Hitler's post-thaw drive.

Dispatches from Kuibyshev said Soviet airmen and ground defenses destroyed 300 German air force units in the last three days, 123 of them on the ground.

The heaviest toll was reported from the northwest front around Staraya Russa, where the Red army still is hacking at immobilized units of the German Sixteenth Army.

Planes From The West

Many of the planes destroyed were transferred only recently to the East from Yugoslavia, France and North Africa, captured pilots said.

On land, battle reports from both sides indicated stiff engagements from Finland to the Black Sea, but no conclusive advance was claimed by either.

The Russians did, however, report that 3,000 Germans had been killed in the Bryansk area of the central front in the last few d

and *Pravda*, the Communist party newspaper, said the Germans had lost the approach to an important city in this general sector.

Action In The Crimea

Axis reports claimed the Germans on the Kerch peninsula of the Crimea had destroyed or put out of action ninety-nine Russian tanks during a recent Red army attack; that Germans and Rumanians had begun new and heavy assaults on the Russian Donets Basin lines and that on the Leningrad front the Russians had made hard new attacks with tanks, with the battle still thundering.

On the Lapland front in the Arctic, Nazi mounted troops and Finns were reported to have taken a well-fortified strong point, destroying forty Russian posts.

Nazi Diversion To Aid Soviet Called Aim

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 11—Reliable sources said today that America's Gen. George C. Marshall and Harry Hopkins, convinced that Russia was the decisive battlefield, were discussing with the British the most effective way to aid the Red armies against the Axis.

This aid, the sources added, is almost certain to include United States air force reinforcement of the RAF bombing of Germany.

The British and United States fleets are so busy convoying supplies for Russia's own land battles and the shipping situation is so acute that it probably will be some time before there will be transports for continental invasion—a fact which the United States chief of staff and Hopkins know as well as the British.

Air Attacks Indicated

But the growing establishments which Marshall is inspecting and the increasing pools of United States planes in Britain are taken as an indication that American as well as British air forces will be bombing Germany in a month or two to retard and divert the Nazi offensive against the Soviet Union.

Today one British newspaper, the *Daily Sketch*, said the Marshall-Hopkins conferences showed that "our plans have gone beyond the production stage" and it hinted the discussions covered continental invasion.

"The contemplated stroke may, for all we know, be of an unexpected character and at an unexpected place," the newspaper said. "There is plenty of room for striking at Nazi-occupied Europe."

Appraisal Of Stand

(The New York *Times* says the principal Marshall-Hopkins mission is to determine whether the British Government "is justified in the stand it has taken against invading Europe this summer."

(A Washington dispatch to the *Times* said Britain is reported to have contended that not enough ships are available now to transport and maintain a BEF across the English Channel or the North Sea under naval and air attacks, but proponents of immediate action hold that the Allied shipping situation may be no better next year.

To Continue Talks

(The London Government was reported to have estimated the Germans had about 600,000 troops for defense against such an invasion, and that landing armies should have from one half to two times as many men.)

General Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Hopkins, President Roosevelt's representative, arranged to continue their discussions with Prime Minister Churchill, service chiefs and various members of the British War Cabinet during the week end in the country.

There was no authoritative indication of the specific trend of the discussions beyond the broad outlines of strategy and supply.

Hopkins Sees Bevin

Observers concluded that manpower problems came into discussions Hopkins had Friday afternoon with Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service. Hopkins also conferred yesterday with William A. Harriman, lease-lend expediter in England.

It was noted that since the American visitors arrived the question of supply in Pacific war theaters has become more critical because of the Japanese naval offensive and depletion of British seapower through the loss of two cruisers and an aircraft carrier recently.

U. S. Reported Inquiring Into British Reluctance

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP).—The New York Times says the principal mission of Gen. George C. Marshall and Harry Hopkins in London is to determine whether the British government "is justified in the stand it has taken against invading Europe this summer."

(The White House announced earlier in the week that the trip was "perfectly normal wartime mission.")

APR 12 1942

In a Washington dispatch, the Times reports the chief argument advanced by the British is that there are not enough ships available to transport and maintain an expeditionary force across the English Channel or the North Sea.

A British expeditionary force in France, the London government reportedly contended, would have to overcome at least 30 completely equipped German divisions totaling about 600,000 troops with all auxiliaries counted.

The Times says the British have informed Gen. Marshall and Mr. Hopkins that to guarantee success an expeditionary force should be from one and a half times to twice as large as the German defenders, and that eight tons of shipping per man would be required, with this shipping under incessant attack from the German air force and navy.

Because of the shipping situation, the Times reports, the British felt that the United States would be unable to send a large enough A. E. F. in the near future. British government and military leaders reportedly argued, the paper says, that it would be better to wait until Britain has accumulated all the equipment needed.

Proponents of invasion, the Times says, claim that there is nothing to indicate that the shipping position of the United Nations will be any better next year than in 1942, with sinking and replacement figures indicating the best to be hoped for is that the situation will be no worse.

If the British government were to agree to an invasion, the paper reports, it would ask certain guarantees from the United States and particularly for guarantees of more American naval aid.

U. S. Raids On Reich Are Forecast In London

London, April 11 (AP)—The United States Air Force will join the RAF in blasting Germany within a month, and the two Allies will do everything in their power to help Russia's epic effort to crush the common Nazi enemy, highly placed experts predicted tonight.

This, they said, would be the upshot of the visit here of the United States chief of staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, and Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's trusted supply man.

The British and Americans were pictured as expecting Germany's supreme effort this summer to be directed at the two supply lines over which increasing quantities of vital war materiel are moving to the decisive Russian battle front to equip the vast Soviet, long on manpowers but short on machines of war.

Guard In Two Directions

The German thrusts are expected toward the oil riches of the Caucasus and the Persian Gulf and against the northern route which ends at Murmansk and Archangel.

The growing United States military establishments which Marshall is inspecting and the increasing pool of United States planes in Britain were taken as indications that American pilots would be bombing Germany within a month to retard the Nazi's eastward offensive.

The United States, Britain and Russia all see a Japanese stab in the Russian back in Siberia as one of the main dangers this year. British military opinion is convinced that a Japanese attack will take place either just before or coincident with the opening of Hitler's main effort. The Russians say simply, "we are ready if it comes."

"It Won't Be Enough"

One highly placed Russian, discussing the possibility, asked what observers thought the Japanese could put into a Siberian attack.

"Fourteen to seventeen divisions," was the reply.

"It won't be enough," said the Russian.

There have been candid assertions in Russian circles that they will never suffer a Pearl Harbor at Vladivostok. And there are equally candid hints that if Japan attacks the Soviet, Red bombers will swiftly span the 680 miles to Tokyo and the great industrial cities with the one object of destroying the Japanese war foundries.

BIG KRUPP FACTORY IS R. A. F. TARGET

British Resume Bombing Raids in Ruhr.

APR 12 1942

London, April 11 (A. P.).—Some thousand tons of bombs were dropped on the Ruhr Valley, the Rhineland and other parts of western Germany in four nights of R. A. F. attack this week, the Air Ministry news service said tonight.

An average of well over a ton a minute was reported by the news service to have been dropped while the attacks were on.

"This," a bulletin added, "is heavy bombing."

The great Krupp armament works were the principal targets of the raids which were reported to have been as heavy as any of the two previous assaults on the Ruhr this week.

The British lost thirteen planes, but Air Ministry sources, apparently unperturbed, said that was the cost the R. A. F. expected to pay for a raid as big as that last night.

The German-occupied French port of Le Havre was also bombed.

A communique said there was little German air activity over Britain, though a lone Nazi raider dropped several bombs on the south coast which were said to have caused no damage.

Big R. A. F. Force Returns.

Folkestone, England, April 11 (A. P).—Flying so high as to be almost invisible, large numbers of R. A. F. planes flew in today from the direction of Boulogne, German-occupied France, where observers believed they had been in action.

German Report of Raid.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 11 (A. P.).—Twelve of the R. A. F. bombers that ranged over western and northwestern Germany last night in what the High Command described as nuisance raids were reported officially today to have been shot down.

In addition, the High Command said, seven British planes were downed yesterday in aerial fights over the English Channel and off the Norwegian coast.

DNB, the news agency, said that in the night attacks on the Reich the R. A. F. dropped bombs on residential districts and there were civilian casualties.

TON OF BOMBS EVERY MINUTE HITS AT FOE

Huge 4-Motored Stirlings Added To Attack Squadrons

APR 12 1942

Heavy Pounding Leveled At Krupp Works In The Ruhr

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 11—New four-motored Stirling bombers, capable of carrying eight tons of bombs, were being added today to the British squadrons whose continuing offensive against industrial targets in Germany and German-occupied territory brought fresh destruction to the Ruhr last night.

"Some thousands of tons of bombs" were dropped on Germany during four nights of raids by British planes this week, the Air Ministry said. The average was "well over a ton a minute" for the duration of the raids.

Fleet Growing Fast

"This was heavy bombing," it was observed.

"The RAF bombing fleet is growing week by week," aviation sources said, affirming again that Britain's attacks from the air will continue with increasing vigor until the end of the war.

Thirteen British planes were shot down, official Air Ministry reports said, from among the hundreds of bombers which hit mainly last night at Krupp armament factories in the Ruhr. One of the main targets was reported to have been Essen, highly industrialized and much-bombed city in western Germany.

Weather None Too Good

The raid was described as "a good show" although stormy weather over the Continent hindered the bombing operations.

Other squadrons attacked the harbor and shipping at Le Havre, in German-occupied French territory, and mines were laid in coastal waters.

3 Die In Crash Of RAF Plane.

London, April 11 (AP)—An RAF plane crashed today in Yorkshire, killing its crew of three and injuring two civilians with its flying wreckage.

FILM OF ST. NAZAIRE SHOWS SUNKEN SHIP

London Hears Destroyer is few Feet from Gate of Base

London, April 11—(AP)—A Zurich despatch to Exchange Telegraph said today that neutral correspondents reported that German films of the March 28 battle of St. Nazaire showed part of a British destroyer half submerged only a few feet from the gate of the Nazi submarine base on France's Atlantic coast.

The British Government announced at the time that the 1,090-ton destroyer Campbelltown, formerly the U. S. S. Buchanan, "her bows specially stiffened and filled with five tons of high explosive," had been steered into the harbor locks as the main event of an early morning commando-naval-air force raid.

The Exchange Telegraph despatch said the Zurich correspondents related the films, which they saw by invitation of a representative of the German Admiralty, showed only daylight action and contained no views of the dockyard or drydock, but pictured about 150 British prisoners.

"Their appearance proved they had put up a tough battle," one of the correspondents was quoted as saying.

Whale Fools Flyers

APR 12 1942

Gijon, Spain, April 11 (AP)—A machine-gunned whale, apparently mistaken for a submarine by patrolling aviators, was washed up on a beach near here today. Sixty feet long from nose to tail, the whale's hide had been punctured by machine-gun slugs.

Nazis Make Two Big Malta Raids

April 11-

VALLETTA, Malta (AP)—The German airforce made two major attacks on Malta yesterday, with bombers coming in waves from different directions and dropping their bombs on air fields and the harbor.

The first attack was made about noon and a number of Messerschmitts dived on a boat loading in Gozo, causing some damage. The parish church also was damaged. A large number of bombers took part in the raid.

It is not known yet how many casualties resulted from the attacks, but the communique said there were a number of civilian casualties Friday. One bomber was brought down by anti-aircraft fire yesterday and another was damaged.

It was officially announced that 231 persons were killed and 532 injured as a result of air raids on Malta during March.

SHELLING IN LIBYA

British Artillery Hammer Small Axis Force.

Cairo, Egypt, April 11 (A. P.)—British artillery shelled small columns from the Axis army of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in the Libyan battlefront yesterday, a General Headquarters communique said today.

Italian Report.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts) April 11 (A. P.).—Italian patrols supported by tanks repulsed attacks by British advanced motorized units south of Tmimi on the Libyan desert front, the High Command said today.

A British destroyer was declared hit "by super-heavy bombs," and two Spitfires were reported shot down in fresh attacks upon Malta.

"British planes carried out a night raid on Bengasi, the High Command said, "damaging one or two buildings."

British Tars Dressed Like 'Men From Mars' and Itch for Action

APR 12 1942

By LARRY ALLEN
Wide World Features

ABOARD FLAGSHIP WITH BRITISH EASTERN FLEET — The British Navy is itching for action against the Italian battlewagons, but since the scrap at Matapan Mussolini's sailors seem to prefer sea racing to sea fighting.

From what I have seen of the eagerness and speed of the gunners aboard the flagship when the call to action is sounded, it should be a memorable day for the Italians when and if they choose to fight.

During two long swings around the central Mediterranean there have been many crisp orders to "man 15-inch armament" and I have seen the gunners set new speed records for fully manning gun turrets. I have no doubt that when they get a chance to loose a broadside against the Italian fleet, shells will slide out of the barrels so fast they can't be counted. I have seen three battleships fire 10,000 projectiles within an hour, and that was not steady work.

During the sweep we ju[illegible] completed it was amusing to hear the commanding officer, Captain Barry, broadcast information to the ship's company that acted like a blood transfusion: "There is a chance, I should say a remote possibility, we shall meet enemy surface craft. But I don't want to raise your hopes too high."

British officers and sailors love action. They sing or hum American swing awaiting orders. When that comes it is, "Hold your hats, boys, here we go." The next thing I hear is a tremendous concussion of 15-inchers that does tricks with my stomach.

Every officer, gunner and sailor engaged in repelling an attack looks like a man from Mars. They wear loose, long, white gloves stretching to elbows, white or blue cloth helmets chemically treated. Many wear overalls over uniforms with steel helmets over anti-lash headgear, gas masks and life preservers slung over the shoulder.

EX-PREMIER HELD IN EGYPT

Seized after British Defense Plan is Found on Italian General

London, April 11—(AP)—Discovery of a British plan for defense of Egypt among the papers of an Italian general captured in Libya led to the arrest of former Egyptian Premier Ali Maher Pasha earlier this week, Reuters reported today from Cairo.

Ali Maher, the despatch said, was one of a limited number of persons who had access to the plan. He now is under "house arrest" somewhere in Cairo.

Exchanged Captives in Egypt

CAIRO, April 11 (AP).—British prisoners of war, exchanged for Italians under an international convention, arrived at Alexandria today from Izmir (Smyrna), Turkey, and are en route to Cairo by train.

Urged To Leave Kenya Colony

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, April 11 (AP)—The Government today urged all women and children who can do so to leave Kenya Colony voluntarily.

Iranian Pro-Axis Group Is Exiled

April 11-

TEHERAN, Iran (AP)—The government sent six prominent citizens charged with favoring the Axis to Southeast Iran yesterday "to protect the state against intrigues of Fifth Columnists." One of those sent away was Hisain Ghaffari, accused of being a Japanese agent.

"It has become increasingly apparent that the action of these and similar people threatened the integrity of the state," it was declared officially. "It is hoped that this action will serve as a warning to enemies of the state."

German Attaches Dine Lisbon's Army Leader

April 11-

LISBON (AP)—The German military and naval attaches in Lisbon gave a banquet last night in honor of Gen. Peixoto Cunha, military governor of Lisbon, and other leading Portuguese army and navy officers. After the banquet, the German officers presented the German

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propaganda film "Stukas," demonstrating the work of the German dive-bombers.

Bulgarian Cabinet Resigns; Move Linked To Nazi Demands

Action Follows Refusal By Majority To Approve Hitler's Program For Balkan Nation

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, April 11—The Bulgarian Government resigned today following refusal of a majority to approve Hitler's program for the Balkan nation—believed by diplomatic quarters here to call for active participation in the war against Russia or Turkey or both.

Premier Bogdan Philov immediately formed a new Cabinet in Sofia with only two of his former ministers represented. This was taken to indicate that the other seven had opposed German proposals handed to King Boris in Berlin two weeks ago.

Reports have been current that Boris promised Hitler 200,000 troops for the Russian front.

BULGAR CABINET OUT

Boris Asks Premier to Form a New Government.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 11 (A. P.).—Premier Bogdan Philov has handed the resignation of the Bulgarian Government to King Boris, who has accepted it and charged Philov with reconstituting a new Cabinet, dispatches from Sofia reported today.

50 New Nazi Airports Reported In Bulgaria

Istanbul, April 11 (AP)—The Germans have completed fifty to sixty new military airports in Bulgaria—some of them only a few minutes flying time from Turkey—and the Nazis now are convinced the neighboring country is satisfactory for use as an advanced air base, a recently arrived skilled observer reported today.

This informant said he did not believe there was any immediate threat to Turkey, however, because of a German lack of planes, crewmen and fuel. He added that training of new Bulgarian pilots and advanced courses for others have been halted by a shortage of gasoline.

Hitler, he said, apparently has drawn heavily upon men and equipment in Bulgaria for the heavy assaults upon Malta and in preparation for this spring campaign in Russia.

Additional Unrest In Dominated Area

APR 12 1942

Luxemburg Is An Turmoil, Greeks Kill Governor

April 11-

NEW YORK (AP)—Fresh reports of violence and unrest came yesterday from European countries dominated by Germany.

The British radio reported four Poles were sentenced to death for attacks on German military transports.

Greek guerrillas, who recently wrecked a German troop train killing or injuring 1,000 soldiers, were said by the BBC to have taken Nazis troops as hostages. One group recently raided a port, stormed the residence of the governor, killed him and carried off his guards.

Luxemburg sources at London said that more and more residents of the tiny Duchy "are being sentenced for anti-German activity."

BBC reported also that the archbishop of Vilna, Lithuania, had been arrested by the Germans and that soon afterward the Catholic archbishop of K[illegible] the primate of Lithuania—was wounded severely and a priest who was with him was killed. The Germans reported that "an accident took place."

All the BBC reports were heard here by CBS.

Two Executed as Slayers Of Hostages in France

French Soldiers Pay for Death of 21 Civilians in '40 Retreat

VICHY, April 11 (AP).—Paris newspapers arriving here today published an announcement of the execution at Abbeville of two French soldiers convicted of slaying twenty-one civilian hostages during the retreat from Belgium in June, 1940.

Lieutenant Rene Caron, forty-five years old, and Sergeant Emile Mollet, thirty-seven, were charged with having shot and bayoneted their victims in the streets of Abbeville, now occupied by the Germans.

The hostages, the reports said, were part of a group of seventy-eight arrested by the Belgians for national security reasons at the outbreak of war and handed over to the French in the face of the German advance.

The two convicted soldiers were shot to death by a firing squad.

Frenchman Sent To Reich Post

Vichy, April 11 (AP)—Jacques Chevalier, former Under Secretary of State for Family and Health, was appointed administrative director today of the "Department of French Labor in Germany," France's first civilian representation to the Reich since the war.

He will supervise arrangements for the care and protection of French workers employed in German factories, estimated by German official sources to number approximately 100,000.

Sends Out Cryptic Riom Case Report

April 11-

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rome radio was heard by CBS yesterday to broadcast a purported Vichy dispatch saying that "a decree in connection with the suspension of the Riom trial will be published in the Vichy official journal on April 14," which "will refer to the necessity of an investigation into war responsibilities."

The Riom trial of former Premiers Daladier and Blum; Gen Maurice Gustave Gamelin, and Guy La Chambre and Pierre Jacomet two former officials in wartime French Cabinets, was based on their alleged responsibility for France's defeat rather than her entry into the war.

The trial now is in adjournment for the "Easter holidays."

4 POLES TO DIE IN SABOTAGE

Greek Guerillas said to have Taken Nazis as Hostages

New York, April 11—(AP)—Fresh reports of violence and unrest came today from European countries dominated by Germany.

The British radio reported four Poles were sentenced to death for attacks on German military transports at the border of Poland and East Prussia.

Greek guerillas, who recently wrecked a German troop train killing or injuring 1,000 soldiers, were said by the BBC to have taken Nazi troops as hostages. The patriots were continuing to fight in the mountains and one group recently raided a port, stormed the residence of the governor, killed him and carried off his guards.

Belgium in Exile Makes Overtures to Leopold

Vichy, April 11 (A. P.).—Belgian newspapers reaching Vichy today said that a secret emissary of the Belgian exile Government in London had reached Belgium in an effort to effect a reconciliation between the Government and King Leopold.

The dispatches described the emissary as a personage who had been for a long time in London. He was said to have circulated in the occupied country the argument of Hubert Pierlot, Premier in exile, for reconciliation.

NAZIS CLAIM 12 MORE SHIPS

Report Sinkings Off East Coast of America Since April 8

Berlin (from German broadcasts), April 11—(AP)—An announcement today said that, since a report of April 8, German U-boats had sunk 12 merchant ships, including four large tankers, off the east coast of America.

The high command said the ships totaled 94,000 tons.

An average toll of four ships a day was implied. Hitler's headquarters announced April 8 that German [illegible] had sunk 16 vessels totaling 104,000 tons in continued attacks on United States and British shipping, 13 off the American coast and the remainder off Africa.

Two More Vessels Torpedoed By U-Boats

APR 12 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Brunswick, Ga., April 11—Two more medium-sized merchant ships have fallen victim to Axis submarine torpedoes and Coast Guard ships have rescued fifty-four survivors, bringing them to this port. Twenty crewmen are missing and feared killed. One died in a lifeboat.

The two ships were torpedoed within an hour of each other and were approximately three miles apart in the Atlantic.

The first ship, captained by T. P. Davenport, of Port Arthur, Texas, was struck by a torpedo on the starboard side near the engine room. After the crew abandoned her, the submarine surfaced and shelled the vessel fifteen to twenty times.

17 Believed Trapped

Captain Davenport said he believed seventeen of his crew of thirty-seven were trapped in their quarters. Three lifeboats were launched and twenty men got in them. No attempt was made to shell the lifeboats, but one of the crewmen died of injuries he received when the torpedo hit the ship.

Davenport's ship was sunk about 2 A. M.

The captain of the other vessel, James S. Poche, of Baton Rouge, La., reported that one of his crew of thirty-eight was believed drowned and two more trapped after a torpedo struck the starboard side between the engine room and bunkers about 2:50 A. M.

The other thirty-five jumped into lifeboats. The captain said his ship was not shelled, nor were the lifeboats.

Sub Cruises Around

A crewman on Captain Poche's ship said that the submarine that sank them surfaced and cruised around between the lifeboats. He also said one man on the submarine's deck called "Come over here, we'll save you."

The submarine was reported by Captain Poche to be a large one. He said he believed there were several in the vicinity.

Calm acts of heroism were reported by several crewmen.

An injured man, William L. Howell, of Port Arthur, Texas, who later died in the lifeboat, was trapped in the quarters. Upon discovering this, Captain Davenport, Third Mate Malcolm MacPhee, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a boatswain, Henry Maahs, also of Brooklyn, left their lifeboats and returned to the sinking ship.

Waded In Water

They waded in water up to their hips in the engine room and removed Howell through the engine room skylight.

A number of men had to climb out through portholes in the ship after they had been trapped in their quarters.

Quartermaster James Stogaitis, of Philadelphia, who was on watch on Captain Davenport's ship when the torpedo struck, was praised for his sticking by the wheel calmly to the last minute, assisting the skipper and others to reach boats.

APR 12 1942

37 Lost In Sinking Of Small U. S. Freighter

Cape May, N. J., April 11 (AP)—Thirty-seven seamen were lost when a submarine torpedoed and sank a small American freighter last week off the Atlantic coast, sixteen survivors of the ship reported on their arrival at the Coast Guard station here.

Third Mate Philip Babcock, 26, of Blairstown, N. J., said the ship was attacked without warning shortly before dawn April 3 and went down within fifteen minutes.

The survivors, crowded into one lifeboat, drifted five and a quarter days before they were picked up by a navy patrol boat. All suffered from exposure, but none was injured seriously.

With Babcock and Second Mate Parke M. Warde, a veteran of forty years at sea, in charge, the crewmen sailed 200 miles toward land by dead reckoning, observation of the sun and stars.

Survivors Of Sinking Land In Dutch Guiana

Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, April 11 (AP)—Nineteen survivors of a torpedoed American tanker arrived here today and reported that five crewmen out of a total of thirty-nine were missing after their vessel was torpedoed and shelled by a German submarine.

Exile Or Internment Choice Offered 59 By Argentina

Executive Decree Charges 27 Citizens And 32 Aliens With Communistic Activities

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, April 11—The Federal Government tonight ordered twenty-seven Argentines and thirty-two aliens to leave the country or submit to internment for alleged Communist operations.

Twenty-two of the thirty-two of the thirty-two foreigners involved are already under arrest in Cordoba province.

The Executive decree ordering their expulsion said the Federal police requested that "action be taken against Communist activities which are being carried on through organizations affiliated with the (Communist) party under the pretext of aiding certain belligerent countries and within workers associations."

Bunge Denies He's A Communist

The most prominent among the Argentines ordered into exile is Dr. Augusto Bunge, former vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, where he has served as a Socialist representative for twenty years.

Informed of the Government decree, Dr. Bunge emphatically denied that he was a Communist.

He is chairman of the Argentine "Committee for Solidarity and Assistance of Free Peoples," which has raised large funds to aid Russia and other United Nations fighting against the Axis, and is widely known as an advocate of Argentine cooperation with the United States.

Argentina and Chile are the only American nations still retaining relations with the Axis.

Pampero's Newsprint Low

The pro-Axis newspaper *Pampero*, whose newsprint source long has been the subject of speculation, disclosed today its stock was running low.

This organ, which published sixteen pages in the early days of the war, came out with only four pages and its editor promised its readers it would continue publication even if reduced to one page.

All Argentine newspapers are suffering a newsprint shortage but none has been forced to such a drastic reduction as *Pampero*. It is known that the Allied governments have been taking care to see that it received no Canadian or United States newsprint—the only sources of supply available now.

Peru's President Prado To Visit U. S. In May

Washington, April 11 (AP)—President Manuel Prado of Peru will visit the United States next month on invitation of President Roosevelt and as guest of this Government the State Department announced tonight.

The Peruvian chief executive will arrive in Miami on May 3. He will travel directly to Washington where he will be a guest at the White House.

The State Department also announced that President Prado would visit several other cities including New York, Boston and Detroit.

The visit of the Peruvian President, officials said, will mark the first time a South American chief executive has come to Washington on an official visit during his term of office. Several Central American chief executives have visited the United States in the past several years.

ENVOY LINKED TO SPIES

Italian Ambassador's Letter Found in Brazil Raid.

Sao Paulo, Brazil, April 11 (A. P.).—The police announced today that a letter found in the possession of three Italians arrested here in the anti-spy drive was written by the former Italian Ambassador to Brazil, Ugo Sola. The contents of the letter were not disclosed but it formed the basis of the first official allegation of a connection between Axis diplomatic services and espionage in Brazil.

Sola is still at Rio de Janeiro, among 273 Italian and 355 German diplomats and consular agents awaiting transfer to Europe.

64 Germans Seized In FBI Raids On Bund

Arrests Largest in New York Area Since War Began, Percy Foxworth Reports

New York, April 11 (AP)—Percy Foxworth, head of the FBI here, said today that Federal agents struck at the Kyffhaeuser Bund in Brooklyn and Manhattan and seized sixty-four German aliens in the largest group arrest of enemy aliens in the metropolitan area since the United States entered the war.

The arrests, Foxworth said, were made yesterday. The aliens were taken to Ellis Island and internment for the duration of the war is expected.

The Kyffhaeuser Bund was composed of former German war veterans, Foxworth said, and while it had been announced that the Bund was dissolved in January, the members continued meeting surreptitiously in various sections of Yorkville, according to the FBI head of the local district.

Silver Shirt Leader Is Released In Bail

W. D. Pelley Charged With Promoting Success Of Enemies Of United States

Indianapolis, April 11 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts and publisher of anti-Semitic magazines, provided $15,000 cash bond today and was released from Marion county jail where he had been held since last Sunday on a charge of sedition.

Pelley was arrested last Saturday by FBI agents at Darien, Conn., and was brought here. He was charged under the 1917 Espionage Act with distributing false statements intended to harm the United States and "promote the success of our enemies."

Canada Admits N. Y. Papers

OTTAWA, April 11 (AP).—Two publications banned from Canada under the Defense of Canada Regulations now may be permitted to enter Canada, the National Revenue Department announced today — "The Ukrainian Daily News," newspaper in the Ukrainian language, and "Morgen Freiheit," newspaper in the Jewish language, both published daily at New York.

In the War Zone

Lack of Enough Allied Ships Renders Unlikely Any Early Invasion of Europe on West

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

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Speculation increases like spring fever on both sides of the Atlantic about an Allied front in western Europe in support of the Russians. Something like that might happen, but the Axis is making such a project very difficult.

When we talk about invasion across water one of the first things we must think about is ships in great numbers. Britain and America have men enough for such a project; the British air power would seem to be sufficient to support the venture; presumably we should have enough land equipment in the not distant future, but we Allies are woefully weak in shipping, a lack which has been hampering operations the world over.

Our entrance into the war has increased difficulties in this respect immensely. Not only do we bear the growing depredations by the Nazis, Italians and Japanese, but the opening of the battle of the Pacific has multiplied Allied commitments and the length of sea communications. Since a convoyed vessel can make only three or four round trips to the Orient in a year, either from our west coast or from England, the strain both America and Britain are under is obvious.

Shipping Problem Is Big.

So thus far the Allies haven't had enough ready boats to stage an invasion, even if they had been prepared otherwise. It would require a huge fleet to get troops, equipment and continuing supplies across the English Channel. Also an armada would be necessary to blast open the way. The Anglo-American naval fleets have been too busy with long-distance convoys for any concerted action like invasion.

It would be a terrific risk for the United States and Britain to mass their fleets, or any considerable portion of them, for the purposes of invasion now. Should things go badly, they might lose enough warships to throw control of the seas to the Axis, to say nothing of giving the Japs the run of the ocean while we were busy with the invasion.

A full-dress invasion of western Europe probably would be the most difficult and dangerous operation that could be undertaken.

However, there is another area of inestimable strategic importance which must be manned by the Allies—that is Syria, Iraq and Iran. From this Middle Eastern base help could be fed to the Russians through the Caucasus. And should Adolf Hitler break down through the Caucasus, or by-pass Turkey in an effort to get into Syria, the Allied forces would be in position to block him.

20 Versus 14,000 Miles.

The Fuehrer's chief purpose in attacking Russia was to reach the fresh supplies of the Caucasus and Middle East. The Allied salvation lies in stopping him at this gateway to plenty. Thus the maintenance of a powerful Allied base there would seem to be more essential than the opening of a fresh front in western Europe.

Actually, of course, Britain supposedly has large forces in the Middle East already. The United States is co-operating in building up the Allied strength in this general zone. Both British and American ships can reach the Persian Gulf via the Cape of Good Hope over the long haul and, believe it or not, it would be far easier to move a fully equipped army from England to the Middle East over that 14,000-mile route than to try to put the same army ashore across the twenty miles of English Channel.

Broad Ration Of Goods Now Near at Hand

By the Associated Press

New York, April 11.—Rationing of many kinds of everyday goods moved closer this week.

The War Production Board announced freezing of all stocks of copper screening in retailers' hands.

Copper screening thus joins new automobiles, new and retreaded or recapped tires, typewriters and bicycles as items that cannot be sold except to specific buyers with essential civilian or war jobs.

Local rationing boards are handling distribution of automobiles and tires.

Government officials say these local boards shortly will be given instructions for rationing typewriters and bicycles.

Soon they will be handling the rationing of sugar.

It may be presumed copper screening will be sold to essential users through local boards, too, provided the Government does not take all existing stocks for military uses.

Boomerang Policy

Meanwhile the Nation's store and shopkeepers who laid in heavy supplies of counter goods began wondering about the wisdom of the "buying ahead" policies.

Anticipating higher prices, smaller available supplies and delivery difficulties as peacetime plants converted to war production, stores as long as two years ago began precautionary stocking.

Stocks of most kinds of goods in retailers' hands today are believed to be at or near the highest on record.

"Retailers, now scrambling to buy up everything possible against the day when many consumers' goods will become scarce, may find that protective inventories will become a liability," remarks Standard & Poor's, a statistical agency. "Rationing will make them wish that they had been more restrained in their efforts to load up their warehouses.

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Capital Tied Up

"Consider the plight of the auto tire dealers, most of whom stocked up before the ban on tire sales," the agency adds. "When rationing was ordered they found themselves with capital tied up in inventories that would require years to move under the rationing plan adopted. The Government has been forced to bail them out.

"Automobile dealers are now in the same spot and would like nothing better than to be rid of their inventories of new automobiles. Washington is very reluctant to step over these cars and no immediate relief for the dealers is in sight."

Rationing May Even Be Good for You

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By Carlke Beach

Wide World Writer

Every American presently will have a ration card.

This first ration card, which will entitle you to your allotment of sugar, probably will be issued in a week or so. Already a selective rationing system governs sales of tires and automobiles. To buy them, you must first convince a rationing board that you need them for essential civilian activities.

Thus in a mild way America enters wartime rationing. Other ration cards eventually will take their place in your pocketbook next to your sugar card; but it is unlikely that rationing here will be carried as far as it has been in Europe or Japan. One informed official guesses that no more than a dozen items ever will be rationed in the United States.

Economists differ widely in their opinions about rationing. Some regard it as an unpleasant necessity, to be employed as little as possible and only as a last resort. That seems to be the viewpoint of the head rationer, Leon Henderson, Director of the Civilian Supply Division of the War Production Board.

Other economists think that rationing is a good idea and there ought to be more of it. Given wartime shortages and price rises, rationing has a beneficent effect, and, they say, does some lasting good. People in Britain, for example, are getting used to eating more green vegetables and wholemeal bread, instead of loading up on a lot of meat and fancy, rich foods.

The primary purpose of rationing is to provide a fair distribution of essential commodities which are running short—or which people hoard in panic lest they later be denied a full supply. Hoarding creates an artificial shortage. If prices are controlled the poor can fare as well as the wealthy under a rationing system.

Decrease Consumption

The secondary purpose is to decrease consumption and thus to preserve a dwindling supply. But this doesn't always happen. Sometimes rationing increases the demand, as in the case of cheese in England. When a person has a ration card he places a high value on the item it entitles him to purchase. He is likely to buy it whether he wants it or not. People vary in their tastes. Thus rationing of a commodity is bound to allow some persons more than they normally buy, while others are allowed less than they want.

The problem is to spread a scarce supply evenly over all sections of the population. It is extremely damaging to the morale of the workingman to see some well-to-do person buying up all the supply of an essential commodity. Often in the past year certain items of food and clothing which were not rationed have disappeared from the market in Great Britain. Only in the past few months has rationing been extended there to practically all essential items which are scarce.

Germany had ration cards printed as early as 1934 and began to ration in 1939. While political pull enables a limited number of

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Germans to evade the rationing system, on the whole, the Reich's store of food, clothes and fuel is equally divided among the people, and observers credit this with contributing to the Germans' morale.

In Italy, where the war is unpopular and rationing was imposed only after hoarding and profiteering had caused great suffering, morale is low.

Britain was slow to adopt rationing, largely because the ministry of information had pointed with horror to the extensive rationing in Germany, implying that it betokened near starvation and economic weakness. The result was a popular prejudice against the ration system.

The government felt it had to avoid rationing as long as possible.

The school of economists who want more rather than less rationing say that the public must be taught to be more rational about the whole matter. Instead of associating rationing with queues waiting outside of stores and with hungry families at home, these economists say, people ought to think of it as providing orderly distribution and adequate supply for all. Rationing prevents queues rather than causing them, they say. They regard rationing as one of the natural wartime controls. But none of these controls is sufficient in itself if demand is great and supply is low.

If there is rationing without price control, many items will be out of reach of the poor. In Great Britain now bacon is so expensive that only three out of five persons are able to afford to purchase the amount of bacon allowed them.

If there is price control without rationing, persons with the money to spend can buy up and hoard large quantities of scarce items.

Limiting the supply of raw materials to manufacturers and the supply of processed goods to wholesalers and retailers curtails consumption. But without rationing, the retailer can sell to favored customers, and leave the rest to do without.

Another method of limiting demand is cutting down the purchasing power of the public by imposing higher taxes and selling defense bonds. This takes money out of the pockets of the consumers and proportionately decreases their ability to buy goods, but it can never be carried to the point where it will substitute for all other controls.

Those who oppose extensive rationing call it a nuisance to individuals and a burden on the Government. It requires a large organization, they argue, to administer rationing—thousands of persons whose services are needed elsewhere.

The only items which should be rationed, they say, are those which are essential to the consumer and for which no adequate alternatives or substitutes can be found.

Certain items of food and clothing are the only items likely to be placed under the over-all rationing system. Selective rationing, the type used for autos and tires, probably will be adopted to channel a few other durable goods into essential civilian activities.

Many consumers' durable goods, like radios, washing machines and refrigerators, ultimately will disappear from the market as the manufacturers convert their plants to meet military needs. But it is unlikely that over-all rationing will be extended to any such durable goods, say officials in charge.

While price ceilings have been placed over nearly all of these durable goods, it is conceded that persons with ready cash will be able to buy, while persons with small income will have to stand by and see the supply disappear. There will be so few of these items available for general consumption after all defense needs have been filled, however, that equitable distribution of the small supply left would not warrant the expense and trouble of rationing. For the same reason, none of the governments of Europe have tried over-all rationing of durable goods.

Than Frisco Is to Tokyo

New 'Butterfly' Map Also Shows That All South America Is East of Ohio

By RENNIE TAYLOR

SAN FRANCISCO (Wide World)—Did you know that Chicago is closer to the northeastern tip of Japan than San Francisco is to Tokyo?

And that the distance from Tokyo to Los Angeles is just about the same as from extreme northeastern Japan to New York city?

This Nipponese outpost, Shimushu To, just south of Kamchatka peninsula, is about as close to Iceland as Tokyo is to San Diego.

Shimushu To is 4,955 airline miles from Chicago, and only 4,335 from Grand Forks, N. D. These are distances computed by the United States Navy Hydrographic Office. It is 5,250 miles from Tokyo to San Francisco, and 5,600 from Tokyo to Los Angeles.

The nearness of this part of Japan to the northern part of the United States seldom is noted because the relationship does not show on the ordinary map.

Take a piece of string and measure these straight line distances on a globe and you will see how the flat map fails to present the situation realistically.

What the Map Shows

You may note also that Miami, Fla., is nearer to Rio de Janeiro and Natal, Brazil, than any point in Mexico; that New York city is no farther from Rio, as figured by the Department of Commerce, than is Mexico City, the official distance in each case being given as 4,810 miles; that the Panama canal is some 2,500 miles farther from Tokyo than from London, and that all of South America lies east of Cleveland, O., and is 10 times as large as Greenland.

The Mercator map may show some of these things, but not all.

Because of its shortcomings as a picture of the whole face of the earth, it is once more under criticism.

Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, professor of education at Columbia University, told the American Association of School Administrators recently that the Mercator map "flattens both the world and education."

He suggested the use of Homolosine maps, which attempt to show on a flat surface, the continents in their true perspective and relationship even though they are not actually flat.

Cut Globe Into Segments

Military officials have asked B. J. S. Cahill, Alameda, Cal., architect and fellow of the Royal Geographic Society, for samples of a map of this kind which has developed over a period of 38 years.

Cahill's map divides the globe into eight segments, which look like the pieces of a hollow sphere halved at the equator and then cut longitudinally into four equal sections. These segments are made to appear flattened in a way which minimizes distortion and then are put together so that they resemble a huge butterfly.

Attempts to picture the round world on a flat surface have challenged mapmakers ever since Columbus. Mercator, a 16th century Flemish geographer whose real name was Kremer, sidestepped the problem of visualizing the earth's surface as a cylinder.

His procedure was equivalent to taking a rubber globe and stretching it outward from the poles until its top, bottom and sides were as big around as its equator, and then unrolling its cylindrical surface.

This meant that everything north and south of the equator was expanded. The more northerly or southerly the locations, the more they were stretched.

'Colossus of North'

But it was the land masses rather than the oceans which received the stretching. That made Greenland look larger than South America, although it is only about one-tenth as big, and North America far larger than it really is, which is said to be one reason why South Americans used to refer to us sarcastically as the colossus of the North.

But the Mercator job straightened out the meridians of the globe so that they formed true rectangles. This, in turn, made it easier for early navigators to plot their courses. All they had to do, says Cahill, was to draw a straight line from port to port and try to follow it with sextant and compass.

Their straight line was not the shortest route. Between New York and Liverpool, for instance, it is many miles longer than the minimum distance. Mariners caught onto this later when faster ships came into use, and adopted the great circle course—which is nothing but a straight line along the globe's surface from one point to another.

Try it with your string and see how it cuts the meridians at an angle.

Great circle routes are used even more in aviation than at sea, because planes can fly in beelines while ships must stick to water courses. On the improved maps great circle routes are simply straight lines between two points. Pan-American Airways uses the Cahill map and so does the Alameda city school system.

It is impossible, states Cahill, to represent all the properties of a sphere on a flat surface. He has worked out four different varients, all of which make up a single system.

The first of these four different maps is exact as to distances between all points on the globe; the second presents the angles of all land masses correctly; the third is exact in showing the areas of land bodies and the fourth is designed to show great circles with precision.

The Mercator map still is a good chart for sailing, Cahill adds, but it gives students and sometimes grownups a ridiculous idea of the earth's exterior.

A globe is the most nearly perfect representation of the earth's surface, but it, too, has its faults. You can't see all sides of it at once. Even when looking at one side you see only about a quarter of the hemisphere in true perspective. The rest of your view is affected by the globe's curvature.

Both the Mercator and Homolosine maps give full views of all the continents.

The improved map is designed to make them appear as nearly as possible as they would if you were far off in space and able to see all of the earth's exterior at once.

Chicago Nearer Japan

U. S. Forces In Panama Gird Against Axis Threat

By Chandler Diehl

Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone, April 11 (Wide World)—Every man of the United States forces on the isthmus at Panama is on active duty—manning anti-aircraft posts or making patrols—or on maneuvers as Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews and his staff strengthen protection of the Panama Canal lifeline.

A trip of only 50 miles, into the interior of Panama, discloses activity everywhere along the way: infantrymen on maneuvers, armored units whirring along jungle roads, engineers on maneuvers and on vital road construction.

One sees signal corps companies installing additional telephonic communications; infantry and coast artillery posts on alert, trigger-fingers ready; planes landing and taking off from a desert dispersal field, and supplies going forward to advance outposts where detectors stretch their mechanical ears to pick up any buzz of alien propellors.

One sees all this—and more—in just 50 miles.

Seasoned Warriors

Panama appears alive with Uncle Sam's soldiers operating under Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, deputy commander of the Panama Canal department. And the men are becoming seasoned, toughened warriors under the steady, hard work in a stern climate over rugged terrain.

The variety of terrain and climate is appreciable on even a 50-mile trip.

Soon after our party left a headquarters post, our jeep was purring along a road back-dropped with light jungle growth and heavy with military truck traffic.

Supplies were moving forward for men's dinners and for construction projects. Trucks were swinging off onto side roads that wind through marshy lowlands and up steep hillsides to outposts.

Antiaircraft positions and other outposts located behind such emplacements, we were assured, were free to concentrate all their energy on throwing a steel-jacketed curtain of defense over the vital canal. And the "jungle-mudders" under Brig. Gen. Homer Oldfield are just itching to try this death-dealing job on an Axis armada.

Battle Problems

Panama's mobile force under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Lewis, we understood, was working out a tactical problem set to Panama scale on the basis of actual battle plans for the jungle-lands of the Orient.

The soil was steaming a bit from an overnight rain and beyond town "Y" we found our route in the class of a quagmire. Here Army engineers had heavy construction equipment at work on an all-weather crossing, and our reconnaissance car bulled through on its own four-wheeled power and the driver's skill.

Then we reached roadway where the engineers had been before us and we sped along to a dispersal airfield just as two observation planes came gliding in after a bit of ocean-scanning.

Attack pilots at this field were doing the same—waiting within reach of their planes for any call. The Air Corps, under Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, too, was ready and hoping for a chance to show its fighting power.

See Marines Spearhead For Attack on Japan

U. S. 'Sea Soldiers' Expected to Take Island Bases on Way to Tokyo

By FREDERICK I. WELLER

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—United States marines are getting ready to uncork some mighty fierce surprises for diligent little Mr. Moto.

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They gave him a sample at Wake island. Now, they prepare for the day Uncle Sam points toward Tokyo and says, "Get me some sea bases out there for what I'm about to do in a big way!"

No Jap can doubt that recent U. S. Navy attacks on the Gilbert and Marshall islands cast a shadow of coming events—American ships and soldiers headed for his homeland. Mr. Moto will know it's the business when U. S. marines start taking over island bases en route.

This is no blueprint of High Command strategy. It is no military secret. It is the task to which every marine confidently feels some day's reveille will summon him. It is his hope when taps signal the day's end of drill in strange, new maneuvers.

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These innovations in military manual, and the "how, when and where" of an expeditionary force, are the real surprises and secrets of the Marine Corps.

Emulate 'Commandos'

Some folks say that marines—the world's most versatile and elaborately trained soldiers—are improving privately upon tactics just evolved by England's night-raiding "Commandos." Maybe so. They won't tell you. It would be odd if they were not, however, since for 167 years this oldest professional military unit in America has introduced or perfected nearly every new trade of the fighting man.

Traditionally, marines are "sea soldiers" attached to the Navy, but they fight with the land forces, too, and on occasion have been mounted—"the Horse-Marines." They are adept at every form of military activity.

Modern marines go ashore as a small, compact but fully equipped army. They have airplanes, tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns, howitzers, trench mortars, hand grenades, automatic rifles and machine guns. They are called the best bayonet fighters afloat.

To Hold Way-Station

John Craige, retired U. S. M. C. captain, says the "overwhelming probability" is that marines are going to be used in this war as the "land-fighting arm of a ship-air-shore team for overseas action."

According to his theory it is possible that naval and air forces will blast Jap way-stations to Tokyo, and the marines will seize and hold them for use by great convoys of combat troops and supplies moving to the attack.

And there is where the marines would pull their surprises, whatever they be. Certainly something extraordinary is in the works. The corps concedes that for months it has practiced secretly with every type of amphibian tank it could find. Only the marines know whether these sea-going land monsters will work.

They have what is believed to be a fairly effective amphibian ship-to-shore tractor, and the world's best motor barges for landing troops, tanks, guns and supplies under enemy fire. They are expert parachute soldiers. They have improved on every trick of aerial attack the Germans employed on Crete. They have stepped up landing speed and mobility.

Professional Soldiers

Asked if the marines learned anything from the Commandos, Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant, stuffy says "the marines have been Commandos since the days of John Paul Jones!" This is subject to some debate, inasmuch as marines normally land, attack, seize and hold enemy posts until sailors and soldiers take over. Commandos simply attack, destroy and retreat.

However, both operate under supreme command of the "commandant"—hence the term, "Commando." The latter dress in black, darken their faces, fight silently, use every guerilla method and strike only at night.

The marine is a long-term professional soldier. War is his job. He works at it all the time. Marines have fought somewhere, sometime during 72 of the last 140 years. They have made 200 hostile landings on every continent save Australia.

Marine history started on November 10, 1775, when, in reply to George Washington's request, a handful of merchant seamen were recruited at the old Tun tavern on the Philadelphia waterfront to form a "Continental Marine Corps." They were to be "ship soldiers" in the tradition of the British Navy—all expert swordsmen, marksmen and cannoneers. All had to be "of dependable and religious nature combined with robustness of body."

John Paul Jones stationed them in the Bon Homme Richard's fighting tops—fore, main and mizzen—with orders to pick off British ship officers and gun captains.

Marine and His Rifle

Here, marines worked the first of their long list of surprises. "I have not begun to fight!" Jones replied when the vastly superior Serapis grappled the Richard and riddled it with cannon shot. His sword flashed a signal and marines let loose with their muskets and hand grenades.

Thus began the legend of the marine and his rifle. Since that day marines have made a fetish of rifle shooting. "Take away his rifle," says an old legend "and you have only half a marine left." His rifle is the marine's personal weapon from the day he enlists. He keeps it at his side always—not in any ordinary gunrack where anyone can use it—lavishes on it his affectionate attention and care, knows its shooting idiosyncracies. Marine Corps marksmen have won 15 of the last 26 National Rifle team matches.

"Squirrel hunters," they called them in the last war when at Belleau Wood they popped off Germans with a prowess that dumbfounded and turned back the enemy. "There," said General Pershing, "was the Gettysburg of the World War."

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"Wood of the Marine Brigade," surprised French renamed the place, although marines were only one of 82 units to fight there. They waded waist-high in wheat against hidden German machine guns at Chateau Thierry—merely looking for a mark to shoot at.

"Retreat hell!" they told the French officers, "we just got here."

Change Woman's Role in War Problem Today Different Than in World War I

By RUTH COWAN

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Women came out of World War I, which began for America 25 years ago this month, with bobbed hair. Will they come out of World War II, now four months old, wearing pants?

That remains to be seen.

But one thing is certain: that just as the years from 1914 to 1919 wrought great economic and social changes in the lives of American women, so will this second world conflict. Indications already can be seen.

The authority for this prediction is Mary Anderson, head of the women's bureau in the U. S. Department of Labor, who is doing now just what she did a quarter century ago—helping to fit women into the war effort.

Miss Anderson's blond hair is grayer now. She has had much more experience than when she was called to Washington to serve in the women-in-industry section of the Council of National Defense during the first World War.

Equal Pay for Both

Some of the problems today are different. In the other war, Miss Anderson related, men just couldn't see paying women the same wage as men for equal work. Now the tendency, especially in the new industries, such as airplane production, is for equal-sized pay envelopes.

But some of the old problems are about. The masculine industrialist is still slow to employ women. Laughing, Miss Anderson told how daily she gets letters from plant managers who write: "It looks like I'm going to have to hire women. What shall I do?"

Women in the minds of some men employers seem hardly people, Miss Anderson said. Foremen especially are opposed to women workers. Over and over a foreman balks at bossing women. "How can I cuss 'em out?" he demands to know.

The idea of having to install rest rooms for women employees seems a hurdle hard for some men employers to take. "They almost seem to hate to hang up a mirror," Miss Anderson smiled.

Management Problems

The American Management Association asked Miss Anderson to come give them some advice at their recent convention, and she told the potential employers of modern Eves that "supervision of women presents no different problems than supervision of men."

"But," she added, "if the foreman resents the introduction of women into the plant—be it conscious or unconscious on his part—or if the men themselves dislike the presence of women in the once monastic atmosphere, there is not likely to be that smoothness or efficiency that results in adequate production."

Miss Anderson said that in California, where an increasing number of women are being employed in aircraft production, a recent survey was conducted by the California Department of Employment to see how things were going in the co-ed factories.

"In all the plants surveyed men and women were employed on the same job at the same rate of pay, very often working side by side," she said. In some plants it was found that men employees ridiculed the idea of women workers and were condescending in manner at first.

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Resentful of Women

But they tended to get over this. In one plant, the supervisors were found especially resentful at introduction of women. But within a short time the supervisors agreed that women "were at least as easy to supervise as were men."

One employer preferred to have the men and women work together in the belief that the women's higher rate of production would result in an increase in the men's rate of production, Miss Anderson recalled.

This survey showed also that the men workers felt women should be employed on the less skilled jobs. Other surveys by the women's bureau indicate the same masculine attitude of mind, and it is one that Miss Anderson strongly opposes on the basis of women's proven ability.

Prior to 1914 there were women workers in wearing apparel factories and in the food industry, Miss Anderson recalled. She, a Swedish immigrant, worked for 18 years stitching shoes in a factory in West Pullman, Ill.

In those days there were very few women in the metal trades. As this country became the munitions arsenal for the Allies, however, women began going into the ammunition plants—and men weren't too surprised when, after 1917, women were stepping into their shoes.

Got Vote After Armistice

They were a bit worried, though, that women might like to continue wearing those shoes. In many cases that is what happened. Women went into factories and into many of the professions—and stayed there. The year after the Armistice they got the vote.

Women came out of World War I well on their way to being citizens and people. Many lost their jobs to men who came home, but the working woman was no longer a novelty.

And what is ahead for women after this war?

Without a doubt, said Miss Anderson, women's economic and social status will be changed. It will change along with the changed condition that will follow the war.

In the last war, men were fearful that women would retain their jobs, and they would be out of luck when they came home, Miss Anderson said. They still have that feeling, accentuated by the depression. That makes them slow to give ground now.

Jobs More Complicated

This time more women will be going into a greater variety of occupations and professions, she continued. They will do more complicated machine jobs. The call is also for women engineers, chemists, scientists, especially those with a knowledge of radio.

When peace comes, some women will retain a toe-hold in the jobs and professions which men claimed as exclusively theirs, Miss Anderson believes. The door will be opened.

"The things I'm going to say are not nice to hear," Miss Anderson said slowly—

"In the first place we found that after the last war the boys who returned were too restless to take back their old places. Then, too, there will be a shift in war industries. Some will close down. Others will be curtailed.

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"And does anyone know how many will come back?

"But those who do will find a different world. It will be an exhausted world—one in need of many things to rebuild it. That will make for a variety of work. There must be a great interchange of food and clothing."

After the last World War the automobile came in. Miss Anderson foresees radical developments in transportation in the coming post-war period. There will be remarkable developments in air transportation. The radio and science will open new fields.

Right now, women in war production are doing dangerous jobs, especially those handling munitions, Miss Anderson concluded. Women are doing their part.

She recalled that in the last World War period, 1914-19, the civilian war casualties in industry in the United States were nearly half this country's casualties on the battlefields.

The Argument Against Him

Labor M. P. Hits at 'A Legend;' Says British Consider Premier Paralyzed by Defense Psychology

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By Aneurin Bevan

Labor M. P. for the BBW Vale Division of Monmouthshire

(Written for Wide World)

London, April 11.—I am told there is a legend in America. The legend is that the premiership of Winston Churchill and Britain's will to continue the war to final victory are so closely bound together that if one goes the other goes with it.

This is either an illusion of distance, a by-product of wartime censorship or the result of the vividness of American reporting. Probably it is the result of all three.

I suspect the legend is supported by an older one which has even less to justify it. This is the story—even Churchill now believes it—that his was the solitary voice raised in British politics for a stand to be made against the menace of fascism.

Like most legends, it is a fairy story with just enough fact to give it verisimilitude and a strong dash of self-interest to keep it growing. In recent broadcasts, Churchill was careful to make a reference to it, like a good shopkeeper who keeps his best exhibit in the front center of the window. However, it is bad business to floodlight a doubtful article. Blemishes in this particular one are already being pointed out, and I should not be surprised if it is withdrawn to a less conspicuous position.

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Grand With Back to Wall

There is no tendency in Britain to belittle Churchill's contribution during the critical days of 1940. He gave authentic and immortal expression to the dogged spirit of the British when they had their backs to the wall.

But let us be quite clear even about that. He did not create the spirit. He expressed it. If he had not done so, he would not have lasted a day.

In social affairs, people think that because water comes through a tap, it comes from it. So they think that their public spokesmen are sources of power and not only its expression.

The British people thought Churchill grand when he had his back to the wall. Now they are beginning to think he is leaning against it. And they can't see how the war can be won that way.

Churchill's oratory, which was the main source of his power, is now likely to weaken him. Rolling periods and heroic calls for what turns out to be unheroic action begin to pall and even look ridiculous, like a little man strutting about in a big man's clothes.

So Churchill, who was so short a time ago Britain's pride, is coming to be regarded by many as the chief source of her humiliation, and I have yet to hear of a statesman who survived that role.

Public Critical of His Cabinet

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The chief criticism of Churchill falls under two heads: one is that as prime minister he is not trying to do his job, and second that as defense minister it would be better if he didn't try.

Take the first. For many months the country has been calling upon the prime minister to reconstruct his government on lines which disregard claims of party machines. He answered at first by saying he couldn't see anything wrong with his government or his policy and that he would not change either.

Outside himself and members of his government, nobody of any importance agreed with him. The press condemned him and Parliament kept up a daily criticism. People grumbled.

Altogether the situation is extremely unhelpful to the war spirit of any nation. In a fit of angry petulance, the prime minister challenged a vote of confidence, which he obtained with ridiculous unanimity.

All it proved was that the House of Commons had a greater sense of responsibility than the prime minister.

Within a few weeks Churchill had to reconstruct his government. His incapacity to realize the seriousness of his position was soon shown by the steps he thought it necessary to take. He tried to persuade Sir Stafford Cripps to take a minor position and then a few days later was compelled by the force of public opinion to take him into the war cabinet and make him leader of the House of Commons.

The only other step of importance was to dismiss Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor Party, from the government entirely, a move which could only be justified if fundamental changes were intended. Greenwood is a much-liked person, and his removal in the circumstances has only irritated labor without impressing the country.

His Domestic Policy Disappointing to Labor

In the main lines of his domestic policy, Churchill differs in not the slightest regard from Chamberlain. He behaves like a stiff-necked Tory with the result that workers' support of the government is dangerously undermined.

He still retains it because men like Ernest Bevin remain in the government, but their reputation is beginning to suffer from the association, and while they may be able to carry official labor with them they might not long be able to pledge continued cooperation of the rank and file.

The best description of Churchill as defense minister is given by the military record to date. Much of it was inescapable by any man and there is no tendency to blame Churchill for all of it.

But he fails to inspire confidence in his assessment of the military situation because events quickly falsify his predictions as in the last campaign in North Africa. Also his frequent references to the possibility of invasion cause British people to believe he is paralyzed by a defense psychology against which he periodically reacts by an ill thought-out attack.

So it is not because the will to victory of the British people is weakening that Churchill is not so strong as he was.

It is because they, the British people, feel he is not fighting the war so roustly as he did. If he falls, America should bear this in mind and fear no weakness here.

The best thing I could say of Churchill is that he would prefer to have it that way.

The Argument for Him

Conservative Says Fall of Churchill Would Be Great Nazi Victory

By Flight Lieut. Hamilton W. Kerr

Conservative M. P. for Oldham

Written for Wide World

APR 12 1942

London, April 11.—Why is it that the critics of government, when denouncing its ministers, its policies and its conduct of the war, always hastily add: "Of course, I'm not attacking Winston. I want him to remain as prime minister."

Incongruous, you may say. How can a prime minister be good and the government bad? I think the answer is simple. The prime minister has the immeasurable asset of having been right about Hitler.

During those years in the thirties when people said Hitler was bluffing, that the German people never again would be able to face the horrors of blockade, that war would mean an end of civilization, Churchill stood up almost alone in Commons, and from a corner seat below the gangway made those historic speeches telling an incredulous world of the growing evil in its midst.

It was like the tolling of a great warning bell on a sleepy summer afternoon. Gradually its deep insistence caused passers-by to pause, listen and read its message.

Then when the time of testing came he had the courage to tell the truth. Democracy is supposed to like soft words, but no free people ever responded more generously to the promise of blood, toil, tears and sweat.

Politicians had forgotten that people will slave and sacrifice for a great ideal and like it.

His Words Roused Fires of Patriotism

During the battle of Britain when the German bombers were droning over our countryside day after day, the prime minister's speeches roused the fires of patriotism to white flame.

I remember being in an R. A. F. mess in south England on the day France fell. Few of us cared to speak. For years we had been taught to believe the loss of channel ports was one of the most terrible disasters war could bring us. An older generation still talked of the awful days of March, 1918, when it seemed as if our armies would be separated from the French and the channel ports must fall.

Somebody switched on a radio. The prime minister was speaking. By the time he had finished each of us felt like we had drunk a bottle of champagne. People laughed. A new look had come into their eyes. We felt ready for the worst.

The prime minister has the instinct of a great military leader who shows himself to the troops in the front line where the battle is the hardest. Thus indomitable Clemenceau clambered through the mud of trenches to talk to the poilus in 1918, and thus Churchill walked through the rubble and debris of our cities on the mornings after great aerial bombardments.

You speak of the past, you may say, but what of the future? Can Churchill bring Britain to victory?

I believe so. The fact is that no living statesman at present in office knows as much about war as Churchill.

Critics say he is autocratic and headstrong and he will not listen to his advisers. But of course he has his faults. He is too big not to have big faults. But refusal to listen to advice is certainly not one of them.

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The prime minister has listened to all of the wisest criticisms. He has appointed a leader of Commons. He has increased the number of members in the war cabinet who have no departmental duties. He has not appointed a minister of defense for the good reason that the prime minister must be master in his own house and a minister of defense would in many respects enjoy greater powers than the prime minister.

Once before in British history a similar occasion arose. Lloyd George asked for a minister of defense in Asquith's cabinet. Asquith refused. When Lloyd George succeeded him he quickly forgot all about the idea of a defense minister.

His vision lies in the fact he thinks of war in a global sense. In the front line the soldier sees only his sector of the front. One commander reports enemy tanks are breaking through and there is a shortage of antitank guns. Another asks what happened to fighter squadrons because dive bombers are mercilessly pounding his troops.

But at the base the commander-in-chief takes in the entire battle at a glance. Colored pins show him the positions of his tank divisions moving up to counter-attack, others show interceptor fighters his troops cannot for the moment see, gunning vital supply lines of the enemy.

It is the strength of Winston Churchill that he sees the battle as a whole and never allows public clamor to move him from the main strategy.

He Has No Potential Rival

And finally no one in Commons can seriously challenge him either as a personality or a master of parliamentary forms. Nobody carries such heavy guns.

His opponents often seem like light scouting craft trying to zigzag within range to launch torpedoes in some vital spot. Then great broadsides crash and rumble and attackers retire behind the smoke screen of protective verbiage.

Cripps certainly soared like a rocket into the political sky.

I feel the position of the prime minister is sound. His prestige certainly suffered with military disasters. If ever he fell, I believe Hitler would have won his greatest victory of the war. But Churchill has only yielded the forward political defenses. The main position still holds—a base for vigorous counter-attack. And I do not believe the great guns will long be silent.

NEW YORK, APRIL 11-(AP)-AN EYE-WITNESS DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN OFFENSIVE ACTION IN THE WAR WAS GIVEN TODAY BY CAPTAIN JOSEPH J. CLARK OF THE U.S. NAVY WHO WAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER WHICH ATTACKED THE GILBERT AND MARSHALL ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC LAST JAN. 31.

CAPT. CLARK, OF CHELSEA OKLA., WAS INTERVIEWED IN THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS. HE IS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON TO AWAIT ASSIGNMENT TO ANOTHER SHIP.

NAVAL DIVE BOMBERS, LEAVING THE CARRIER MORE THAN 100 MILES FROM THE ISLANDS, FLEW IN TO ATTACK A JAPANESE SEAPLANE TENDER, BARRACKS AND SMALL VESSELS IN HARBOR.

"THE BOMBERS DROPPED TWO BOMBS ON THE TENDER," CAPT. CLARK SAID. "ONE ON THE BARRACKS AND SET FIRES AND STRAFED FISHING VESSELS AND ALSO FIRED SMALL BUILDINGS ON SHORE AND ACCOUNTED FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES."

AT MAKIN NINE DIVE BOMBERS FOUND A JAPANESE SEAPLANE TENDER OF THE KAOMI CLASS AND TWO FOUR-ENGINED FLYING BOATS ON THE WATER. THE TENDER WAS HIT AND ONE OF THE SEAPLANES SET ON FIRE.

"THERE WAS HEAVY SMOKE AND FIRE ON THE SEAPLANE TENDER AND BOMBS DROPPED NEAR THE VESSEL BUT WERE NOT SEEN TO LAND DIRECTLY. THE THE VESSEL WAS BADLY DAMAGED, BUT WE DO NOT KNOW THAT SHE WAS SUNK."

THE RAID COST SIX U.S. PLANES AND TWO OTHERS WERE LOST LATER DURING A BAD STORM.

TWO JAPANESE PATROL BOMBERS IN HARBOR WERE ALSO DESTROYED IN THE ATTACKS WHICH LASTED FIVE HOURS AND 50 MINUTES. A THIRD PATROL BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN AS IT NEARED THE CARRIER BY PLANES TAKING OFF FROM THE SHIP.

CAPT. CLARK DESCRIBED JAPANESE PLANES AS "EXCELLENT" AND "VERY WELL BUILT."

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FOLLOW NEW DELHI

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BREAKDOWN OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' NEGOTIATIONS IN NEW DELHI MEANS THAT THE EXISTING BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA WILL CONTINUE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS WAR EFFORT, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE BRITISH OFFER OF DOMINION STATUS WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, HOWEVER, WILL REMAIN OPEN SHOULD THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY AND OTHER POLITICAL ENTITIES IN INDIA DESIRE TO RECONSIDER THEIR STAND, THESE QUARTERS SAID.

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30.24.15921

WITH NEW DELHI-INDIAN

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) APRIL 11-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST THIS COMMENT TODAY ON THE INDIAN REJECTION OF BRITAIN'S OFFER OF INDEPENDENCE:

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"NEGOTIATIONS ON THE INDIAN PROBLEM FOR WHICH CHURCHILL DISPATCHES STALIN'S SATELLITE, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, HAVE NOW BEEN BROKEN OFF AFTER THE BRITISH HAD FOLLOWED WITH ANXIETY THE EFFORT 'TO SELL THE PUP' TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT IN HOPES THAT CRIPPS WOULD SUCCEED IN HITCHING THE INDIAN PEOPLE TO THE OUT-OF-GEAR BRITISH WAR CHARIOT."

Belfast, Northern Ireland, April 11-(AP)-Two dock workers, Robert Lindberg and James Mc Mahon, who were found guilty of stealing cigarettes consigned to United States troops, were given prison sentences here today.

WITH VICHY BELGIAN

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE BELGIAN CIRCLES IN LONDON SAID TODAY THAT BELGIAN PRESS REPORTS THAT THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE HEADED BY PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT HAD SENT AN EMISSARY TO KING LEOPOLD IN BELGIUM "WERE WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

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THE BELGIAN PRESS, IT WAS REPORTED FROM VICHY, SAID A "SECRET EMISSARY" HAD REACHED BELGIUM AND WAS TRYING TO BRING ABOUT A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN LEOPOLD AND THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE TO PREVENT INTERNAL DISORDERS AFTER THE WAR.

30.24-15921

PRECEDE NEW YORK RIOM TRIAL

VICHY, APRIL 11-(AP)-THE VICHY CORRESPONDENT OF THE PARIS NEWSPAPER PETIT PARISIEN SAID TODAY THE RIOM TRIAL OF PRE-ARMISTICE FRENCH OFFICIALS PROBABLY WOULD BE SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY WHEN THE COURT REOPENS TUESDAY AFTER THE EASTER RECESS.

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A DECREE HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL TUESDAY, HE SAID, DECLARING IT NECESSARY TO HALT TAKING OF TESTIMONY PREPARATORY TO FURTHER INQUIRY INTO THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FRANCE'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, APRIL 11-(AP)-A GERMAN THREAT TO DECLARE A STATE OF SIEGE AT BREST WAS ATTRIBUTED BY A FREE FRENCH SOURCE TODAY TO TROUBLE BREWING AT THE BRITTANY PORT EVER SINCE THE NAZI BATTLE-SHIPS SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU FIRST DOCKED THERE FOR REPAIRS.

FRENCHMEN WERE FORCED TO WORK ON THE VESSELS DESPITE THE DANGER FROM RAF ATTACKS, HE SAID. THE BRITISH AIR FORCE HAS MADE 112 RAIDS ON BREST, MOST OF THEM DIRECTED AGAINST THE BATTLESHIPS AND THEHCRUISER PRINZ EUGEN, ALL OF WHICH ESCAPED TO GERMAN HAVENS FEB. 12.

THE FREE FRENCHMAN SAID BRETONS WERE ANGERED BECAUSE THE GERMANS DID NOT SUPPLY SHELTERS AGAINST THE BOMBS---SOME 3,000 TONS WERE DROPPED IN ALL---AND MADE NO PROVISION FOR THE DEPENDENTS OF VICTIMS.

HE ASSERTED THE GERMANS HAD RECENTLY WITHDRAWN MANY TROOPS FROM BRITTANY FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND THE PEOPLE, AWARE OF THIS, WERE BECOMING OBSTREPEROUS.

"WE HAVE KNOWN FOR SOME TIME THAT THINGS WERE COMING TO A HEAD," HE SAID.

RESIDENTS OF THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED PORT WERE NOTIFIED YESTERDAY TO BE READY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEFINITE STATE OF SIEGE WITHOUT PRELIMINARY NOTICE. NAZI AUTHORITIES SAID THE REASON WAS "THE EXISTENCE OF ELEMENTS WHICH MIGHT, WHEN THE MOMENT APPEARED FAVORABLE, PERMIT THEMSELVES TO ENGAGE IN MANIFESTATIONS WHICH COULD HAVE UNPREDICTABLE REPERCUSSIONS."

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Stockholm, April 11-(AP)-Dispatches from Oslo reported today the church department of Premier Vidkun Quisling's German-sponsored government had refused to recognize the resignations of 1,100 Norwegian clergymen who quit in a mass protest against the Nazi regulations Quisling is trying to impose on the church.

An announcement by the church department, the dispatches said, declared the clergymen had no right to leave their jobs without its approval and that therefore were invalid.

Previous Swedish dispatches from Oslo had reported that the resigning clergymen had been given until 12 P.M. today to go back to their work.

Four protesting bishops--among them Bishop Fivind Berggrav of Oslo, Primate of the Norwegian Lutheran Church--have been reported interned by the Quisling government.

30.24-15923

30.24-15923

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 11-(AP)-A CASUALTY LIST OF 21,163 KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, INCLUDING LOSSES FOR MARCH AND OTHERS NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE ROME RADIO LAST NIGHT.

THE TOTAL OF MISSING WAS GIVEN AS 17,278, OF WHICH OPERATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA ACCOUNTED FOR 16,495. OTHER LOSSES IN NORTH AFRICA WERE 174 DEAD AND 138 WOUNDED.

IN RUSSIA, 439 WERE REPORTED KILLED, 2,093 WOUNDED AND 196 MISSING. IN THE BALKANS (YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE), 353 WERE KILLED, 358 WOUNDED AND 128 REPORTED MISSING.

NAVAL LOSSES INCLUDED 37 DEAD, 121 WOUNDED AND 273 MISSING, AND AIR FORCE CASUALTIES 29 DEAD, 43 WOUNDED AND 184 MISSING.

THE TOTAL WOUNDED IN ALL THEATERS WAS 2,753 AND KILLED 1,132.

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Jap Bombs And Big Guns Pound Corregidor; Allied Flyers Wreck 28 Enemy Planes

PLANES RAID FORTRESS 12 TIMES IN ONE DAY; LITTLE DAMAGE SCORED

Enemy Artillery Batteries Based On Bataan Fire At Stronghold From Two Directions; Air Raids Kept At Great Height

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 12—The gunners of besieged Corregidor today battled recurring waves of Japanese bombers and enemy artillery batteries firing onto the island fortress from two sides.

Anti-aircraft fire from the fortress kept the enemy planes at such high altitude, a War Department communique said, that the damage inflicted by the bombers was "slight and only a few casualties were sustained by our troops."

The report from Corregidor said the Japanese came over the island twelve times in twenty-four hours.

Japs Fire From Close Range

"The attacks were concentrated on the center of the island," the communique said.

The United States fortifications at the mouth of Manila Bay were fired upon by Japanese artillery located both on Bataan peninsula and on the shore of Cavite province along the southern edge of Manila Bay.

With the Japanese radio reporting that heavy guns had been rolled into position on the southern tip of the Bataan peninsula, the foe, at the closest point, is only a little more than two miles from Corregidor—close range for artillery.

Occupation of Bataan gave the foe possession of the slopes of Mount Bataan, more than 4,200 feet high, and near-by Mount Mariveles, a peak of about 3,900 feet. Both are extinct volcanoes.

Big Guns Open Up On Fortress

Previous War Department reports indicated that the Japanese had been using, both in Bataan and in Cavite province, guns and howitzers of 155 and 340 millimeter caliber, approximately six and nine-inch bores.

These weapons have a range of ten miles or more, the 155-millimeter hurling a shell of nearly one hundred pounds and the other gun a missile several times as large.

Firing at almost point-blank range from Bataan, the newly emplaced Japanese batteries multiplied the peril to Corregidor. Fire from the south shore—about eight miles away—has not been particularly accurate, War Department reports have indicated.

There was no new word in the department's communique concerning the fighting in Cebu, in the southern Philippines, where the Japanese landed at several points yesterday.

Confusion Over Cruiser

The army communique, however, did say that "the enemy cruiser sunk a few days ago (by a United States motor torpedo boat) is reported to have been of the Waskuma class."

Naval records do not list a "Waskuma" class among Japanese cruisers.

In naval circles, it was suggested that possibly what was meant was the Yasukani, an 11,939-ton converted auxiliary.

Another possibility appeared to be that it was a ship of the Kuma class. Jane's fighting ships lists five cruisers of this class, the Kuma, the Oi, the Tama, the Kitakami and the Kiso.

Built In 1919-20

These vessels, built in 1919-20, are of 5,100 tons, 535 feet long and with a beam of 46 feet 9 inches. They are armed with seven 5.5-inch guns, two 3-inch guns and eight torpedo tubes. The normal complement is 439 officers and men.

The communique, No. 178, based on reports received until 3 P. M., said:

"1. *Philippine theater:*

"Japanese planes raided Corregidor twelve times during the past twenty-four hours. The attacks were concentrated on the center of the island.

"Our anti-aircraft fire kept the bombers at a high altitude. As a result, the damage inflicted by the enemy was slight and only a few casualties were sustained by our troops.

"Enemy batteries located in Bataan and in Cavite fired on our fortifications this morning.

"The enemy cruiser sunk a few days ago near Cebu is reported to have been of the Waskuma class.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Japs Claim Mariveles

Tokyo, April 12 (AP)—The Associated Press listening post here today recorded the following Domei dispatch as broadcast from Tokyo:

"Japanese heavy guns rolled up to positions on Bataan peninsula commanding a full view of Corregidor fortress and poured a withering fire on the besieged American stronghold in Manila Bay as Japanese bombers roared overhead and added to the fury with tons of destructive missiles.

Clouds Of Smoke Seen

"Huge columns of smoke poured from American positions, casting an ominous pall over Manila Bay as the Japanese pressed the intensive bombardment.

"American anti-aircraft batteries were declared to have been completely silenced by two mass air raids.

"Movement of artillery into position to direct a plunging fire down onto the rocky island was made possible by occupation of Mariveles, last American base on Bataan, at 9 P. M. Thursday, when Japanese vanguards stormed into the town and unfurled the rising sun flag.

Enemy "Pursued"

"Japanese forces smashed into Mariveles (on the shore opposite Corregidor) after hotly pursuing the retreating enemy troops along the Bataan military road. Japanese soldiers are busy disarming Filipino and American troops which have been surrendering in large numbers.

"Medium transports and scores of launches were seized in Mariveles harbor, where the Americans did not have time to put the torch to two wharves.

"Japanese marines who began landing on Cebu, far to the south in the Philippines, were reported mopping up the last nests of enemy resistance on that island.

"About 238 Japanese nationals interned in Cebu city were released following occupation of the city Friday, front-line dispatches said.

"These dispatches reported that the first Japanese landed at 6 A. M. on the eastern shore and simultaneously at Barili on the western shore and that they at once launched a drive against the enemy entrenched in the mountains of the central part of the island, reducing an undisclosed strategic point at 2 P. M. the same day.

"United States forces applied the scorched-earth policy to oil tanks, port facilities and military establishments before the Japanese landed."

Life On Corregidor Likened To Sitting On Big Bull's-Eye

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 12—An army officer just returned from Corregidor reported today that living on the Philippine fortress island was "like living on a bull's eye."

Lieut. Col. Warren J. Clear, an infantry officer who reached the Capital by way of Australia, said that since the loss of Bataan peninsula, Corregidor would be the target of everything the Japanese have.

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"There are literally two places where bombs are not likely to fall," he said in an interview on a War Department sponsored "Army Hour" radio program.

Still A Tough Job

"But the Japanese attacking Corregidor still must combat American courage and American marksmanship and American ingenuity and American steadfastness," he added.

Clear said that two months ago—as early as February 5—the defenders of Bataan were reduced to eating their pack mules, and for weeks they had had no vegetables, eggs or citrus fruit.

"Occasinally they were fortunate enough to bag a wild pig or carabao, or water buffaloes, but they were few and far between," he related. "Every day our men grew more and more undernourished, more exhausted, from lack of food and sleep; but despite their exhaustion I never heard a complaint from them.

All Fire Returned

"Thanks to careful forethought and planning they had adequate ammunition until near the last. And there was not a single time when our Americans and Filipinos failed to return fire for fire and to battle savagely in counter-attacks.

"The heroism of these men out there is all the more glorious because they knew all the time that the persistent efforts of the War Department to bring them relief and supplies were doomed to failure.

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"They knew they were making a last stand. They cheered each ship that arrived, but they knew that for every ship that did get there, at least two had been destroyed. And they fought on to the end. Our forces on Bataan collapsed because they were physically exhausted."

The Japanese, he related, knowing the defenders were short of man power, concentrated at night on preventing sleep or rest.

Newly-arrived selectees, Clear reported, "stood up right alongside the old timers" as fighting men.

The officer said he and a sergeant who shared the same fox-hole prayed audibly during one particularly heavy bombing attack. The sergeant, Clear related, observed afterward that "there are no atheists in fox-holes."

U. S. Diplomats Quit Tokio

Consul and Aids Sail for Shanghai to Await Exchange

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), April 12 (AP).—American Consul General M. S. Meyers and thirteen other American consular service men left by boat yesterday for Shanghai to await diplomatic exchange of Japanese officials held in the United States.

British Consul General A. P. Blunt and fifty-seven staff members also were on the boat and will await an exchange with Great Britain of Japanese diplomats held in that country.

Functions Include Seizing Food And Supplies

Washington, April 12 (AP)—Japan has established a special administration in its Cabinet "to exploit occupied areas," the Office of Facts and Figures said today.

The new administration, OFF said, supervises such "coprosperity" activities as military control over "the enterprises of enemy nationals," the seizure and shipment to Japan of foodstuffs and raw materials of the conquered countries, the levying of luxury taxes in the Philippines, and the taking over of commercial establishments by Japanese firms.

OFF also said the Tokyo radio has announced revision of the curricula of Japan's schools to train the country's youth for leadership in the "new order" of greater Asia.

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Must Register To Get "Japanese Protection"

Foreigners In Dutch East Indies Must Pay For Privilege, Men $81, Women $43

London, April 12 (AP)—All foreign residents of the Netherlands East Indies over 17 years of age will be regarded as "hostile" and deprived of "Japanese protection" uness they register with the Japanese and pledge their obedience to their regulations, the news agency Aneta said today.

The registration fee for Europeans and Americans is $81 for men and $43 for women, Aneta said, basing its dispatch on a Tokyo broadcast.

Japanese Unit To Exploit Occupied Areas Charged

Office Of Facts And Figures Says

Leave Blank

30.24 — 15925

30.24 - 15925

28 Jap Planes Destroyed or Hit

Yanks and Aussies Relentlessly Raid Nipponese Bases

By the Associated Press

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Melbourne, April 12.—Huge United States bombers, protected by swift Australian fighters, smashed relentlessly over the weekend at Japanese bases on the outer islands and were credited tonight with destroying or seriously damaging at least 28 enemy planes and spreading flaming ruin among the invaders' ships and military establishments.

The raids were conducted over a 2400-mile arc extending from Koepang on Dutch Timor to Faisi in the Solomon Islands but the greatest destruction was spread at Lae on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, and at Rabaul on the northern coast of New Britain.

At least 12 of the Japanese planes were destroyed at the cost of only two Allied aircraft.

Rabaul Hit Twice

Rabaul—the main Japanese base for any invasion attempt—was raided both Friday and Saturday.

Eight Japanese bombers and a fighter were destroyed on the ground Friday and other planes were damaged. In the attacks Saturday, three moored flying boats were damaged by machine-gunfire and a P-type fighter was chased away wounded in a steep dive.

The attack on Rabaul was made by a formation which split into three units against targets at an airdrome 12 miles from Rabaul, one near the city itself, and the shipping harbor.

Bad weather and low clouds failed to hinder the raiders who came diving down through the fog, splattering bombs and machinegun slugs across the targets only a few thousand feet from the ground.

Buildings flamed so violently after bomb hits that the fires were seen 50 miles at sea. Ships were bombed in the harbor and enemy troops were strafed, but the results were not wholly visible.

Direct hits were scored on three grounded bombers at Lae, and four other aircraft probably were damaged by a near miss by a heavy bomb. Japanese Zero fighters which rose to attack were driven away after two were shot down and four others damaged. Japanese ships, gun emplacements and buildings were bombed and several antiaircraft batteries were believed silenced.

Faisi in the Solomon Islands, 1000 miles to the northeast of Australia was bombed Saturday morning, but the damage was not observed fully. Wharves and sheds were raided.

The attack on Koepang, northwest of the continent, was made Friday and resulted in several hits on buildings which were left burning.

In fending off a Friday attack on much-bombed Port Moresby in southeastern New Guinea, Allied defenses shot down a heavy enemy bomber and probably destroyed another fighter. Seven bombers and six fighters were kept 6 miles high, but Allied fighters rose to attack and chased them away toward Lae after a series of dogfights. Damage was negligible and there were no casualties, the Australian communique said.

Several Japanese planes already were in the air yesterday when the Allied planes reached Lae. One Australian fighter challenged three enemy planes in swift succession, shooting one down into the sea.

Young American pilots participated in a previous assault Thursday on Rabaul and said that "men and planes were strewn all over the field" by the raiders.

"We found heavy clouds over Rabaul and sliped down through them, roared over the airport at 500 feet and then let go and blasted those Japs," one of the fliers said.

Bomber Is Bombed

"We saw one bomber taking off and laid an egg which scored a direct, blowing it to atoms. The Japs were taken by complete surprise. When they saw us come in formation so low they must have thought we were going to land. They were so startled for a few minutes they didn't think of running. They just stood there and pointed at us. Then the bombs began to fall and they scattered in all directions.

"The antiaircraft fire was heavy, but nobody was hurt. As we left the area we saw huge fires blazing. We are all anxious to go again.

"Every bomb we drop pays back a bit for Pearl Harbor, but we have a lot more accounts to settle yet."

Kupang Is Attacked Again

MELBOURNE, Monday, April 13 (AP)—United Nations bombers capped a series of savage weekend assaults on Japanese bases north of Australia with another heavy attack yesterday on the airdrome at Kupang, on Timor Island, said a communiqué issued today.

The announcement said that the raid had been directed against hangars and barracks at the air base, but that full details were not yet available.

United States Flying Fortresses, protected by Australian fighters, attacked Lae on Saturday. Japanese fighters that rose to attack were driven away after two had been shot down and four others damaged.

Australian communiqués reported raids on Rabaul on Friday and Saturday. On Friday, it was said, eight Japanese bombers and a fighter were destroyed on the ground and other planes were damaged.

War Sidelights

Millionaire Peels Spuds In Sydney

Sydney, Australia, April 12 (AP). A millionaire is peeling potatoes at a U. S. Army camp here. He is First Class Private George Jay Gould, 23, eldest son of the late Jay Gould and great grandson of the railroad magnate of the last century.

Besides peeling potatoes, Private Gould has served also as chauffeur to officers.

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He married Eileen O'Malley, New York society girl, soon after he was drafted to the Army.

Gould is acutely short of money for the first time in his life, he had no time to arrange for this detail after being posted overseas. He wants to take a suite at a city hotel, and is awaiting funds.

Famous Flag Offered

Brisbane, Australia, April 12 (AP). An American flag once owned by Stonewall Jackson is to be presented to Gen. MacArthur by its present owner, a Mrs. Gibbon, a widow, whose husband had the flag given to him. Gibbon was master of the transport Thomas which carried troops in the Spanish-American war. The flag now hangs in the chapel of a seamen's mission here.

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Soldier Seeks Togs

Sydney, April 12 (AP).—Lieut. Col. Charles R. Dawley, with the American forces in Australia, is a candidate for the United States Senate. Dawley comes from Montana, and is running as a Republican. "All I hope is that my nomination is in time," he said.

5000 Evacuees in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, April 12 (A. P.).—Since the war began, about 5000 evacuees have been given shelter in Australia, arriving from Hongkong, Singapore, Java and New Guinea. The number includes 1800 women and children from New Guinea and other islands north of Australia.

Chinese Defenders Hold Sittang River

NEW DELHI, April 12.—(AP) Stalwart Chinese defenders, supported along their front lines by American Volunteer Group pilots and the sympathetic aid of native Burmese, are standing their ground along the Sittang river in Burma, 30 miles north of Toungoo, a Chinese communique said today.

Although the Japanese attacked with concentrated artillery covering fire and aviation support on Thursday, they were being held motionless up to Saturday morning by heroic Chinese resistance, the communique said.

Natives Help Chinese

"Burmese natives expressed admiration for the gallant spirit of our forces by doing their utmost to help us, which contributed greatly to our morale," the Chinese command said. "On April 10 the A. V. G. came to the support of our forces which inspired our troops to fight with even greater gallantry."

But while these forces under United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell held their positions along the Swa river 180 miles south of Mandalay, Japanese advance guards pressed perilously closer to the vital oil fields on the western end of the line.

The British said "enemy reconnaissance elements appear to be advancing northward on a wide front south of Magwe but that the main Japanese forces had not yet been engaged.

20 Miles From Oil

Magwe is only 20 miles south of Yenanyuang, center of one of the three great Burmese oil pools. The others are at Singu and Yenangat, 50 miles farther north on the Irrawaddy river.

Japanese planes roared over the British positions almost unchallenged, bombing and strafing the defenders.

It was disclosed that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek had spent four days at the Burma fronts conferring with Gen. Stilwell and the British commander, Gen. Harold Alexander. He returned to Chungking Friday and Madame Chiang accompanied him from Lashio.

7 Japs Shot Down

Across the Pega Yoma mountains from the British, the Chinese had at least a measure of air protection afford by the gallant flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group. In combat Friday, these United States fighters destroyed seven of nine planes attacking a Northern Burma port and ran their two day score to 18 victories over the 21 to 24 planes they met. The A. V. G. suffered no losses. The day before that they had shot down 10 out of 20 Japanese planes.

Chinese positions on the Swa remained unchanged for the third successive day, their headquarters said. Sporadic shelling and air attacks furnished virtually the only action. The Swa is 30 miles north of Toungoo.

Burma Town Bombed

The Chinese reported that 600 Japanese attacked Nammeyeik, 12 miles east of Mawchi, along the Salween front to the east of the Sittang Friday but there were no further details. The Japanese also bombed a Central Burma town killing "mostly women and children."

The main force of the Japanese drive appeared directed against the British held positions, and the advancing enemy moved closer to India's eastern frontier.

The oil fields, which the British are prepared to burn and blast, are of vast importance to the United Nations, now that the Japanese control the oil supplies of the Dutch East Indies. If the Burmese wells should fall to the Japanese, the supply problem for the armies of Burma and China would be magnified greatly.

The British forces were relatively small and outnumbered and their supply problem already was aggravated by the loss of Rangoon and the absence of adequate land routes into nearby India.

JAPANESE PLANES WIN MAJOR TESTS OVER BATTLESHIPS

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5 British, 8 U. S. Warships Sunk by Bombers Since War Started.

NEW YORK, April 12 — (AP) The question of air bombs versus battleships—a question unsettled in the European war—has a definite answer in the Pacific so far—and it's air bombs.

Of seven important British warships announced as lost in the war with Japan all but two were the victims of Japanese bombers. Of ten United States warships announced as lost all but two were sunk by Japanese planes. Eight U. S. warships announced as damaged were damaged by bombs.

Capt. Joseph J. Clark of the U.S. Navy, executive officer on one of the plane carriers which raided the Marshall and Gilbert islands in the first American offensive action o. the war, said that in his opinion the Pacific war was primarily a war of planes and submarines.

The Japanese, he said, have coordinated ship, air and land force action. They have been able to strike with their combined air forces at chosen objectives by moving them quickly from concentration point to concentration point.

The answer, he said, is the air plane carrier. And when air supremacy is obtained it must be followed up with a shore offensive.

Captain Clark praised the Japanese planes which he said were "excellent." In some respects they are patterned on U. S. planes, especially in motors, in others they have been copied from the Germans but new and original Japanese ideas had been added to the planes too. He said he inspected planes which crashed during the Pearl Harbor attacks and found their construction admirable.

BIG JAP CARRIER HINTED OFF INDIA

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 12 (A. P.).—The number of Japanese carrier-based planes used for attacks in this area is interpreted in naval circles here as an indication that in addition to smaller carriers the enemy has at least one of his new 28,000-ton carriers in the Indian Ocean.

The 28,000-tonners are supposed to carry 60 planes.

(Naval sources in London have said there were at least two enemy carriers operating in the Bay of Bengal.)

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DESCRIBE HERMES SINKING

The sinking of Britain's 10,850-ton carrier Hermes within sight of Ceylon's shore last week was described today by two wounded sublieutenants who survived the attack.

They said the Japanese sinking of the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya in December provided the pattern for the attack.

USE ONLY BOMBS

This time, however, no torpedoes were used—just bombs, dropped in the face of an intense anti-aircraft fire which was believed to have cost the enemy four of his planes.

"Their bombing was pretty deadly—good enough at any rate for the Hermes to sustain several hits," one of the sub-lieutenants said.

BLAZING FURIOUSLY

"We caught fire and started blazing furiously. Wave after wave of them came in. The only thing that we expected on the program and which did not materialize was that there were no torpedoes.

"Some of the Japanese planes came in low despite our anti-aircraft fire. They paid for their audacity.

"We reckon that at least four of the Japanese aircraft must never have reached their bases again."

JAP CARRIER HIT

NEW YORK, April 12.—(AP) A New York Times dispatch from a United Nation air base in the southwest Pacific said tonight a direct hit was scored on a Japanese aircraft carrier near Rabaul, New Britain, during weekend raids by United Nations airmen. It added there was no claim that the carrier was sunk but that "it obviously was a heavy bombing."

Won't Hinder British and U. S. War Effort, Nehru Pledges

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By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, April 12.—While the British in India got set today for Japanese assault, a ranking leader of the Congress Party, in post-mortem discussion of the British plan for Indian independence, declared:

"We are not going to embarrass the British war effort in India or the efforts of our American friends who may come here."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did not elaborate his press conference reference to "our American friends" except to say that "we want that (British and American) action to whirl full speed ahead."

The United States now has fortress-type aircraft and crews based on Indian soil which already have been in destructive action against the Japanese in the Bay of Bengal and Burma.

Nehru had another meeting today with Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal minister to India, after disclosing that Johnson had told him he would be glad if Nehru could visit the United States. Nehru said he had declined on the grounds of India's imminent peril from Japan.

In the field of actual preparations for Japanese attack, today's leading development was issuance of a communique at Madras, capital of the Madras presidency, advising evacuation of all among the half million population whose presence is not necessary in that seaport city.

The Madras presidency fronts on the Island of C[illegible]n and a Bay of Bengal area w[illegible]e Japanese naval and air forces already have delivered stiff blows to the British.

Nehru is supposed to have been one of a minority in the Congress Party's working committee which unavailingly favored acceptance of a British compromise offer which would have given India postwar dominion status and an interim government of Indians but would have left the British in direct military control.

Britain's special envoy and war cabinet member, Sir Stafford Cripps, who withdrew the British offer yesterday upon final refusal by the Congress Party (Hindu) and the Moslem League, representing the strongest minority of India, was en route home.

"Not Going to Surrender"

Nehru spoke today as though India would conduct defense efforts of her own.

"I hope that the All-India Congress commmittee at its meeting in a fortnight's time will consider the problem and tell us what to do about it," he said.

"We are not going to surrender to the invader, just as we have not given in to the British in the last 22 years."

Asked about a scorched earth policy for India (which Mohandas K. Gandhi has disapproved) if Japan attempts invasion, Nehru said, "I do not agree with Mr. Gandhi."

Doesn't Trust British Policy

"I do not doubt that if I were the national government I would burn and destroy everything that would help the enemy, not caring whose private property it was.

"But I am afraid the British government, as constituted today, if it follows the policy is going to follow it in a wrong, perverted way, thinking partly of hampering the Japanese but of hampering India a great deal.

"I am therefore not prepared to trust their scorched-earth policy."

Asked for his reaction to the possibility of an army coming into India under Subhas Chandra Bose, former Congress Party left leader who is now an exiled propagandist in Axis countries, Nehru said "any force that may come from the outside really comes as a dummy force under Japanese control."

But he admitted that such a device might help the invader by giving some Indians a "mistaken notion."

Saying that Indians might have to take up guerilla warfare, he disclosed that the Congress Party had started some time ago a program of organizing "regional, self-sufficient units which would carry on even though rail and motor transport failed."

'Have Not Lost Hope,' Says Cripps

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, April 13—"I have not lost hope that the people of India will one day come to an agreement," Sir Stafford Cripps declared last night in an interview at Karachi, India.

"There are always chances," said Cripps, who is on his way back to England from New Delhi after Indian leaders rejected the British Government's plan for India. "We will have to come to some arrangement some day."

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"I have no idea when it will be. It depends on the Indians themselves—on the Indian parties and the Indian leaders."

Questioned regarding a statement in his broadcast Saturday that the Indian National Government as envisaged by the Nationalist Congress would be a sort of Cabinet dictatorship not responsible to anyone or any people, Cripps said:

"We offered everything we could. There was nothing more to offer. There is no good discussing past history."

Cripps Failure Political, Lord Halifax Declares

Corpus Christi, Texas, April 12 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said today the Cripps mission to India is to be regarded as a political failure and not as a military or strategic setback for Great Britain.

India is giving British armies in the east 1,250,000 volunteers, whereas before the war with Japan there were not more than 150,000 native Indians in the army, Halifax said.

"We have not attempted to enforce conscription in India," the Ambassador explained, "yet there has been a steady increase in the number of volunteers coming into our ranks to fight against Japanese invasion."

If Japs Should Attack

By CARL C. CRANMER

NEW YORK, April 12 (A. P.).

ANOTHER front, second in importance only to Hitler's Eastern Front in Russia, is likely to open up in India as a result of events of the past week.

The failure of the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps and the release for other battlefronts of the 200,000 Japanese troops who have been tied down to the conquest of Bataan, probably means that the Nipponese will make a major effort to overrun the vast sub-continent of India.

They may calculate that they can speedily seize most or all of the huge cone-shaped peninsula in time to threaten Russia from a new direction by the time Hitler is ready to begin his major 1942 drive in the summer.

Despite India's great resources and large manpower, the United Nations at this stage appear to be in for a desperate and up-hill struggle if the Japanese launch a real offensive across the Bay of Bengal.

Chief Allied reliance may be in sea and air power.

* * *

IF THE British are able to detach battleships from their Mediterranean and home fleets they might force the Japanese to send part of their main battlefleet into the Indian Ocean. In that event the United States Fleet would have a great opportunity to fall upon the remainder in the Pacific.

Britain, forced to concentrate against the Nazi battleship Tirpitz in the North Sea and against the Italians in the Mediterranean, may not be able to detach such a force, however. Moscow reports today said Germany is bringing great pressure upon the Italians to bring their battleships out into the eastern Mediterranean to give battle, and in addition intend to use the French fleet in the western Mediterranean.

Although India's air defenses are light at present, there are possibilities of fairly rapid reinforcement. Some United States four-motored bombers already are based in India, and more can be flown across Africa from America's accelerating assembly lines.

The British have used a string of air bases across Central Africa to fly squadrons of fighting planes also to the Middle East, and presumably they could be flown on to India in short hops. Shipping—the present bottleneck in the allied war effort—is needed only to get the planes to the west coast of Africa.

* * *

THE supply of fuel and parts to the airports hacked in the African jungle is difficult, however, and has to be carried in mainly by pack animal and in some cases by trucks.

Maintenance of a large air force in India probably would present fewer difficulties than in Australia, where fuel has to be imported. An Indian fuel supply is closer at hand in Iraq and Iran.

Presumably the bomb-supply industry in India could be stepped up in a short time.

These factors tend toward economy in all-important shipping.

The latest and most authoritative reports place India's armed strength at about 1,250,000 men. It is estimated that about 200,000 have been sent to the Middle East, Malaya and other fronts. Up to a few months ago British forces did not amount to more than three or four divisions scattered for security reasons throughout the breadth and length of the 1,808,000 square mile land.

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Most of India's leaders express determination to fight bitterly against the Japanese danger, but at the same time they admit they have a battle on their hands to convince many of their 390,000,000 people that the Japanese are a peril to their aspirations. Axis propaganda agencies are working day and night to raise a vast Fifth Column in India.

MOREOVER, India's leaders indicate a desire for a divided war effort, one branch run by themselves and another by the British.

India's army is reported to be well supplied with rifles and small arms, but probably would prove short of artillery, tanks, anti-tank guns and anti-aircraft artillery, the vital protection needed to prevent wiping out of the air force.

India's war industry potential probably is a surprise to most Americans, however. She is listed by some authorities as the 12th industrial land of the world.

She produces most of her own rifles, machine-guns, some field artillery up to six inches, light armor plate for tanks and fighting vehicles (but no engines for them), large quantities of ammunition and shells, large stores of uniforms, blankets, tents, steel helmets, belts, boots, etc.

There are some airplane factories, particularly at Bangalore in Mysore (which did not produce the motors at last reports.)

There is the large Tata iron and steel works at Jamshedpur, west of Calcutta, with a finished steel production of more than 1,000,000 tons a year.

* * *

SHE is the world's biggest producer of some strategic war materials such as jute (for sandbags) and mica (important for insulation in mechanized warfare), second only to the United States in cotton (for explosives), and an important source of coal, bauxite (aluminum), manganese, tungsten, copper, iron ore, sugar, wheat, rice, tea, coffee and oil seeds.

To accomplish the conquest of India the Japanese probably would rely upon the familiar German and Japanese technique of seizing only the key points.

By pressing their land advance westward from Burma and effecting landings south of Calcutta they would threaten that great commercial centre and port. Possibly their strategy would be to force their way up the Ganges Basin to seize the most vital industrial areas and drive a wedge between the rough northern mountain area that reaches to the Himalayas, and the broad southern plateau.

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CALCUTTA has no known fixed fortifications of great strength. Neither has the rest of the East Coast except on the island of Ceylon.

The Ganges and Brahmaputra River, which at places spreads over a river bed six miles wide, might afford formidable obstacles in northeastern India, but India as a whole presents difficult problems of defense.

General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the British Commander-in-Chief, has announced that his would be a strategy of movement, not of fixed defense, and if outnumbered he might fight a delaying action up the Ganges toward the northwest frontier, meanwhile attempting to maintain his communications with Bombay and hoping for the day when Allied forces would be built up for a counter-offensive.

On the northwest frontier is the 33-mile cut through the mountains known as Khyber Pass which the British have spent years in fortifying. But the defenses of this pass, the approach from Afghanistan and Soviet Russia, point toward the west, not toward the east. Once in possession of that pass the Japanese would be in a position to attack Russia in Central Asia as well as in Siberia. But to get there the Japanese would have to fight their way for 1500 miles.

Will India Be Next?

Allies Face Uphill Fight

30.24 —— 15927

30.24-15927

U. S. United in War, Casey Tells London

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—The American people are determined "to clean up the Pacific business," Richard G. Casey, former Australian Minister to Washington, who was recently named British Minister of State in the Middle East, said on his arrival today.

"I do not think there are any political divisions in the United States in anything connected with the war," he added.

Casey will confer with Prim- Min- Cairo ister Churchill before to assume his

Plane Production--- American And Axis

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Royston, Yorkshire, England, April 12 (AP)—United States airplane production "within five or six weeks will be equal to the total output of Germany, Italy and Japan," British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said today.

He declared British manufacture of planes has already reached parity with Germany, adding that his statement did not take into consideration Russian production on the United Nations' side.

"The tide is on the turn," Bevin said. "I cannot tell you when or how, but we shall soon be passing from defense to attack."

The Stars And Stripes To Resume Publication After Nearly 23 Years

London, April 12 (AP) — After a lapse of nearly twenty-three years, *The Stars And Stripes* goes to press again this week.

This famed newspaper founded by the First AEF in France will resume Saturday with its columns featuring home news for boys of the Second AEF now in the United Kingdom.

The new issue will be No. 72, Volume Two. *The Stars and Stripes* made its initial appearance in Paris February 8, 1918, and issue No. 71 was published on June 13, 1919.

REDS FLOOD NAZI DEFENSE

Report Foe Routed From Village As Sappers Change Stream

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Russians, Battling In Rain, Claim Advance In Bryansk Area

By EDDY GILMORE

Associated Press Correspondent

Kuibyshev, April 12 — Soviet forces in one of the most spectacular and resourceful exploits of the war have flooded the Germans out of a bitterly defended and strongly fortified village on the Eastern front by changing the course of a stream swollen from thawing snows, front-line dispatches said tonight.

This account said Red army sappers, working under the guns of the Germans, dug trenches through which the flood waters went cascading to engulf the enemy positions.

Town Recaptured

Battling through incessant rains, other Russian units were reported to have recaptured a town occupied briefly by the Germans on a river in the Bryansk sector and liberated two settlements on the Kalinin front above Moscow.

German prisoners captured on the Leningrad front related there were enormous losses among their comrades during reckless March offensives ordered by their commanders.

One Nazi said the Fifty-third Alpine Division, brought from Crete and intended for the Murmansk front, was hurriedly diverted to the Leningrad front, only to lose heavily in man power.

"N" Recaptured

The Leningrad radio broadcast an announcement that a strategic point identified only as "N" had been recaptured with the annihilation of 300 Germans and destruction of every mortar battery defending the point.

A supplement to tonight's Moscow communique said in two days recently more than 2,000 Germans were slain in another sector of the Leningrad front. It credited these Soviet units with destroying twenty-two enemy blockhouses and numerous guns.

On the central front, the supplement said the Germans lost heavily in hand-to-hand fightin following a thwarted Nazi tank counter-attack supported by heavy artillery. In two days of fighting on another sector of this front, a single Soviet infantry unit reported slaying more than 300 Nazis.

"Nothing Of Importance"

As for the general situation, the Moscow communique repeated the familiar phrase that "nothing of importance" took place during the day.

Meanwhile, as the two warring armies sparred across a 2,000-mile lushy front, a wave of confidence in victory over the Germans went up and down the Soviet Union today, touching each of Russia's 190,000,000, from the lowliest Volga boatman to "Papa" Michael Ivanovich Kalinin.

Russians summed up these reasons for optimism:

First, and above all, they believe the long expected spring offensive will be their offensive.

Second, they are convinced that the German army will be crushed on Soviet soil—and this year.

Third, if worst comes to worst—and they never for a moment consider that it will—the Russians are prepared to fight on, to the Urals, Siberia and beyond, in the cause of a victory they are sure will be theirs ultimately.

Other Nations Worried

When many other nations of the world were worried by the reported invincibility of the German army and this same army was thrusting into Soviet territory, some here might have been troubled by the same opinion. But that is all gone now.

As the Red army moved forward from the very gates of Moscow, the Russians found evidences of the strength of their young fighting force.

Kalinin, as nominal head of the nation, expresses it now this way: "Russia is stronger even than we sometimes think."

Such sweeping statements come from high quarters without hesitation—and in confident tones but without bragging.

From the respected judgment of the trusted Kalinin came a declaration that German aviation is no longer superior in the air.

In tanks, he said, the Russians are gradually becoming the equals of the Germans.

The German army, he asserted, has passed the climax of its strength and its power is on the wane.

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An Enormous Job

If anyone wishes to ask how Kalinin knows, the answer must be that he is the only President of the only nation that can make the drives of the German war machine go into reverse.

The longer you remain in Russia and the more you talk to the Russians, the more you realize what an enormous undertaking the defense of the Red army and the people of this vast country involves.

The capture of Moscow or Leningrad or Rostov or Kuibyshev or any other of the big cities would mean neither destruction nor capitulation.

Calls Nazi Offensive In Russia Unlikely

Soviet Commissar Says Reinforcements Include Very Young, Invalids And Wounded

Moscow, April 12 (AP)—A Soviet brigade commissar broadcasting from the Western front said today "a German offensive this spring appears to be most unlikely."

"My belief is based not only on statements made by German prisoners of war but on the quality of reinforcements that have been sent to the front," he said.

"These consist mainly of very young, half-trained men or semi-invalids, deaf and one-eyed, or of wounded not quite recovered.

"In spite of levies on the Czechs and Poles, Hitler cannot produce for this spring an army like the one with which he attacked the U. S. S. R. last summer."

Ex-Jap Envoy Lauds Russian War Effort

TOKIO, April 12 (From Japanese Broadcasts) (A. P.).—Lieutenant General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Japanese ambassador to Moscow, who returned here today, said the Russian people are determined to bear the war's inconveniences and instead of complaining about the lack of wine, tea and tobacco, they just say "nitchevo"—meaning "it can't be helped."

"The Soviet people apparently firmly believe that if they put up with the inconveniences which the war has caused them, they will certainly win," Tatekawa said. He was much impressed by the trust which the Russian people place in Premier Josef Stalin "because it resembled very much the confidence which the Germans place in Adolf Hitler."

Russia Honors 4 Inventors

Kuibyshev, April 12 (AP)—Four Russian inventors, who are said to have invented a naval gun capable of firing a missile farther than any other known weapon, received the Stalin prize for their invention today. Each was given 30,000 rubles.

GERMANS MAY USE ITALIAN WARSHIPS

Nazi Control of Vichy Fleet Also Hinted in Swiss Reports.

MOSCOW, April 12—(AP) Control of the Italian navy by the Germans who intend to send it into action in the eastern Mediterranean and at the same time use the French fleet in the western end of the sea "is a matter of the near future," Tass news agency reported today from Geneva, Switzerland.

Italian navy officials have been objecting to the German although Mussolini has given in, Tass declared.

Quoting "well-informed Swiss circles," Tass said "the Germans demand immediate decision on this question in connection with a number of preparatory measures they intend to carry out on a large scale prior to the beginning of spring operations.

"As has been learned from semi-official circles in Rome, Mussolini considers German control over the Italian navy as a settled issue, however, in secret negotiations with representatives of the German naval staff, representatives of the Italian naval command, in particular Admiral (Arture) Riccardi (chief of the naval staff), attempted to evade German pressure and brought forth a number of objections.

"They pointed out that Italy will bear too great a risk if she withdraws her navy from peninsula harbors, and that she would be able to participate in operations outside the central part of the Mediterranean only by withdrawing from the North African campaign. Undoubtedly, however, the objections of Admiral Riccardi and higher officers supporting him will be overruled.

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"According to available reports, the German plans provide for transfer of the Italian submarine fleet to the west beyond Gibraltar with bases at Spanish ports, and for concentration of the greater part of the Italian surface ships in the Aegean sea. The Germans intend to use the French navy and merchant fleet for operations in the central and western parts of the Mediterranean."

Tass said the French units would take over Italy's task of supplying the North African Axis armies.

14 BRITISH PLANES LOST IN FRENCH RAID

LONDON, April 12 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force ran into "some of the fiercest air fightng since the Battle of Britain" on a bombing sweep today against the railway yards at Hazebrouck in northern France and indications were that losses in aircraft were relatively heavy on both sides.

The British acknowledged the loss of one bomber and 13 fighters in the thick of the numerous dogfights that developed when the R. A. F. encountered German planes in force. Two fighter pilots bailed out and were reported safe.

MOST SEVERE SINCE 1940

Going beyond the communique announcements, the Air Ministry News Service characterized the fighting as the most severe since September, 1940, when Germany was making her all-out effort to pulverize Britain from the air.

The communique said four German fighter planes were destroyed for certain. The Air Ministry News Service said that besides the two shot down by British fighters and the two others which knocked themselves out in a collision, a number of other Nazi planes were damaged.

BOMB CHANNEL PORTS

The R. A. F. appeared to be bombing the French Channel ports again tonight.

From the southeast coast, watchers saw great flashes in the Calais and Dunkirk areas and were shaken by reverberations of the explosions across the Channel.

BERLIN CLAIMS 13 PLANES

BERLIN, April 12 (From German broadcasts) (A. P.).—The High Command announced that the British air force suffered "a new serious defeat" this afternoon when German fighters intercepted 12 British bombers and about 50 Spitfire fighters off the French coast and shot down 12 Spitfires and one bomber.

The British bombers were dispersed and the Spitfires were unable to keep the way open to their intended objectives, the announcement said. Only a few bombs were dropped and the damage was unimportant, it was said.

It was announced that another British fighter was shot down north of the scene of the main air battle.

BERLIN REPORTS RAID ON CONVOY

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Nazis Claim Dive Bombers Damaged Four Ships In Arctic Sea

Assert Russian Attack On Kerch Peninsula "Broke Down"

(By the Associated Press)

Berlin, April 12—The Associated Press listening post today recorded this broadcast from Berlin:

"A German dive-bomber attack on a strongly protected United Nations convoy in the Arctic sea yesterday resulted in the damaging of four ships."

(Both the United States and Britain

are rushing war supplies to Russia over the Arctic route.)

2 Ships Fired

"The high command said the bombers set fire to two ships and damaged a third, while military authorities added the following details, mentioning damage to the fourth ship:

"One merchantman of 4,000 tons was hit at the stern by a bomb which started an enormous conflagration. Sometime later the ship was found motionless on the same spot with a heavy list and burning fiercely.

"Two hits were scored by bombs of half a ton each on another steamer of 5,000 tons, while a third steamer was hit by a bomb of heavy caliber which crashed close to the steamer's screw so that she came to a standstill.

"Nothwithstanding violent anti-aircraft fire, German dive-bomber planes managed to hit a fourth steamer, which also remained motionless on the spot."

"The high command reported a renewed attack of strong enemy forces supported by tanks and the air force on the Kerch peninsula in the Crimea, adding that the attack broke down and told of repeated Soviet attacks at several points on the central and northern sectors of the Eastern front. These were termed unsuccessful.

Bomber Attack

"The communique reported a German bomber attack on port facilities on the Caucasian coast (apparently of the Black Sea) in which a large Soviet Russian passenger ship was damaged. The damaged vessel was a 7,000-ton merchant ship used as living quarters for Russian navy detachments.

"Other merchant ships were damaged badly and large fires broke out among loading installations and warehouses.

"In air engagements over Libya six British planes were shot down during lively artillery and patrol activity, in which heavy and light German bombers successfully attacked British communications in the rear.

"A destroyer in dock at Malta was hit several times in raids on that British Mediterranean island fortress, and thirteen British planes were shot down, the communique added."

GERMAN RIGHT FLANK BENT BACK IN LIBYA

British Force Foe To Withdraw One Column Operating In Desert

RAF Reports New Attack On Enemy Airdromes In Crete

APR 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, April 12—The British reported today that the Germans had been forced to withdraw their right flank column operating in no man's land in the desert in Libya and that other forward posts and vehicles near the coast west of Ain El Gazala also had been forced back by artillery fire.

The RAF announced a new attack on Crete airdromes where German Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring has been gathering air forces apparently for a possible Middle Eastern offensive. The results were not announced.

Axis Digs In In Libya

London, April 12 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph's special correspondent with the British forces in the Middle East reported today that the Axis is "digging in and laying mine fields along the Marmarica (Libyan) front, which confirms the impression that a major offensive is not being contemplated, at least for the present."

Axis Attacks Slacken; Maltese Go Bathing

Valletta, Malta, April 12 (AP)—The Axis air siege of Malta slacked off today and sun bathers made the most of the respite by flocking to the island's warm, sunny beaches.

Instead of a day-long assault as usual the enemy made only one sharp attack upon Valletta harbor and twice sent over reconnaissance planes.

One German bomber and one Nazi fighter were destroyed and two other bombers damaged by anti-aircraft fire today.

In scattered attacks last night one Italian bomber was shot down by an RAF night fighter. Four of the Fascist crewmen were killed and a fifth injured. The latter expressed astonishment that this island fortress was not in a state of starvation.

Late yesterday enemy bombers attacked the harbor and airdrome while Messerschmitt fighters machine-gunned several areas. Defending batteries destroyed one bomber and two fighters.

Wings Over Casablanca

Casablanca, French Morocco, April 12 (AP)—Anti-aircraft guns went into action twice yesterday afternoon to drive off a plane of unknown origin flying over the city, it was reported today. The guns first opened fire at noon and again two hours later when the plane returned.

Plane Carrying Duke Forced Down, Says Axis Berlin

New York, April 12 (AP)—The Associated Press records the following Berlin broadcast: "The Duke of Gloucester, brother of the King of England, had to make an emergency landing on the Tego river because of engine trouble while flying from Gibraltar to London, according to dispatches from Lisbon. The repairs were carried out quickly. The mouth of the Tego (Tagus) is at Lisbon."

TO LEAVE EGYPT

BEIRUT, Syria, April 12.—(AP) King George of Greece was expected to leave today for Egypt, en route to the United States after visiting Greek troops serving with the British in Syria.

Starved Greeks Can Hardly Work

JERUSALEM, April 12 (A. P.).—Greek stevedores were so hungry and exhausted they were hardly able to unload 7000 tons of Australian wheat at the Greek port of Piraeus, crew members of the Swedish freighter Radmanso said today. The Axis and United Nations arranged safe passage for the cargo.

British Won't Comment On Exchange Plans

Alexandria, Egypt, April 12 (AP). British officials declined comment tonight as to whether they might try again to exchange wounded war prisoners with the Germans.

Previous attempts to exchange British and German war wounded across the English Channel bogged down because the Germans, who had an excess of British prisoners, demanded that the difference be made up by adding other Germans held in England.

Poles Will Defend Iran, Syria; 50,000 Move From Russia

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 12 (A. P.).—The defense of parts of northern Iran, Syria and Palestine soon will be largely entrusted to Polish forces now moving in from Russia, an informed Allied source said today.

Approximately 50,000 Poles already have been transported across the Caspian Sea from Russian bases in Turkmenistan to debarkation points in Iran and a second large group is expected to arrive shortly.

The Poles already are partially, in some cases completely, equipped with American-made guns, clothing, camping kit, transport, tanks and artillery, and other large dumps of materiel are said to be awaiting them in Palestine and America.

The total number of Polish forces expected in the Middle East is not precisely known, but this source said it should reach at least 80,000.

They will take the place of Australians in the Middle East, many of whom have returned to defend their homeland.

Considerable credit was given William C. Bullitt, President Roosevelt's personal emissary in the Middle East, for the swift organization and equipment of the Poles, who formerly were prisoners of war in Russia.

BULGAR CHIEF TO BACK AXIS

Premier Pledges New Cabinet To Policy Of Cooperation

Declares, However, For Friendly Policy Toward Turkey

APR 13 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, April 12—Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philov said in a Sofia broadcast tonight that his newly formed Cabinet would hew to the previous Government's policy of "cooperating closely with the Axis."

The Premier's speech followed a Cabinet session at which King Boris gave the members instructions regarding their future work and expressed to them the wish that their task would be successful.

Sofia dispatches did not indicate whether this "future work" included Bulgaria's active participation at Germany's side in the war against Russia.

Friendly Toward Turkey

There have been reports to this effect in European capitals, and also that Bulgaria might participate in possible action against Turkey, but Philov declared tonight his country "would pursue a friendly policy toward Turkey."

Boris returned home two weeks ago with Hitler's plans for his country and it was believed in diplomatic quarters here that majority opposition to this German-dictated program led to the resignation yesterday of the former Bulgarian Government headed by Philov.

Policies Outlined

Philov, who led Bulgaria into the Axis fold last year and emerged from yesterday's Cabinet change with the Foreign Ministry portfolio in addition to the Premiership, said the Government's future program would include:

Maintenance of a strong, well-equipped army.

Liquidation of "remnants" of the democratic liberal ideologists.

Enforcement of strict anti-Jewish laws for the "protection of the nation."

Stern measures against threats of Communists within the country.

An elaborate economic plan for the country.

At its first meeting the new Cabinet banned transactions in gold money or bullion except through the Intermediary Bank of Bulgaria and requisitioned all stocks of fodder to meet needs of the army and for redistribution among farmers to meet a shortage in various areas.

In the presence of Axis representatives the Bulgarian army celebrated during the day the anniversary of the occupation of Macedonia, the land bridge between Greece and Turkey seized from the Greeks by the Axis last year.

German, Italian and Japanese flags flew from Sofia's public squares along with pictures of Hitler, Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

QUISLING DEFIED BY NORSE CLERGY

1,100 Ordered Back To Their Churches Reported Not Complying

APR 13 1942

Moral Victory Seen In Failure Of Pastors To Obey Ultimatum

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 12—Vidkun Quisling's ultimatum to 1,100 resigned Norwegian clergymen to return to their churches "has for the time being been held in abeyance" and presumably the pastors have won a moral victory in Quisling's attempt to inflict Nazi domination on the Norwegian church, the *News Chronicle's* Stockholm correspondent reported today.

Four Norwegian bishops are under arrest and Friday Quisling ordered 1,100 clergymen who resigned in protest against Nazi regulations to return to their work by 2 P. M. Saturday. He did not say what the consequences would be if the clergymen refused.

"Today, Norwegian churches are open and as far as I know here, no services are taking place," the *News Chronicle* correspondent said. "Thus, something like a moral victory, if not a victory in fact, has been scored by the 1,100 Norwegian priests who were threatened with immediate expulsion from their charges.

"Today the Quislings are issuing statements that the clergy cannot leave their churches without express orders from the Government."

Vichy Reported Ordered to Give Axis More War Aid

LONDON, April 13 (Monday) (A. P.).—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich early today said what was regarded as a German ultimatum to Vichy had been published in the Pariser Zeitung.

Four demands which were attributed to Jacques Doriot, strongly pro-Nazi French journalist, and which were said to have had an official tinge, were listed as:

1. The Petain regime must immediately adopt a new policy of closest collaboration with the Axis Powers by taking an active role against the United States, England and Russia.

2. Complying with this policy, Vichy must fundamentally alter its government and dismiss all ministers, generals and political leaders known to be Pro-Anglo-Saxon.

3. Petain must give executive power to those who during the past 18 months pressed for collaboration with the Axis.

4. Further indecision by Vichy "is intolerable and is tantamount to a decision against the Axis which means the suicide of France."

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FRANCE AT CROSSROADS, MARCEL DEAT ASSERTS

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) April 12—(AP) Marcel Deat, leader of the French national concentration movement, said in a Paris address today that France "would find herself at the crossroads and her fate for many years would be determined in the next few hours."

"We can participate either in European victory or in British defeat," Deat said according to German dispatches.

Deat said France had been ruled for 18 months by United States Ambassador William D. Leahy, "acting through intermediaries."

The French editor and proponent of collaboration with Germany said France had to choose between declaring its willingness to cooperate with European policies or having Germany take measures by force.

Nazis Execute Five in Paris for April 2 Attacks

Plan More Shootings Friday if Sentinel Slayers and Bombers Are Not Caught

VICHY, April 12 (AP).—The Germans announced today the summary execution of five persons, identified as Communists, in reprisal for the killing of a German sentinel and the bombing of the German Wehrmacht Bureau (military headquarters) in Paris, and warned that numbers of other persons would be shot if the culprits are not surrendered before April 17.

The notice, published by the German military authorities in Paris, said:

"On April 2, 1942, murder was committed against a German sentinel and an explosive machine was thrown against the bureau occupied by the Wehrmacht. As reprisal five Communists immediately were shot. If, by April 17, the authors (of the attack) are not arrested, certain numbers of persons closely responsible, Jews and Communists, will be shot."

Laval Said to Reopen Parley With Petain

BERLIN, April 12 (From German broadcasts) (A. P.).—A. D. N. B. dispatch from Vichy reported today that Pierre Laval, former French Vice Premier, reopened negotiations with Chief of State Henri Philippe Petain and Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan during a long conference Saturday.

(Laval previously had been seeking to increase French-German collaboration which Petain refused and had been reported as willing to reenter the French Cabinet.)

The German news agency dispatch reported that Henri du Moulin de La Barthete, Petain's confidential secretary, had resigned.

120 Tons of U.S. Supplies Go to Two French Areas

65,000 Children and 25,000 Mothers Aided by Red Cross

VICHY, April 12 (AP).—One hundred twenty tons of relief supplies, including milk, vitamin tablets, flour and babies' layettes, have been distributed in the unoccupied sections of the Indre-et-Loire and Cher Departments, the American Red Cross announced today.

[Both departments are split by the demarcation line which separates occupied and unoccupied France.]

More than 65,000 children under fourteen years and 25,000 expectant or nursing mothers have been cared for, and reserves of condensed milk are still not exhausted, a Red Cross report said.

In addition, the Red Cross has made available to the Vichy Public Health Service a new stock of 15,000,000 units of insulin recently arrived in France via Switzerland.

TURKISH ENVOY PLEASED

He Says 'You Can Write That I Return to Berlin Smiling'

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 12 (AP)—Huesrev Gerede, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, ended a three-week visit at home today and as he boarded a train told interviewers: "You can write that I return to Berlin smiling."

"I am particularly satisfied," he added, "that my return was delayed a few days to enable me to talk once again with my close friend and colleague, Franz von Papen [German Ambassador to Turkey].

"I return to my post carrying from this interview the best impression and hope for development of our relations with Germany."

Swedes Launch 2d Destroyer

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 12 (AP).—A Swedish coastal destroyer, the Mode, was launched at Goteborg, Sweden, today, the second addition to the Swedish Navy to be launched in four days, German dispatches said. Another destroyer, the Mjoelner, was launched Thursday. The Mjoelner displaces 635 tons, the Mode 720 tons. They are armed with 5-inch guns, anti-aircraft equipment, three torpedo tubes and equipment for dropping depth charges.

Martha Sponsor Of the St. Olaf, A Liberty Ship

Norwegian Princess Leads Countrymen in Ceremony at Baltimore Launching

BALTIMORE, April 12 (AP).—Crown Princess Martha of Norway sponsored the launching here today of the Liberty ship St. Olaf, named in honor of the patron saint of Norse seamen.

Hundreds of Americans of Norwegian descent and other Norwegians who escaped by underground from Norway witnessed the ceremony on this second anniversary of April days when the Nazi war machine marched into their democratic country. The band played the Norwegian national anthem and the throng sang: "Yes! We love this country. . . . As our parents fought from disaster to victory . . . has our Lord helped us to final victory." . . .

Workmen smashed sledge hammers against blocks holding the 10,500-ton ship, and an American worker, one of thousands lining the scaffolding and piles of steel in the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard, yelled: "Chop! Chop! Let's go!" Acetylene torches cut through the metal holding the ship to its wooden cradle, and the St. Olaf started down the greased way into the Patapsco River.

"I christen thee St. Olaf!" shouted Princess Martha, who later said: "It was very impressive, the spirit of those workmen and the cheers they gave . . . it was the spirit of the United Nations . . . a gesture of sympathy."

A few Norse army and navy officers saluted as the Norwegian and American flags were raised, and some one lifted a wooden American eagle with its wings upstretched in a tall V, the Maritime Commission's newest symbol of "ships for victory." Such a symbol later was presented to Princess Martha at a dinner, for in this launching the Maritime Commission permitted the usual ceremonies of peace-time launchings.

The St. Olaf, as a ship, represents "the heart of Norway's contribution to the Allied cause, said Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister to the United States.

The St. Olaf, one of 1,500 liberty ships being constructed, was the twentieth ship built by Bethlehem-Fairfield on this river shore that only a year ago was a place of desolation and inactivity.

"She's got clean lines, a ship easy to handle," said one of the 25,000 Norse seamen who hasn't seen his country in two years, whose fleet has dwindled from 1,000 vessels to 730. "It's like a shot in the arm to know she's on our side."

SPANISH TANKER SAVES 21 FROM LOST VESSEL

LISBON, Portugal, April 12—(AP) The Spanish Gobeo today landed 21 survivors from the Norwegian tanker Pederbogen, reported sunk March 23 in the Caribbean by two torpedoes from a German submarine.

The crew of 53 took to two lifeboats and 21 survivors, including Capt. W. Dawson, in one lifeboat were picked up by the Gobeo four days after the sinking.

(Lloyd's does not list a Norwegian tanker Pederbogen, but does list a British tanker of 9,741 tons and of that name.)

MERCHANT VESSEL SUNK BY TORPEDO

One Seaman Lost, One Injured, 49 Others Rescued by Navy.

NORFOLK, Va., April 12—(AP) One seaman was lost and another injured early Tuesday morning when a torpedo launched by an unseen submarine sank a medium sized merchant ship of Norwegian registry off the Atlantic coach, the Navy announced today.

Forty-nine of the fifty-man crew were landed here the following day. The Public Relations office of the Fifth Naval district listed the man lost as Emil Hansen, a fireman on duty in the ship's engine room.

Survivors reported that the vessel sank within an hour after they put off in three lifeboats. Two lifeboats and their davits were smashed by the force of the explosion.

John H. Bjerkholt, master of the vessel, said that his ship was proceeding at about normal speed and under a complete blackout when the attack came without warning in the early hours of Tuesday morning.

The survivors were picked up in two groups by two rescue vessels after three to four hours in the lifeboats. Their boats were sighted first by patrol planes, and the rescue ships arrived on the scene soon after.

Jacob Jacobsen, third mate who was on the bridge at the time of the explosion, said that no submarine had been sighted during the entire course of the voyage.

Seven of the rescued crewmen were Americans, three Dutch and one Swedish. The remainder were Norwegians.

The injured man, Raenvid Smevik, an ordinary seaman, was hospitalized on arrival here with an arm injury suffered in launching a lifeboat.

MISSING 13 DAYS, LIFEBOAT IS FOUND

Eleven Survivors of Ship Safe, Two of Companions Dead.

LEWES, Del., April 12.—(AP)—Tossed about in an open lifeboat for 13 days—an ordeal that brought death to a 26-year-old mother and a U. S. Navy seaman—eleven survivors, including a three-year-old girl, and two women, of a torpedoed ship were brought ashore here late last night, virtually exhausted by their harrowing experience.

A spokesman for the Fourth Naval district said the lifeboat was a sister one of that which reached Norfolk, Va., last week after a voyage during which one of the passengers gave birth to a baby.

By a strange twist of fate, the little girl's mother, Mrs. Sora Etter, and John McInnis, seaman first class of Duluth, Minn., both died of exposure an hour before a Navy patrol plane sighted the lifeboat at 10:40 a.m. yesterday morning. The remaining eight men and two women, in addition to the child, were picked up six hours later by a Navy vessel.

Mrs. Etter and her daughter, Miriam, were enroute to the home of the baby's grandfather, Rabbi M. Etter, of Harrisburg, Pa., when their ship, a medium-sized American freighter passenger ship, was sunk by three torpedoes off the Atlantic coast on Sunday, March 29. The loss of the vessel was announced after the arrival of the first lifeboat at Norfolk.

Two lifeboats were launched by the freighter which carried a crew of 78 and 46 passengers. A third lifeboat was destroyed by enemy action.

The personal belongings of a Yugoslavian general, Milo Djukanovic, were found in the lifeboat brought ashore yesterday. A Navy spokesman said the general was enroute to the United States on an official mission, but added he is missing and feared lost.

12 Ships Lost In Week

(By Associated Press)

Twelve ships were announced officially as sunk in the Atlantic during the week of April 6 to April 12, bringing losses in that area since Pearl Harbor to 126.

The tabulation:

	Week Ending April 12	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	9	68
Off South America	2	30
Off Canada	0	23
In the Caribbean	1	6
	12	127

Nine of the vessels sunk last week were United States ships, and the other three were ships of United Nations.

5 More Held In Brazil Said To Be Axis Agents

Three Germans Are Accused Of Reporting Ship Movements. Jap Officers Taken

Rio de Janeiro, April 12 (AP)—Five more Axis agents—three Germans and two Japanese army officers—were caught today in Brazil's anti-espionage drive.

Ernest Luck, a German, and two companions were arrested at Natal for reporting on ship movements and carrying on propaganda. The Japanese are Lieut. Col. Isundi Yoskikawa, seized at Sao Paulo, and Capt. Uichi Havoki, taken at Porto Alegre.

Government Adds 452 Names To Its Blacklist

342 Firms And Individuals In Latin America And 110 In European Listed

Washington, April 12 (AP)—The Government today added 452 firms and individuals in Latin America and European neutral countries to its already lengthy blacklist.

The State Department named 342 firms and individuals in the other American republics and 110 others in Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey as acting for the benefit of the enemy and with which United States citizens are forbidden to trade.

There are now approximately 7,500 firms and individuals in these countries on the United States' blacklist.

Beaverbrook Returns From Trip To Nassau

British Lease-Lend Coordinator In U. S. Was Expected To Rest There Several Weeks

Miami, Fla., April 12—Lord Beaverbrook, British lease-lend coordinator in the United States, returned today from an unexpectedly brief visit to Nassau.

He left Miami Wednesday by air and was expected to spend several weeks resting and recuperating in the Bahamas, British colony less than 200 miles off the Florida coast.

While there he visited the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and was a dinner guest at their official resi-

...ence in Government House. He flew to the island of Eleuthera for an inspection of his property on the beach front at Spanish Wells. He stayed in the home of the late Sir Herbert Holt, Canadian banker, which was opened and staffed for his use.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS FACES CURB

Army Favors Suspension Because of Task of Translating 1,600 Papers.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(AP) The government is studying the question of putting restrictions on the foreign language press in the United States, it was learned today.

Such a program has been under quiet discussion in the Justice and War departments several weeks, but as yet there has been no decision on any action.

1,600 Publications

Officials said there was no question about the power to exercise control over the approximately 1,600 publications. Authority is ample, they said, under the 1917 Trading with the Enemy act and also under more recent legislation. The major problem was described as the exent and the method.

Military officials were reported favoring suspension of publications in German, Italian and Japanese, and licensing all other foreign language printing. Justice department officials were represented as favoring some general control system such as licensing which could be used to weed out undesirable periodicals.

The military argument is understood to be based on the huge job of translating and checking nearly all matter printed in a foreign language. This is extremely difficult in some cases, notably Japanese. Even when translated, an official explained, the problem of codes remains.

Translations Suggested

One suggestion has been made that such publications carry translations alongside the foreign language matter, but this has met with the objection that the cost would virtually put the foreign language press out of business.

The Justice department view is that, while the foreign language press raises problems, such publications also can perform considerable service as a contact between the government and non-citizens. It has been valuable in such programs as alien registration, enemy alien identification, and surrender of contraband.

Publications in the enemy languages total nearly 400, according to latest figures. These include 220 publications in German, of which 13 are daily newspapers; 150 in Italian, with eight dailies, and 25 in Japanese, with nine dailies.

The leading groups in other languages, are 213 in Yiddish, with nine dailies; 159 in Spanish, with nine dailies; 91 in Polish, with nine dailies, and 61 in Czechoslovak, with six dailies.

What's Behind The War News

APR 13 1942

By EDWARD E. BOMAR
(Wide World War Analyst)

Pounded by more than 2,000 bombing raids, which recently have been of increasing intensity, the plight of Malta, British fortress island in the Mediterranean, undoubtedly is giving deep concern to the United Nations high command.

Week end news included an unconfirmed Nazi claim that a destroyer in Valetta harbor was hit several times and 13 defending planes shot down in the latest assault by waves of German and Italian bombers from bases in Sicily only 60 miles distant.

From Valeeta itself have come few reports lately to counter enemy assertions that airfields and naval facilities have been put out of commission and the principal city turned into a "spectacle of utter destruction." Although in March a toll of 176 Axis planes destroyed or damaged was exacted, defense blows in recent days appear to have been ominously feeble.

Borrowing pessimism is profitless in this dark and critical period, but should Malta be hammered into helplessness the loss at least would be less disheartening if not unexpected.

Obviously the loss would be serious enough, though not fatal to the defense of Suez and the Middle East. It would mean clearing the way for further Axis moves into North Africa with relative impunity and postponement of the day of an ultimate Allied drive northward into Europe.

An "unsinkable aircraft carrier," Malta has played havoc with Axis efforts to build up the North African desert army. Offensively, British bombers taking off from the island dropped more than a million pounds of bombs on enemy targets in November alone.

Director of the Axis aerial offensive is Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, credited by the British with the responsibility for the mass bombing of Rotterdam.

He has a clear immediate objective: To prevent effective use of Malta as a base for damaging raids on Sicily, southern Italy, Axis-held North African ports and Libya-bound convoys. It can be realized if sufficient control is won to prevent R.A.F. planes from leaving the ground.

Under resolute, 63-year-old Lieutenant General Sir William G. S. Dobbie, the island's military and civilian population of 265,000 thus far has put up an epic defense. The principal peril is that Malta, which is only about eight by ten miles in area and is not self sustaining, may be cut off from supplies.

Britain's navy won a spectacular triumph last month in driving off a superior Italian sea force and delivering a convoy from Alexandria, but the ships which arrived were heavily bombed in the harbor. Whether more convoys can be gotten in safely and whether defending planes can continue to take to the air is the current question.

Nearly two years of front line fighting, which has had its ups as well as downs, appear nevertheless only to have reinforced the determination of the rocky outpost's garrison.

A year ago the defenders were in dire straits, at a time when the Nazis were raiding relentlessly after having failed to prevent escape of the crippled aircraft carrier Illustrious. Last June, however, came Hitler's Russian adventure, and for months thereafter Malta was on the offensive. Another turn in the war could change the outlook again.

FAVOR WORLD SPLIT INTO REGION STATES

APR 13 1942

Three Anthropologists Would Set Boundaries by Natural Barriers, Climate, Highways

EACH WITH ITS RESOURCES

'Administrative Hierarchy' Over All—Plan Suggested as Way to Eliminate Future Wars

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BOSTON, April 12 (Wide World)—A plan to establish a post-war "world equilibrium" designed to eliminate all future wars has been reported to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, oldest organization of its kind in the country.

Offered by three anthropologists, the plan suggests, in effect, that anthropologists sit with statesmen at the next peace conference so that "human relations" as well as economics will be considered in establishing the framework for new world order.

Principal points of the plan are these:

1—Divide the countries of the earth into a "United States of the World."

2—Make the boundaries of each regional State such that trade and the exploitation of natural resources will occur within bounds set by natural barriers, climate and the common highways of travel.

3—Forget such factors as racial, linguistic and religious differences of various peoples in establishing the boundaries.

4—Establish a democratic system of government in the various regions, with an "administrative hierarchy" made up of individuals from all the regional States.

Would Have World Police Force

5—Have a world police force to maintain control for the whole federation, with militias operating in each of the individual States.

6—Outline details of the plan now, so that the groundwork could start immediately after the close of the war, and the immediate period of reconstruction could be utilized for "conditioning" individuals to the new political system.

Authors of the plan are Dr. Carleton S. Coon of Harvard, Dr. Conrad M. Arensberg of Brooklyn College and Dr. Eliot D. Chapple of Harvard Medical School, president of the Society for Applied Anthropology.

They said the plan was based on the lessons of anthropology—namely, that the people of the world are "human beings," possessed of emotions that have to be adjusted to changing conditions if upheavals are to be prevented.

Declaring that previous attempts at world order had failed because the human element was forgotten in favor of economic and political factors, Dr. Chapple said in his part of the report:

"We must learn the bitter lesson that we have to plan for human beings, and not for 'economic men' or 'political animals' or 'men of good-will.' We have to plan according to the ways in which people actually do behave, and not as we think they ought to behave."

Balkans Given as an Example

Pointing out that the emotions and actions of men are largely influenced by the limitations of the place in which they live, by their ability to carry on their daily work, and by the interplay of technical advances in communication and transportation, the report said:

"For this reason, in outlining the basis for organization of a United States of the World, each State which forms an administrative unit must not be merely an ethnic or linguistic group, or even a nationality; it must be a natural geographic-technological region within which trade and the exploitation of natural resources occur within the bounds set by natural barriers, climate and the common highways of travel, regardless of race, language and ethnic identity."

Geographic examples of such areas, they said, would be the Danube Valley, the Mediterranean, the Baltic and the North Sea areas.

They declared the Balkans countries lent themselves as perfect examples of places that could be included in a homogeneous state instead of being divided by various political and economic philosophies.

Strife in Yugoslavia Is Cited

"Yugoslavia," they said, "was united by the writers of the last peace on the basis of language, and the struggles between the Croats and the Serbs, which have gone on ever since, reflect the essential geographical and technological disunity of this artificially created kingdom."

The anthropologists said they had no blueprint of their proposal that would outline the federation, state by state. But they declared that all peoples—victors and vanquished, whites, yellows, browns or blacks—must be included on an equal basis in any United States of the World.

"Even Germans and Japanese must be included in our policy," they asserted, "however painful and bitter our feelings toward them.

"Their totalitarian institutional systems, operating under the restrictions imposed upon them, drove them automatically on their present course.

"It is of fundamental importance that, this time, they shall not again be provided with the means and the incentive to undergo such violent compensatory reactions, but that, on the contrary, positive action shall be taken so that with them, as with the others, a democratic system can operate effectively within a regional framework."

Post-War Era, A Study

APR 13 1942

By FRANK MacHUGH

New York, April 12 (Wide World)—"Whether a planned economy can make people happier than a system of free enterprise is open to debate; that planned economies are coming so fast that you can hear the wind whistle around their edges, is not a debatable proposition."

These words, from "The Road We Are Traveling—1914-42," published today as the start of a study of the post-war world and its problems by Stuart Chase, appear a fair summary of this first of six volumes, which he is making as a report to the Twentieth Century Fund on the general subject, "When the War Ends."

The fund, set up by the late Edward Filene, Boston merchant, to study social and economic problems, thus appeared to be undertaking one of the first and most extensive private studies of the post-struggle future.

No Time For Defeatism

A foreword, signed by A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State and a trustee of the fund, said:

"Defeatism about the peace is almost as dangerous as defeatism about the war. The victory need not and must not lead to economic disaster at home. Actually, when the peace does come, it will be an opportunity and a challenge, an opportunity to use our vastly increased plant and human resources to raise the standard of living for us all, a challenge to make a greater civilization.

"The purpose of this book—and several more which are to follow—is to lay out as clearly as can be done what the economic problems of the peace are likely to be."

A Wider Field

But Chase, who devotes the current volume largely to a review of trends which have brought the country and the world to their present status, seems likely to dip largely in politics, national and international, and the whole field of social science before the studies come to a close.

Promised by future titles are:

"Goals for America; A Budget of Our Needs and Resources."

"The Dollar Dilemma; Problems of Post-War Finance."

"Tomorrow's Trade; Problems of Our Foreign Commerce."

"Farmer, Worker and Businessman: Their Place in Post-War America."

"Winning the Peace."

Too Early To Judge

It is impossible to judge so ambitious an examination of many of the problems which have been agitating economists, businessmen, financiers and just plain citizens by this hundred-page start. The fund explained Chase's views, as set forth, were his own, and not necessarily those of the fund.

Chase contends in the first volume that the country, well before the outbreak of the European struggle, was already moving along lines discernible all over the world through a transition which he designates as from "free enterprise into X."

He does not, in this study, attempt exactly to define "X," but he says it is not precisely socialism, State capitalism or Fascism, and that the use of such names only confuses the issue.

Common Characteristics

The new system, he says, had already shown certain common characteristics all over the world, though their degree varied from country to country. He adduces considerable proof that these characteristics will not be fundamentally changed by the war and that they will in some instances be intensified.

Some of them include, he says: Strong centralized government; control of banking and credit by government; underwriting of employment by government; official provision for social security; man-

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Nazis Execute Five in Paris for April 2 Attacks

Plan More Shootings Friday if Sentinel Slayers and Bombers Are Not Caught

VICHY, April 12 (AP).—The Germans announced today the summary execution of five persons, identified as Communists, in reprisal for the killing of a German sentinel and the bombing of the German Wehrmacht Bureau (military headquarters) in Paris, and warned that numbers of other persons would be shot if the culprits are not surrendered before April 17.

The notice, published by the German military authorities in Paris, said:

"On April 2, 1942, murder was committed against a German sentinel and an explosive machine was thrown against the bureau occupied by the Wehrmacht. As reprisal five Communists immediately were shot. If, by April 17, the authors (of the attack) are not arrested, certain numbers of persons closely responsible, Jews and Communists, will be shot."

Laval Said to Reopen Parley With Petain

BERLIN, April 12 (From German broadcasts) (A. P.).—A. D. N. B. dispatch from Vichy reported today that Pierre Laval, former French Vice Premier, reopened negotiations with Chief of State Henri Philippe Petain and Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan during a long conference, Saturday.

(Laval previously had been seeking to increase French-German collaboration which Petain refused and had been reported as willing to reenter the French Cabinet.)

The German news agency dispatch reported that Henri du Moulin de La Barthete, Petain's confidential secretary, had resigned.

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120 Tons of U.S. Supplies Go to Two French Areas

65,000 Children and 25,000 Mothers Aided by Red Cross

VICHY, April 12 (AP).—One hundred twenty tons of relief supplies, including milk, vitamin tablets, flour and babies' layettes, have been distributed in the unoccupied sections of the Indre-et-Loire and Cher Departments, the American Red Cross announced today.

[Both departments are split by the demarcation line which separates occupied and unoccupied France.]

More than 65,000 children under fourteen years and 25,000 expectant or nursing mothers have been cared for, and reserves of condensed milk are still not exhausted, a Red Cross report said.

In addition, the Red Cross has made available to the Vichy Public Health Service a new stock of 15,000,000 units of insulin recently arrived in France via Switzerland.

TURKISH ENVOY PLEASED

He Says 'You Can Write That I Return to Berlin Smiling'

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 12 (AP)—Huesrev Gerede, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, ended a three-week visit at home today and as he boarded a train told interviewers: "You can write that I return to Berlin smiling."

"I am particularly satisfied," he added, "that my return was delayed a few days to enable me to talk once again with my close friend and colleague, Franz von Papen [German Ambassador to Turkey].

"I return to my post carrying from this interview the best impression and hope for development of our relations with Germany."

Swedes Launch 2d Destroyer

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 12 (AP).—A Swedish coastal destroyer, the Mode, was launched at Goteborg, Sweden, today, the second addition to the Swedish Navy to be launched in four days, German dispatches said. Another destroyer, the Mjoelner, was launched Thursday. The Mjoelner displaces 635 tons, the Mode 720 tons. They are armed with 5-inch guns, anti-aircraft equipment, three torpedo tubes and equipment for dropping depth charges.

Martha Sponsor Of the St. Olaf, A Liberty Ship

Norwegian Princess Leads Countrymen in Ceremony at Baltimore Launching

BALTIMORE, April 12 (AP).—Crown Princess Martha of Norway sponsored the launching here today of the Liberty ship St. Olaf, named in honor of the patron saint of Norse seamen.

Hundreds of Americans of Norwegian descent and other Norwegians who escaped by underground from Norway witnessed the ceremony on this second anniversary of April days when the Nazi war machine marched into their democratic country. The band played the Norwegian national anthem and the throng sang: "Yes! We love this country. . . . As our parents fought from disaster to victory . . . has our Lord helped us to final victory." . . .

Workmen smashed sledge hammers against blocks holding the 10,500-ton ship, and an American worker, one of thousands lining the scaffolding and piles of steel in the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard, yelled: "Chop! Chop! Let's go!" Acetylene torches cut through the metal holding the ship to its wooden cradle, and the St. Olaf started down the greased way into the Patapsco River.

"I christen thee St. Olaf!" shouted Princess Martha, who later said: "It was very impressive, the spirit of those workmen and the cheers they gave . . . it was the spirit of the United Nations, a gesture of sympathy."

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A few Norse army and navy officers saluted as the Norwegian and American flags were raised, and some one lifted a wooden American eagle with its wings upstretched in a tall V, the Maritime Commission's newest symbol of "ships for victory." Such a symbol later was presented to Princess Martha at a dinner, for in this launching the Maritime Commission permitted the usual ceremonies of peace-time launchings.

The St. Olaf, as a ship, represents "the heart of Norway's contribution to the Allied cause, said Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister to the United States.

The St. Olaf, one of 1,500 liberty ships being constructed, was the twentieth ship built by Bethlehem-Fairfield on this river shore that only a year ago was a place of desolation and inactivity.

"She's got clean lines, a ship easy to handle," said one of the 25,000 Norse seamen who hasn't seen his country in two years, whose fleet has dwindled from 1,000 vessels to 730. "It's like a shot in the arm to know she's on our side."

SPANISH TANKER SAVES 21 FROM LOST VESSEL

LISBON, Portugal, April 12—(AP) The Spanish Gobeo today landed 21 survivors from the Norwegian tanker Pederbogen, reported sunk March 23 in the Caribbean by two torpedoes from a German submarine.

The crew of 53 took to two lifeboats and 21 survivors, including Capt. W. Dawson, in one lifeboat were picked up by the Gobeo four days after the sinking.

(Lloyd's does not list a Norwegian tanker Pederbogen, but does list a British tanker of 9,741 tons and of that name.)

MERCHANT VESSEL SUNK BY TORPEDO

One Seaman Lost, One Injured, 49 Others Rescued by Navy.

NORFOLK, Va., April 12—(AP) One seaman was lost and another injured early Tuesday morning when a torpedo launched by an unseen submarine sank a medium sized merchant ship of Norwegian registry off the Atlantic coach, the Navy announced today.

Forty-nine of the fifty-man crew were landed here the following day. The Public Relations office of the Fifth Naval district listed the man lost as Emil Hansen, a fireman on duty in the ship's engine room.

Survivors reported that the vessel sank within an hour after they put off in three lifeboats. Two lifeboats and their davits were smashed by the force of the explosion.

John H. Bjerkholt, master of the vessel, said that his ship was proceeding at about normal speed and under a complete blackout when the attack came without warning in the early hours of Tuesday morning.

The survivors were picked up in two groups by two rescue vessels after three to four hours in the lifeboats. Their boats were sighted first by patrol planes, and the rescue ships arrived on the scene soon after.

Jacob Jacobsen, third mate who was on the bridge at the time of the explosion, said that no submarine had been sighted during the entire course of the voyage.

Seven of the rescued crewmen were Americans, three Dutch and one Swedish. The remainder were Norwegians.

The injured man, Racnvld Smevik, an ordinary seaman, was hospitalized on arrival here with an arm injury suffered in launching a lifeboat.

MISSING 13 DAYS, LIFEBOAT IS FOUND

Eleven Survivors of Ship Safe, Two of Companions Dead.

LEWES, Del., April 12.—(AP)—Tossed about in an open lifeboat for 13 days—an ordeal that brought death to a 26-year-old mother and a U. S. Navy seaman—eleven survivors, including a three-year-old girl, and two women, of a torpedoed ship were brought ashore here late last night, virtually exhausted by their harrowing experience.

A spokesman for the Fourth Naval district said the lifeboat was a sister one of that which reached Norfolk, Va., last week after a voyage during which one of the passengers gave birth to a baby.

By a strange twist of fate, the little girl's mother, Mrs. Sora Etter, and John McInnis, seaman first class of Duluth, Minn., both died of exposure an hour before a Navy patrol plane sighted the lifeboat at 10:40 a.m. yesterday morning. The remaining eight men and two women, in addition to the child, were picked up six hours later by a Navy vessel.

Mrs. Etter and her daughter, Miriam, were enroute to the home of the baby's grandfather, Rabbi M. Etter, of Harrisburg, Pa., when their ship, a medium-sized American freighter passenger ship, was sunk by three torpedoes off the Atlantic coast on Sunday, March 29. The loss of the vessel was announced after the arrival of the first lifeboat at Norfolk.

Two lifeboats were launched by the freighter which carried a crew of 78 and 46 passengers. A third lifeboat was destroyed by enemy action.

The personal belongings of a Yugoslavian general, Milo Djukanovic, were found in the lifeboat brought ashore yesterday. A Navy spokesman said the general was enroute to the United States on an official mission, but added he is missing and feared lost.

12 Ships Lost In Week

(By Associated Press)

Twelve ships were announced officially as sunk in the Atlantic during the week of April 6 to April 12, bringing losses in that area since Pearl Harbor to 126.

The tabulation:

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	Week	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	9	68
Off South America	2	30
Off Canada	0	23
In the Caribbean	1	6
	12	127

Nine of the vessels sunk last week were United States ships, and the other three were ships of United Nations.

5 More Held In Brazil Said To Be Axis Agents

Three Germans Are Accused Of Reporting Ship Movements. Jap Officers Taken

Rio de Janeiro, April 12 (AP)—Five more Axis agents—three Germans and two Japanese army officers—were caught today in Brazil's anti-espionage drive.

Ernest Luck, a German, and two companions were arrested at Natal for reporting on ship movements and carrying on propaganda. The Japanese are Lieut. Col. Isundi Yoskikawa, seized at Sao Paulo, and Capt. Uichi Havoki, taken at Porto Alegre.

Government Adds 452 Names To Its Blacklist

342 Firms And Individuals In Latin America And 110 In Europe Listed

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Washington, April 12 (AP)—The Government today added 452 firms and individuals in Latin America and European neutral countries to its already lengthy blacklist.

The State Department named 342 firms and individuals in the other American republics and 110 others in Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey as acting for the benefit of the enemy and with which United States citizens are forbidden to trade.

There are now approximately 7,500 firms and individuals in these countries on the United States' blacklist.

Beaverbrook Returns From Trip To Nassau

British Lease-Lend Coordinator In U. S. Was Expected To Rest There Several Weeks

Miami, Fla., April 12—Lord Beaverbrook, British lease-lend coordinator in the United States, returned today from an unexpectedly brief visit to Nassau.

He left Miami Wednesday by air and was expected to spend several weeks resting and recuperating in the Bahamas, British colony less than 200 miles off the Florida coast.

While there he visited the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and was a dinner guest at their official resi-

...ence in Government House. He flew to the island of Eleuthera for an inspection of his property on the beach front at Spanish Wells. He stayed in the home of the late Sir Herbert Holt, Canadian banker, which was opened and staffed for his use.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS FACES CURB

Army Favors Suspension Because of Task of Translating 1,600 Papers.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(AP) The government is studying the question of putting restrictions on the foreign language press in the United States, it was learned today.

Such a program has been under quiet discussion in the Justice and War departments several weeks, but as yet there has been no decision on any action.

1,600 Publications

Officials said there was no question about the power to exercise control over the approximately 1,600 publications. Authority is ample, they said, under the 1917 Trading with the Enemy act and also under more recent legislation. The major problem was described as the exent and the method.

Military officials were reported favoring suspension of publications in German, Italian and Japanese, and licensing all other foreign language printing. Justice department officials were represented as favoring some general control system such as licensing which could be used to weed out undesirable periodicals.

The military argument is understood to be based on the huge job of translating and checking nearly all matter printed in a foreign language. This is extremely difficult in some cases, notably Japanese. Even when translated, an official explained, the problem of codes remains.

Translations Suggested

One suggestion has been made that such publications carry translations alongside the foreign language matter, but this has met with the objection that the cost would virtually put the foreign language press out of business.

The Justice department view is that, while the foreign language press raises problems, such publications also can perform considerable service as a contact between the government and non-citizens. It has been valuable in such programs as alien registration, enemy alien identification, and surrender of contraband.

Publications in the enemy languages total nearly 400, according to latest figures. These include 220 publications in German, of which 13 are daily newspapers; 150 in Italian, with eight dailies, and 25 in Japanese, with nine dailies.

The leading groups in other languages, are 213 in Yiddish, with nine dailies; 159 in Spanish, with nine dailies; 91 in Polish, with nine dailies, and 61 in Czechoslovak, with six dailies.

What's Behind The War News

APR 13 1942

By EDWARD E. BOMAR
(Wide World War Analyst)

Pounded by more than 2,000 bombing raids, which recently have been of increasing intensity, the plight of Malta, British fortress island in the Mediterranean, undoubtedly is giving deep concern to the United Nations high command.

Week end news included an unconfirmed Nazi claim that a destroyer in Valetta harbor was hit several times and 13 defending planes shot down in the latest assault by waves of German and Italian bombers from bases in Sicily only 60 miles distant.

From Valeeta itself have come few reports lately to counter enemy assertions that airfields and naval facilities have been put out of commission and the principal city turned into a "spectacle of utter destruction." Although in March a toll of 176 Axis planes destroyed or damaged was exacted, defense blows in recent days appear to have been ominously feeble.

Borrowing pessimism is profitless in this dark and critical period, but should Malta be hammered into helplessness the loss at least would be less disheartening if not unexpected.

Obviously the loss would be serious enough, though not fatal to the defense of Suez and the Middle East. It would mean clearing the way for further Axis moves into North Africa with relative impunity and postponement of the day of an ultimate Allied drive northward into Europe.

An "unsinkable aircraft carrier," Malta has played havoc with Axis efforts to build up the North African desert army. Offensively, British bombers taking off from the island dropped more than a million pounds of bombs on enemy targets in November alone.

Director of the Axis aerial offensive is Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, credited by the British with the responsibility for the mass bombing of Rotterdam.

He has a clear immediate objective: To prevent effective use of Malta as a base for damaging raids on Sicily, southern Italy, Axis-held North African ports and Libya-bound convoys. It can be realized if sufficient control is won to prevent R.A.F. planes from leaving the ground.

Under resolute, 62-year-old Lieutenant General Sir William G. S. Dobbie, the island's military and civilian population of 265,000 thus far has put up an epic defense. The principal peril is that Malta, which is only about eight by ten miles in area and is not self sustaining, may be cut off from supplies.

Britain's navy won a spectacular triumph last month in driving off a superior Italian sea force and delivering a convoy from Alexandria, but the ships which arrived were heavily bombed in the harbor. Whether more convoys can be gotten in safely and whether defending planes can continue to take to the air is the current question.

Nearly two years of front line fighting, which has had its ups as well as downs, appear nevertheless only to have reinforced the determination of the rocky outpost's garrison.

A year ago the defenders were in dire straits, at a time when the Nazis were raiding relentlessly after having failed to prevent escape of the crippled aircraft carrier Illustrious. Last June, however, came Hitler's Russian adventure, and for months thereafter Malta was on the offensive. Another turn in the war could change the outlook again.

FAVOR WORLD SPLIT INTO REGION STATES

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Three Anthropologists Would Set Boundaries by Natural Barriers, Climate, Highways

EACH WITH ITS RESOURCES

'Administrative Hierarchy' Over All—Plan Suggested as Way to Eliminate Future Wars

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BOSTON, April 12 (Wide World)—A plan to establish a post-war "world equilibrium" designed to eliminate all future wars has been reported to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, oldest organization of its kind in the country.

Offered by three anthropologists, the plan suggests, in effect, that anthropologists sit with statesmen at the next peace conference so that "human relations" as well as economics will be considered in establishing the framework for new world order.

Principal points of the plan are these:

1—Divide the countries of the earth into a "United States of the World."

2—Make the boundaries of each regional State such that trade and the exploitation of natural resources will occur within bounds set by natural barriers, climate and the common highways of travel.

3—Forget such factors as racial, linguistic and religious differences of various peoples in establishing the boundaries.

4—Establish a democratic system of government in the various regions, with an "administrative hierarchy" made up of individuals from all the regional States.

Would Have World Police Force

5—Have a world police force to maintain control for the whole federation, with militias operating in each of the individual States.

6—Outline details of the plan now, so that the groundwork could start immediately after the close of the war, and the immediate period of reconstruction could be utilized for "conditioning" individuals to the new political system.

Authors of the plan are Dr. Carleton S. Coon of Harvard, Dr. Conrad M. Arensberg of Brooklyn College and Dr. Elliot D. Chapple of Harvard Medical School, president of the Society for Applied Anthropology.

They said the plan was based on the lessons of anthropology—namely, that the people of the world are "human beings," possessed of emotions that have to be adjusted to changing conditions if upheavals are to be prevented.

Declaring that previous attempts at world order had failed because the human element was forgotten in favor of economic and political factors, Dr. Chapple said in his part of the report:

"We must learn the bitter lesson that we have to plan for human beings, and not for 'economic men' or 'political animals' or 'men of good-will.' We have to plan according to the ways in which people actually do behave, and not as we think they ought to behave."

Balkans Given as an Example

Pointing out that the emotions and actions of men are largely influenced by the limitations of the place in which they live, by their ability to carry on their daily work, and by the interplay of technical advances in communication and transportation, the report said:

"For this reason, in outlining the basis for organization of a United States of the World, each State which forms an administrative unit must not be merely an ethnic or linguistic group, or even a nationality; it must be a natural geographic-technological region within which trade and the exploitation of natural resources occur within the bounds set by natural barriers, climate and the common highways of travel, regardless of race, language and ethnic identity."

Geographic examples of such areas, they said, would be the Danube Valley, the Mediterranean, the Baltic and the North Sea areas.

They declared the Balkans countries lent themselves as perfect examples of places that could be included in a homogeneous state instead of being divided by various political and economic philosophies.

Strife in Yugoslavia Is Cited

"Yugoslavia," they said, "was united by the writers of the last peace on the basis of language, and the struggles between the Croats and the Serbs, which have gone on ever since, reflect the essential geographical and technological disunity of this artificially created kingdom."

The anthropologists said they had no blueprint of their proposal that would outline the federation, state by state. But they declared that all peoples—victors and vanquished, whites, yellows, browns or blacks—must be included on an equal basis in any United States of the World.

"Even Germans and Japanese must be included in our policy," they asserted, "however painful and bitter our feelings toward them.

"Their totalitarian institutional systems, operating under the restrictions imposed upon them, drove them automatically on their present course.

"It is of fundamental importance that, this time, they shall not again be provided with the means and the incentive to undergo such violent compensatory reactions, but that, on the contrary, positive action shall be taken so that with them, as with the others, a democratic system can operate effectively within a regional framework."

Post-War Era, A Study

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By FRANK MacMULLEN

New York, April 12 (Wide World)—"Whether a planned economy can make people happier than a system of free enterprise is open to debate; that planned economies are coming so fast that you can hear the wind whistle around their edges, is not a debatable proposition."

These words, from "The Road We Are Traveling—1914-42," published today as the start of a study of the post-war world and its problems by Stuart Chase, appear a fair summary of this first of six volumes, which he is making as a report to the Twentieth Century Fund on the general subject, "When the War Ends."

The fund, set up by the late Edward Filene, Boston merchant, to study social and economic problems, thus appeared to be undertaking one of the first and most extensive private studies of the post-struggle future.

No Time For Defeatism

A foreword, signed by A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State and a trustee of the fund, said:

"Defeatism about the peace is almost as dangerous as defeatism about the war. The victory need not and must not lead to economic disaster at home. Actually, when the peace does come, it will be an opportunity and a challenge, an opportunity to use our vastly increased plant and human resources to raise the standard of living for us all, a challenge to make a greater civilization.

"The purpose of this book—and several more which are to follow—is to lay out as clearly as can be done what the economic problems of the peace are likely to be."

A Wider Field

But Chase, who devotes the current volume largely to a review of trends which have brought the country and the world to their present status, seems likely to dip largely in politics, national and international, and the whole field of social science before the studies come to a close.

Promised by future titles are:

"Goals for America; A Budget of Our Needs and Resources."

"The Dollar Dilemma; Problems of Post-War Finance."

"Tomorrow's Trade; Problems of Our Foreign Commerce."

"Farmer, Worker and Businessman: Their Place in Post-War America."

"Winning the Peace."

Too Early To Judge

It is impossible to judge so ambitious an examination of many of the problems which have been agitating economists, businessmen, financiers and just plain citizens by this hundred-page start. The fund explained Chase's views, as set forth, were his own, and not necessarily those of the fund.

Chase contends in the first volume that the country, well before the outbreak of the European struggle, was already moving along lines discernible all over the world through a transition which he designates as from "free enterprise into X."

He does not, in this study, attempt exactly to define "X," but he says it is not precisely socialism, State capitalism or Fascism, and that the use of such names only confuses the issue.

Common Characteristics

The new system, he says, had already shown certain common characteristics all over the world, though their degree varied from country to country. He adduces considerable proof that these characteristics will not be fundamentally changed by the war and that they will in some instances be intensified.

Some of them include, he says: Strong centralized government; control of banking and credit by government; underwriting of employment by government; official provision for social security; man-

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aged money; government control of foreign trade, energy sources, transportation, agricultural production and labor organizations; heavy taxation; not much taking over properties in the old socialistic sense, but rather government control without ownership.

"Remarkable Parallels"

"These characteristics," he says, "are incipient in some countries, full blown in others. If you check off those which are observable in the United States in 1942, in Britain, in Germany, in Mexico, in Japan, in Sweden, in Russia, a comparison of check marks shows some remarkable parallels.

"Is the whole list good or bad? That is a meaningless question. Some items point strongly to community survival, which is perhaps the most fundamental good there is.

"Some are clearly contrary to the liberal democratic ideal. . . . Good or bad, there they are. . . ."

INDIAN

ROYSTON, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, APRIL 12-(AP)-LABOR MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN, IN A SPEECH HERE TODAY, EXPRESSED HOPE THAT "THE TIME IS NOT FAR DISTANT" WHEN A FURTHER EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES IN INDIA.

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HE SAID THAT "CONFIDENCE OF THE INDIAN COMMUNITIES" HAD BEEN.

WHETHER THIS INDICATED THAT AN ACTIVE MOVEMENT WOULD BE STARTED FOR REOPENING NEGOTIATIONS AT NEW DELHI, PERHAPS ON AN ENTIRELY NEW BASIS, WAS SOMETHING NOT LIKELY TO BE KNOWN UNTIL SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, NOW RETURNING TO LONDON, HAS REPORTED FULLY TO THE CABINET AND PARLIAMENT ON HIS MISSION.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-AMERICAN CAMPS IN AUSTRALIA ARE TO BE NAMED AFTER OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED IN ACTION IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

THE TWO FIRST CAMPS TO BE NAMED ARE CAMP PELL AND CAMP MURPHY IN MEMORY OF MAJOR FLOYD J.PELL, UTAH-BORN AIR CORPS OFFICER KILLED IN ACTION FEB. 19 AT DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, AND COL.WILLIAM H. MURPHY, GERMAN-BORN OFFICER OF THE SIGNAL CORPS, WHOSE BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN BY A JAPANESE FIGHTER FEB. 3 OVER JAVA.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 12-(AP)-U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES IN AUSTRALIA PROPOSE GIVING AMERICAN NAMES TO AUSTRALIAN ARMY CAMPS IN VICTORIA OCCUPIED BY U.S. MEN. ONE OF THE LARGEST IS TO BE NAMED MACARTHUR.

BOMBAY, INDIA, APRIL 12-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS TODAY ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE ADVISING ALL PERSONS WHOSE PRESENCE IN THE CAPITAL IS NOT ESSENTIAL TO LEAVE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

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Leave BLANK.

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-BRITISH PLANES SWEPT ACROSS THE CHANNEL AGAIN LAST NIGHT TO RAID ENEMY TERRITORY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BY RICE TAHNER

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WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND, APRIL 12-(AP)-A COUPLE OF BIRD HUNTERS HAVE SET ONE OF THE BEST FIRING RECORDS THUS FAR ESTABLISHED BY UNITED STATES SOLDIERS ON A NORTHERN IRELAND TANK TARGET RANGE.

CORPORALS HAROLD HOGFOSS OF AUSTIN, MINN., AND LEROY AGNESS OF MINNEAPOLIS, EACH AT THE SIGHTS OF A 37-MILLIMETER ANTI-TANK RIFLE, WERE SENDING THEIR SHOTS THROUGH THE ROCKING, TANK SILHOUETTE EVEN BEFORE THEY HAD FIRED THREE ROUNDS.

THEY EARNED THE PRAISES OF THEIR COMMANDING OFFICERS IN THE ARTILLERY UNIT.

"I NEVER FIRED THIS GUN ON AN OUTDOOR RANGE BEFORE BUT IT'S SOMETHING LIKE SHOOTING DUCK," HOGFOSS COMMENTED.

AGNESS ADDED; "YOU'VE GOT TO LEAD 'EM A LITTLE SHARPER BECAUSE THIS ISN'T ANY SHOTGUN."

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ALL THE MEN IN THE UNIT HAVE BEEN PRACTICING FOR A WEEK ON AN INDOOR RANGE WITH 22-CALIBER RIFLES MOUNTED LIKE ANTI-TANK GUNS.

CAPT. C.E.STREITZ OF MINNEAPOLIS SAID THEY LIKE TO DO THAT DURING THEIR EVENINGS ALMOST AS WELL AS THEY LIKE TO BOWL AT HOME AND THERE WERE ALMOST NIGHTLY COMPETITIONS.

OTHER GUNNERS--ALL IOWANS INCLUDING ROY DUNMORE OF CLINTON, FREDERIC DRAKE OF CORNING, GEORGE BRUOESSEL OF DUBUQUE AND LEWIS RAYBAL OF IOWA CITY--HAD COMMENDABLE ACCURACY.

THEIR LAST SHOTS WENT THROUGH THE 15-MILE AN HOUR TARGET ABOUT 600 YARDS AWAY ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, APRIL 12-(AP)-THERE WERE MANY SIGNS HERE THIS WEEK THAT BRITAIN WOULD REDRAFT ITS EXPORT POLICY ON TEXTILES.

THE COTTON BOARD, COMMENTING THAT "IT IS LESS A MATTER OF SELLING THAN OF ORGANIZING SUPPLIES," WAS CONSIDERING DRASTIC CONTROL CHANGES AND READJUSTMENTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION MACHINERY.

THE WHOLE TRADE WAS TROUBLED BY THE SHADOW OF RISING COSTS.

EMPLOYERS HAVE REFUSED RAISE CLAIMS AND WORKERS, PRESSING FOR ARBITRATION, WERE EXPECTED TO GET SOME ADJUSTMENT IN THEIR FAVOR.

PUBLICATION OF PERCENTAGES ACHIEVED IN RECENT WEEKS IN TWELVE MAIN SPINNING DISTRICTS WAS A SPUR TO PRODUCTION, WITH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL APPEAL TO THE SPIRIT OF RIVALRY AMONG THE COTTON TOWNS QUICKLY SHOWING DIVIDENDS IN A RACE FOR TOP POSITION ON THE PRODUCTION TABLE.

OFFICIALS WERE GETTING AROUND TO DEALING WITH WHAT THEY TERMED "FANTASTIC" PRICES IN THE HOME TRADE WHERE SINGLE BED LINEN SHEETS WERE UP FROM PRE-WAR $12 A PAIR TO $23 AND THE COTTON KIND FROM $9 TO $15.

PILLOWSLIPS CLIMBED FROM $1.75 TO $3, FEATHER-FILLED PILLOWS FROM $1.75 TO $4, DOWN-FILLED FROM $3.75 TO $9.50 AND A PAIR OF BLANKETS FROM $12 TO $20.

THE CLOTHING CONTROLLER WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF CORSETS WHERE THE MAIN HEADACHE IS IN DRASTICALLY REDUCING LITERALLY THOUSANDS OF STYLES IN CORSET CLOTHS TO AN ECONOMIC LIMIT.

AT MANCHESTER DEALS PROCEEDED SLOWLY WITH COARSE GOODS IN DEMAND FROM THE DOMINIONS AND OTHER OVERSEAS INQUIRERS BUT THE MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS WERE HOLDING BACK, PENDING CLEAR INDICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT ON WHAT THEY WILL BE PERMITTED TO HANDLE DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS.

THE BRADFORD WOOL TRADE WAS PERTURBED BECAUSE JUNE 30 WAS SET AS THE LIMIT TO THE PERIOD DURING WHICH RAW MATERIALS WOULD BE ISSUED AT PRESENT PRICES.

THE TRADE HAD BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO KNOWING MANY MONTHS AHEAD THE PRICE AT WHICH RAW MATERIAL COULD BE HANDLED FOR EXPORT, A METHOD WHICH ENABLED THEM TO QUOTE DISTANT MARKETS ON A FIRM BASIS. THEY CONSIDERED THE PRESENT LIMIT A DISCOURAGEMENT TO LONG-TERM BUSINESS.

THE BELFAST MARKET WAS OF GOOD CHEER SINCE RELEASE OF CONTRACTS FOR BLITZ FABRICS AND AIRPLANE YARNS, AND WEAVERS WERE BUSY PLACING NECESSARY ORDERS.

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM ZURICH EARLY TODAY QUOTED VIRGINIO GAYDA, MUSSOLINI'S EDITORIAL MOUTHPIECE, AS SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES IS DEMANDING THAT ENGLAND "COMMENCE AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALY."

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"THIS IS THE REASON ROOSEVELT SENT GEN.GEORGE MARSHALL AND HARRY HOPKINS TO LONDON," THE NEWS AGENCY SAID GAYDA WROTE IN THE ROME NEWSPAPER LA VOCE D'ITALIA.

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 12-(AP)-THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY THERE HAD BEEN LIVELY PATROL AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE CIRENAICAN FRONT BUT GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE ACTION.

THE DAILY WAR BULLETIN ALSO REPORTED THAT ITALIAN AIRCRAFT HAD SUNK A 10,000-TON ENEMY MERCHANT SHIP IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND REPORTED THAT GERMAN PLANES HAD CONTINUED THEIR ATTACKS ON MALTA YESTERDAY, SHOOTING DOWN THREE BRITISH PLANES.

FOUR OTHER BRITISH PLANES WERE REPORTED DESTROYED OVER LIBYA OG THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), MONDAY, APRIL 13-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN. HIROSHI OSHIMA, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, ARRIVED IN SOFIA YESTERDAY AND HAD A LONG CONFERENCE WITH BULGARIAN PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV, DISPATCHES FROM SOFIA REPORTED TODAY.

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OSHIMA LATER TALKED WITH SHO KURIHARA, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, WHO CAME TO SOFIA ESPECIALLY TO MEET HIM. IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS OSHIMA SAID THE GENERAL WAR SITUATION WAS DEVELOPING "MOST FAVORABLY" FORTHE AAXIS, AND ADDED:

"I AM CONVINCED THAT IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR MILITARY CONDITIONS WILL BE SO ORDERED AS TO PROVIDE FOR A FINAL SOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT.

ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 12-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI WAS GIVEN A JAPANESE CHILD'S PAINTING CALLED "THE FESTIVAL OF THE DOL SATURDAY WHEN HE VISITED THE HOUSE OF THE FRIENDS OF JAPAN (CAPS).

MUSSOLINI SPOKE BRIEFLY OF HIS "GREAT SYMPATHIES FOR THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND THEIR ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE" AND SAID THE ITALIANS WERE "PROUD OF BEING ABLE TO MARCH AS COMRADES WITH THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS TOWARD VICTORY."

30.24—15933

Enemy Tanks, Trucks Raked, Vessel Sunk

Small Fleet of Jap Boats Smashed—U. S. Forts Still Under Heavy Assault.

JAPANESE BASE IN MINDANAO ATTACKED

U. S.-Filipino Patrols Burn 8 Warehouses—Cebu Situation Obscure.

APR 14 1942

WASHINGTON, April 13. (AP)—Beleaguered Corregidor lashed out today with new blows against the Philippines invaders, sinking a medium-sized Japanese ship, raking tank and truck columns in Bataan with shell fire and smashing a fleet of small boats.

The War Department reported the developments in communiques which told also of a raid by American-Filipino patrols on the foe more than 600 miles to the south on the Island of Mindanao, in which eight warehouses stored with food were burned.

Forts Bombed and Shelled

However, the Corregidor stronghold and other forts guarding the entrance to Manila Bay were being pounded by bombs and shells of siege guns, although anti-aircraft fire forced the bombers to fly at high altitude.

The ship sunk by Corregidor's shells was off the Bataan coast and a War Department spokesman said it was presumed to be inside Manila Bay.

The warehouses burned were at the towns of Serib and Tamyouf near the Japanese invasion springboard port of Davao. At Digos in the same area patrols had made two other damaging raids in recent weeks.

22 Raids in 2 Days

On Corregidor, a rain of anti-aircraft fire kept swarming enemy bombers at such heights, it was reported, that 22 attacks in the past two days inflicted only minor damage to military installations.

Casualties occurred among the defenders, but a communique failed to specify losses in killed and wounded. In 24 hours, the island was pounded 10 times, undergoing hammering from waves of bombers reminiscent of the punishent taken by besieged Tobruk and by Malta.

The invasion force crippled by gunfire, which sank or set afire the Japanese boats, was concentrated in the harbor of the fishing village of Mariveles, near the tip of the abandoned Bataan Peninsula.

Shelling was at a range of some six miles, the shortest distance between the island batteries and Mariveles. Two other such fleets of small craft concentrated on the south shore of Manila Bay in preparation for assaults on the island fortifications from the sea were smashed in recent weeks.

Reporting these developments, Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright failed to lift uncertainty over the fate of the island and city of Cebu, 375 miles to the south, where an invasion force estimated at 12,000 effected landings under the fire of warships Friday. For two days communication had been severed between Corregidor and Cebu, General Wainwright explained.

No News of Bataan Defenders

There was likewise no word from Corregidor concerning the fate of the defenders of Bataan, although the Japanese imperial headquarters announced at Tokyo that the peninsula had been occupied completely.

Belatedly the War Department disclosed the loss of two freighters of the Army transport service, the Liberty and the Meigs.

The Liberty, twice hit by torpedoes from an enemy submarine on January 11 when 12 miles off Bali in the Netherlands Indies, was beached and the 53 crew men and one passenger were saved. They were rescued by Dutch planes which flew them to Soerabaja or Bali.

The Meigs fell victim to enemy bombs in the harbor of Darwin, Australia, on February 19. One member of the crew was killed and nine were wounded. Among the wounded was the master, Captain F. S. Link. At first the War Department announced that Link had died, but later issued a correction saying he as alive and recovering.

The Liberty, built in 1918, was a vessel of 6,211 gross tons. The Meigs, a veteran of two decades of Army service, was built in 1921 and was of 7,451 tons.

Text of Communique

The text of the War Department's communique, Number 189, based on reports received here up to 4:30 p. m., Eastern War Time:

1. Philippine theatre:

Two enemy tank and truck columns operating on Bataan were hit by guns from our forts and large fires were started. A medium-sized Japanese vessel was sunk off the Bataan coast.

Our forts were under almost constant fire of enemy artillery on the north and south shores of

Corregidor Guns Sink Japanese Ship, Beat Off 10 Air Raids; Somerville Heads British Fleet for Battle in Bay of Bengal

Manila Bay.

Our patrols near Digos in Mindanao raided and burned eight warehouses containing Japanese food supplies at Serib and Tamyouf.

There is sill no communicacaion between Corregidor and trops in Bataan and no reports of casualties in this area have been received for several days. When such reports are received the War Department will promptly notify the next of kin in each case.

The situation in Cebu remains obscure.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Japs Report Bataan Occupation Completed

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 13 (AP).—The Japanese Imperial headquarters announced today that the Japanese forces had completely occupied Bataan Peninsula.

The announcement said the occupation was completed "after an eight-day general offensive, the main body of the enemy forces which had been offering stubborn resistance being completely annihilated."

Gen. Homma Still Alive, Tokio Radio Indicates

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Tokio radio broadcast today an announcement by Japanese imperial headquarters that Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma had been appointed commander in chief of Japanese expeditionary forces in the Philippines.

To the non-Axis world the news in this was the implication that Gen. Homma was still alive. It had been generally accepted that he had held the command in the Philippines at the start of the invasion and that he had committed hara kiri in chagrin over his failure to crack Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Bataan line.

His death was reported to Gen. MacArthur so persistently "from various sources hitherto regarded as reliable" that the United States commander recorded these reports in a communique from the Philippines last March 8.

The following day the War Department in Washington reported that the Japanese command, seeking to wipe out resistance in the Philippines, had named its most successful commander, Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, the conquerer of Malaya, as Gen. Homma's successor.

Manila Judge Reported Sei...

TOKYO, April 13 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—José Abed Santos, Chief Justice of the Philippines, was reported captured today at Cebu by occupying Japanese forces. The Japanese said Mr. Santos escaped from Manila with President Manuel Quezon, but stopped in Cebu when Mr. Quezon continued to Australia.

Cebu Is Sixth Major Island In Philippines Invaded by Japs

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13 -
By the Associated Press.

With large forces landed on Cebu, the Japanese have now invaded at least six of the major islands of the Philippines.

Aside from Luzon, the principal island, the foe already has overrun or partially occupied Masbate and Mindoro, immediately south of Luzon; Jolo, home of Moro tribesmen in the extreme southwest, and large, lightly-populated Mindanao, in the south.

More than half the land area of the archipelago is believed, however, to be still free of invasion. Major unoccupied islands include Panay, Negros, Bohol, Leyte and Samar, all in the central portion where Cebu is situated. The status of Palawan, rugged westernmost of the large islands, is in doubt.

Altogether there are some 7,000 islands in the archipelago, but most are small.

In addition to the garrisons of Corregidor and other fortresses in Manila Bay, American-Filipino forces still are fighting on Cebu, Mandanao and in Northern Luzon.

War Department communiques have indicated there are substantial numbers of defending troops on Cebu and Mindanao. Strong resistance was met by the Japanese force of 12,000 landed on Cebu. Recent communiques have told of American-Filipino raids inflicting heavy losses on Japanese troops at Zamboanga and Davao on Mindanao.

Downey Asks No More Bataans

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat, of California, told the Senate today that there must be no more Bataans in American military history, adding that only by action on the home front to provide the weapons for its fighters could the people at home redeem themselves for past laxities.

Bataan fell to the Japanese, he declared, because "we failed either to decide to abandon the Philippines or to fortify them adequately."

"It fell because we never really made up our minds over here to defend it," he said. "We gave General MacArthur only a tenth of the equipment and the men he needed and gave it grudgingly in the past.

"To those dead, wounded and captured there we will have to say, 'there will be no more Bataans.'"

Powerful Jap Fleet Now in Bay of Bengal

Churchill Statement to Commons Emphasizes Deadly Peril of India—Thousands Leave Indian Coastal Cities.

By DROW MIDDLETON
APR 14 1942

LONDON, April 13. (AP)—At least three Japanese battleships, five aircraft carriers, a number of heavy and light cruisers and several flotillas of destroyers are in the Bay of Bengal at this moment, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today in a report which made clear the stark and deadly peril of India.

Invasion Attempt Seen

London observers quickly predicted that this mighty fleet soon would support an invasion, probably by the Japanese troops now smashing at the British-Chinese defenses in Burma.

Indians already were taking heed for their personal safety, it being announced that 130,000 persons of the Madras population of 600,000 had moved inland since the air raid alarm in that southeast coast city Tuesday.

Acting on advice of the military, the city government of Madras decided to transfer certain secretariats and heads of departments to safer places in the interior. The governor, his advisers and certain offices will continue to work in Madras.

750,000 Have Left Calcutta

(The London Daily Mail's Calcutta correspondent said 750,000 already had been removed from that city of about 1,500,000 population and that another 250,000 would be gone by the end of the month.

Disclosure of the operations of the Japanese battleforce off India and Ceylon, in strength far greater than Britons had guessed, came in the prime minister's discussion of the loss last week of the British cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall and the aircraft carrier Hermes—all victims of planes from the Japanese carriers.

One of the Japanese battleships is a 16-inch-gun vessel of the modernized Nagato class, 32,720 tons, Churchill disclosed.

British planes which sped out from Ceylon during the Japanese air raid on Colombo April 5 were unable to find the Japanese fleet because of thunderstorms and bad visibility, he said.

When the Japanese four days later struck at the British naval base of Trincomalee, every British fighter, bomber and torpedo plane available soared into battle, but near misses on one Japanese carrier constituted the only report of blows against the enemy fleet, Churchill stated, and added these bitter facts:

"But whether any damage was done I have no knowledge. Practically all our aircraft taking part in the attack (on the fleet) were knocked out, or seriously damaged, or became unserviceable."

British Plane Losses Serious

Churchill noted that the Japanese raiders suffered heavy aircraft losses at both Colombo and Trincomalee, but announced that British plane losses, though less, were serious and that damage also was done to shore establishments and ships in harbor.

"The naval operations were under command of Admiral Sir James Somerville," said Churchill, "an officer who for the past two years has been engaged in the Western Mediterranean and has almost unrivalled experience of the conditions of modern naval war.

"Without giving the enemy useful information, I cannot make any statement about the strength of the forces at Admiral Somerville's disposal nor of the reason which led him to make the dispositions of his fleet, for which he is responsible.

"Nothing in these dispositions or in the consequences which followed from them has in any way weakened the confidence of the Admiralty in his judgment."

Cheers greeted this statement, which was underscored by the announcement soon afterward that Admiral Somerville had been named commander of the Eastern fleet. He replaces Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander in chief of Ceylon, who has been temporary commander of the fleet since Dec. 11.

Hero of Dunkerque

Admiral Somerville is the man whose makeshift fleet of all sorts of ships and boats rescued the British Army from Dunkerque in May and June, 1940. He participated in the destruction of the German batleship Bismarck in the Atlantic last May.

Churchill frankly acknowledged that it was quite impossible to supply continuous air protection to all British ships at sea, saying:

"Unless these risks are taken, there is no means of carrying on the immense business of convoy and sea war which falls upon the Royal Navy."

Compared with criticisms after loss of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse and the escape of the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and cruiser Prinz Eugen, today's questioning in Parliament was mild.

Churchill agreed to an early statement on the present course of the war but insisted it be at a secret session.

Suggestion that Britain follow the American Pearl Harbor precedent by appointing a commission to inquire into military reverses was dropped amid applause when Ian Hunter, conservative member, asserted:

"The United Nations must be more concerned with the offensive in the future than with what happened in the past."

It was suggested that where the enemy was known to be in preponderant strength the Admiralty might use the old strategy of sending out only submarines and surface raiders.

Churchill replied, "We have the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean with the Japanese occupying an intermediate position between the two. It is possible to use large forces on one side and small forces on the other, or vice versa."

Of the Indian political situation, Churchill declined to make a statement until Sir Stafford Cripps returned from his fruitless mission of trying to arrange dominion status for India.

Touching briefly on the Malayan campaign, Churchill said that a full report had been received from the Australian Lieut. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, but that it was not suitable for publication and that the government was still seeking further facts assembled on the campaign.

Big Jap Fleet Is Reported Off India

APR 14 1942
(By the Associated Press)

London, April 13—Prime Minister Churchill disclosed today that the Japanese are operating in the Bay of Bengal with powerful naval forces headed by at least three battleships and five aircraft carriers and including heavy and light cruisers and several flotillas of destroyers.

Reporting to Commons on the loss of the aircraft carrier Hermes and the cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall, whose sinking by Japanese bombers in the Bay of Bengal was announced last week, the Premier said the Japanese battleships there included at least one of the modernized, 16-inch gun Nagato type of 32,720 tons.

Japs Vastly Stronger

It was against this vastly superior force headed for Ceylon, Churchill disclosed, that the Hermes, Dorsetshire and Cornwall were preparing to make their stand when they were sent to the bottom by Japanese bombs.

Military observers, commenting on the size of the Japanese naval force, said that it probably had been sent into the Bay of Bengal to support Japanese invasion of India.

With such a force, they said, the Japanese could guard the seaward flank of a descent from Burma across the Bengal border into the Ganges Basin.

Somerville Upheld

The Premier said that the commander of the interceptor force, Admiral Sir James Somerville, whose hastily gathered fleet of big and little ships rescued the BEF from Dunkerque and who helped stalk the German battleship Bismarck to her end in the Atlantic

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had done nothing "to weaken the confidence of the Admiralty in his judgment."

The appointment of Admiral Somerville as commander in chief of Britain's Eastern fleet was announced by the Admiralty on the heels of Churchill's statement.

Somerville, who was promoted to full admiral only a week ago, succeeds Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, who had been placed in command of defense forces on Ceylon.

Churchill said thunder storms and low-hanging clouds which enveloped the Japanese aircraft carriers and warships interfered with British counter-attacks by air.

Nevertheless, he asserted, British bombers, torpedo planes and fighters pressed the attack until all available planes had been knocked out.

Fail To Make Contact

Asked whether the RAF or fleet air arm had been able to carry out attacks against the Japanese fleet, Churchill said:

"It is quite clear that while the attack on Ceylon was being delivered by the Japanese our torpedo aircraft sallied out to attack the carriers . . . but owing to thunderstorms and low clouds in that vicinity they did not make contact on that day.

"With regard to Trincomalee, very violent attacks were made by torpedo aircraft that we possessed and also by fighter and bomber aircraft which were on the spot in such numbers as were available. As has already been published, one of the Japanese carriers was said to have had near misses, but whether any damage was done I have no knowledge.

'Practically all our aircraft taking part in the attack were knocked out, or seriously damaged, or became unserviceable. I think that already has been announced."

Comments On Strategy

Churchill said he could not make any statement concerning the disposition of the British fleet in this area without disclosing information useful to the enemy.

To a suggestion that the Admiralty might revert to the old naval strategy of sending only armed raiders and submarines into the zone where the enemy is known to be in preponderant strength, Churchill replied:

"We have the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean with the Japanese occupying an intermediate position between the two. It is possible to use large forces on one side and small forces on the other, or vice versa."

It is quite impossible, Churchill said, to afford continuous air protection by shore-based or carrier-borne aircraft to all British ships at sea.

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Says Risks Necessary

"Many scores of British ships are at sea every day without air protection, he went on, adding that "unless these risks are taken there is no means of carrying on the immense business of convoy and sea war which falls upon the Royal Navy."

Turning to the Malayan campaign, Churchill disclosed that a full report now has been received from Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, commander of the participating Australian forces, but said it was not suitable for publication.

The Government is not satisfied with the final facts assembled on the Malayan campaign, he declared, but is continuing to gather more data from whatever authoritative sources become available.

Wavell Collects Data

He said General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, now commander in chief of British forces in India, had been authorized to designate agents to collect further information from officers who succeeded in escaping from Singapore before it fell.

Commenting on the attitude of the natives during the Malayan campaign, he said:

"All my information is to the effect the people of Malaya were thoroughly friendly."

In announcing the size of the Japanese naval unit operating in the Bay of Bengal, he said:

"On April 4 superior Japanese naval forces which entered the Indian Ocean were observed steering toward Ceylon. These forces comprised at least three battleships, including one modernized 16-inch gun Nagato type, and five aircraft carriers, together with a number of heavy and light cruisers and destroyer flotillas.

"Several air attacks were delivered on the harbors of Colombo and Trincomalee (Ceylon). As announced, the attacking aircraft suffered heavy losses at both places from British fighter protection and from anti-aircraf batteries.

"We also suffered to a lesser extent, but seriously, in aircraft and lamage was done to shore establishments and a few ships that remained in the harbors.

"Besides these losses, two 8-inch-gun cruisers—the Dorsetshire and Cornwall—and the aircraft carrier Hermes, which had left the harbor before the attack, were sunk at sea by enemy aircraft.

Somerville Upheld

"The naval operations were under command of Admiral Sir James Somerville, an officer who for the past two years has been engaged in the western Mediterranean and has almost unrivaled experience of the conditions of modern naval war.

"Without giving the enemy useful information, I cannot make any statement about the strength of the forces at Admiral Somerville's disposal nor of the reason which led him to make the dispositions of his fleet for which he was responsible.

"Nothing in these dispositions or in the consequences which followed from them have in any way weakened the confidence of the Admiralty in his judgment."

130,000 Quit Madras

APR 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Madras, India, April 13—About 130,000 of this city's 600,000 population have been evacuated since last Tuesday, when this city on India's southeast coast had its first air-raid alarm.

The evacuation has been speeded up since the Government yesterday advised all persons whose presence was not necessary to leave Madras.

Special trains are leaving daily. Inmates of Madras prisons are being moved to the interior.

120 British Planes Claimed By Japs in 4-Day Battle

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 13 (AP).—Imperial headquarters said today in a review of last week's air and naval operations that 120 British planes were destroyed or set afire and 64 ships were sunk or damaged in the Bay of Bengal from April 5 to 9.

Listed among the ships sunk were the aircraft carrier Hermes, cruisers of the London and Cornwall types, and a destroyer. All were said to have been sunk by planes, the cruisers April 5, 350 nautical miles south of Ceylon, and the aircraft carrier and destroyer April 9 southwest of Trincomalee naval base on Ceylon.

(The British have admitted the loss of the Hermes, and the cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall.)

In addition, the announcement said a B-class cruiser of the Leander type was damaged badly April 9 in the Tricomalee area.

Earlier Claim "In Error."

Imperial headquarters said, however, that its earlier claim of sinking British cruisers of the Birmingham and Emerald types was found to have been "made in error."

The resume of the Bay of Bengal operations, including attacks on Colombo and Trincomalee and the East India coast towns of Vizagapatam and Cocanada, said 17 Japanese aircraft were lost.

No damage was suffered by Japanese warships, the announcement said.

It reported that 57 British planes were shot down at Colombo, two large patrol bombers and a torpedo-carrying plane were destroyed in waters near Colombo, 41 planes shot down and four set ablaze at Trincomalee and 15 shot down in other operations.

JAPS SAY THEY HIT 64 SHIPS OFF INDIA

Also Report 120 Planes Destroyed or Fired in Bengal Bay Battles

By The Associated Press

Tokyo (from Japanese broadcasts), April 13.—Imperial Headquarters, listing 64 enemy ships sunk or damaged and 120 planes shot down or set afire in recent Japanese operations in the Indian Ocean, said today:

1. Colombo: Japanese naval aircraft in the course of the raid on Colombo April 5 shot down 57 enemy planes including Spitfires, Hurricanes, Swordfish and Defiants, and either sank or damaged 16 vessels as well as heavily damaging or setting ablaze three hangars, one repair station and other military objectives.

In nearby waters two large PBY patrol bombers and one Albacore torpedo plane also were destroyed.

2. Colombo waters: Two cruisers of the London and Cornwall types were quickly sunk April 5 when Japanese naval air units spotted the vessels approximately 350 nautical miles south of the island of Ceylon.

21 Ships Reported Sunk

3. Bengal: Japanese naval units operating in the Bay of Bengal April 5 sank 21 British vessels totaling approximately 140,000 tons, and heavily damaged seven others totaling approximately 40,000 tons.

4. East coast of India: Heavy damage to enemy vessels and establishments was caused at Vizagapatam and Cocanada, key points on the eastern coast of India, April 5, when Japanese naval air units conducted a series of surprise assaults.

5. Trincomalee area: Forty-one aircraft including Hurricanes, Blenheims and Supermarines were shot down and four other aircraft set ablaze on the ground when Japanese air units hurtled down on Trincomalee April 9.

In the course of these attacks Japanese planes heavily damaged a B-class cruiser of the Leander type, sank two large and one small vessel, and destroyed a naval arsenal, two large hangars, a magazine, army barracks, oil tanks and other military objectives including air facilities.

Aircraft Carrier Sunk

6. Trincomalee waters: Discovering the enemy aircraft carrier Hermes and a destroyer in waters southwest of Trincomalee April 9, Japanese naval aircraft lost no time in sinking them, while a group of Japanese bombers sank four enemy vessels sailing in nearby waters.

In addition, 15 enemy Spitfire and Blenheim planes were shot down by the Japanese air force.

7. Other areas: In the course of operations Japanese submarines sank seven enemy vessels and heavily damaged another.

8. In assaults on the Colombo and Trincomalee areas the Japanese lost 17 aircraft while no damage was suffered by Japanese warships.

A careful check has revealed that announcement of the sinking of two cruisers of the Birmingham and Emerald types (a claim by the Japanese last week) was made in error.

JAP TROOPS REACH BURMA OIL FIELD

British Hold Position Between Invader and Major Petroleum Pool.

APR 14 1942

LONDON, April 14 (AP) Four Japanese columns smashed at the British lines in Burma today, struggling to break the Allied armies and secure the western Japanese flank there for a possible descent into the Ganges basin of India before the monsoon season starts in May.

A Burma front communique said one Japanese column was reported advancing up the main road from Sinbaungwe, 70 miles north of Prome and 55 miles below the Yenangyaung oil fields.

A small oil field west of Allanmyo was believed to be already in Japanese hands, but the British forces remained between the principal oil fields and the Japanese main body.

The British were described here as holding one Japanese column which was "pressing hard" at Taungdwingyi, but there were two other enemy concentrations farther west, raising the possibility of another of the familiar enveloping maneuvers of the invaders.

On the eastern end of the line, the Chinese reported they were holding their ground along the Sittang river thirty miles north of Toungoo, despite a Japanese attack supported by planes and artillery.

It was disclosed that China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had returned to Chungking after a four-day visit at the Burma front, conferring with the British and American commanders, Gen. Harold Alexander and Lieut. Gen. James W. Stilwell.

Burma Japs Still Gaining

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 13—A Burma front communique said today that a Japanese column was reported to be advancing up the main road from Sinbaungwe, seventy miles north of Prome.

Sinbaungwe is on the east bank of the Irrawaddy river about fifty-five miles below Yenanyaung oil fields of inner Burma.

There were no details of any action as the invaders, advancing inland from captured Rangoon, moved still closer to the coveted oil.

Chinese Reported Holding

On the opposite end of the United Nations line, where the Chinese hold the eastern anchor, reports yesterday said those fighters were standing their ground along the Sittang river, thirty miles north of Toungoo, in the face of a Japanese attack supported by planes and concentrated artillery fire.

Another Japanese attack in heavy force was said to have been made on a position southwest of Taungdwingye. This is in the middle of the Allied line.

(A British commentator in London said the Japanese probably had reached the oil fields across the Irrawaddy from Allanmyo, forty miles north of Prome. Although there have been no reports of their demolition informed sources said it was certain they were demolished before the British withdrew.)

Japs Fail in Attempts To Crack Chinese Line

CHUNGKING, China, April 13—(AP)—The Chinese High Command announced today that Chinese troops had repulsed Japanese attempts to advance some 30 miles north of Toungoo, Burma, and that the American Volunteer Group of "Flying Tigers" had destroyed seven and perhaps nine more Japanese planes in aerial battles extending into southern Yunnan.

The Japanese ground forces in the Toungoo area were aided by tanks and airplanes, in their repeated attempts to break the Chinese lines, the communique said.

Severe fighting was reported in progress along the Kyangin River near the village of Swa.

The A. V. G. destroyed three Japanese planes in the Toungoo area yesterday without loss to themselves, and knocked down four others on Friday when the Japanese attempted to attack Lei-yun in southern Yunnan. Two other Japanese planes probably were destroyed in the latter fight.

'Tigers' Raid Toungoo Field

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, China, April 13—The "Flying Tigers" of the American

Volunteer Group raided Japanese airfields at Toungoo, eastern Burma, yesterday and set three Japanese bombers afire, Chinese dispatches reported today.

The reports said the AVG flyers, helping Chinese forces defend the Sittang sector of Burma, encountered no opposition.

Nehru Declares India Awake To Danger

APR 14 1942

London, April 13 (AP)—The British Government will make no statement on Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India before he returns, Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today.

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 13—Of the bright hopes Sir Stafford Cripps brought to India, only an ember remained today as the disappointed British emissary took home his unaccepted plan for giving India's people a dominion's place in the commonwealth after the war.

The one flicker was supplied by Sir Stafford yesterday at Karachi, a stop-over on his homeward flight, when he said that Britain would consider a plan for India at any time its leaders could agree on a solution. He made it clear, however, that the initiative should came from the Indians themselves.

Encouraging Factors

From the United Nations' point of view there was solace from post-mortems on both sides which made plain that Britain does not intend to forsake India nor the Indians to lose sight of their danger from Japanese aggression.

"We are not going to embarrass the British war effort in India nor the efforts of our American friends who may come here," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, potent leader of the All-India Congress party.

"I want to fight this idea—that we must remain passive, that we cannot do anything against the Japanese invader. . . . I do feel definitely that it would be a tragedy for the world if Germany and Japan won this war and dominated the world. I do not want this to happen."

Cripps Shows Strain

Sir Stafford, evidently tired and worried, declared that no interference with the war effort would be tolerated.

Nehru did not elaborate on his reference to "our American friends who may come here, but it is known that big United States bombers and crews are based in India and already have dealt destructive blows against the enemy in Burma and the Bay of Bengal.

Nehru met again yesterday with Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India. Sir Stafford said Johnson's role in the long but fruitless discussions was entirely unofficial and asserted the Congress first approached Johnson. Mr. Roosevelt, he said, had no part in the matter.

Cripps' Version Disputed

Nehru took issue with the British envoy on Johnson's part.

"Sir Stafford Cripps' statement at Karachi about Congress leaders going to Col. Louis Johnson and his acting as mediator is not correct and is liable to be misunderstood," he said in a statement.

"Sir Stafford Cripps has not been fair either to Colonel Johnson or to the Congress leaders. There was never any question, as I stated previously, of our asking for mediation or arbitration from anyone and President Roosevelt's name has been needlessly dragged into this matter.

"Colonel Johnson did not interfere in any way, though of course he expressed his desire that a satisfactory settlement should be reached. We are grateful to him."

Nehru added that Indians "cannot and must not submit" to aggression "for that way lies surrender of national soul and spirit."

United Nations Urged To Intervene in India

CHUNGKING, China, April 13 (AP).—The Chinese press today urged that the United Nations, China and other United Nations intervene for a settlement of the Indian question.

The influential Ta Kung Pao suggested that all political issues in India should be settled by a joint agreement among India, Britain, China and the United States, with the last two guaranteeing any British pledges.

India Pro-Axis, Berlin Comment Insists

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 13 (AP).—Commenting on the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India, Deutsche Diplomatische Korrespondenz, a publication close to the German Foreign Office, said today India had refused "to be deceived for a second time and converted into a heap of ruins for the glory of England."

"India is not ready to take part in a war of aggression precipitated by Churchill and Roosevelt against the tri-partite powers," said the organ. "India on the contrary wants to be free from Anglo-Saxon rule."

Allied Bombers Score Hit On Ship At Rabaul

Melbourne, April 13 (AP)—Rabaul, pivot of the Japanese lodgements in the southwest Pacific islands facing Australia, bore the brunt of week-end offensive operations by the Allied air arm and official reports indicated today that an enemy ship was damaged in harbor there yesterday.

Australian observers have said that this former capital of New Britain is the base to knock out if the whole 2,400-mile island and sea front of the enemy is to be collapsed.

Caps Week-End Bombings

The Sunday raid on Rabaul capped week-end operations in which the base already had been raided, along with Koepang, in Dutch Timor, Lae in New Guinea and Faisi in the Solomon Islands. American Flying Fortresses figured prominently.

Reconnaissance reports apparently submitted following Saturday's bombing and strafing of Rabaul and a neighboring airdrome indicated the presence of a particular Japanese ship in harbor there. The circumstances—such as the ship's anti-aircraft defenses—suggested that it was a war vessel, but reports made public left it unclassified. Unofficial reports said it was large.

Ship Special Objective

American and Australian airmen returned to Rabaul Sunday with the vessel as the special objective. Swooping through a thick curtain of anti-aircraft fire and interceptor planes, bombers scored a heavy direct hit near the ship's stern in the initial stages of the raid.

The direct hit was followed by two near misses. The raid cost only slight damage to the attacking planes and no casualties among their crews.

"Japanese fighters which attacked our bombers were driven off," the communique said. "One of them was seen to be emitting smoke when it dived. Its destruction cannot be confirmed, however."

Bombers Blast Jap Airports In N. Guinea

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Enemy Base at Rabaul Also Undergoes Heavy Pounding.

LONDON, April 13. (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph agency reported from Port Moresby tonight that Allied bombers and fighters heavily raided Japanese-held airdromes at Lae, New Guinea, this morning.

Two Japanese fighter planes probably were destroyed and another was damaged, while all the Allied planes returned safely, it said.

cessive day. The Allied raiders also struck again yesterday at the Japanese airdrome at Koepang, oft-bombed capital of Dutch Timor.

A communique announcing the new raid on Rabaul said a large Japanese ship in the harbor was seriously damaged by a direct hit from a heavy bomb and by two near misses.

(A New York Times dispatch from a United Nations air base said Allied raiders had scored a direct hit and two near misses on a Japanese aircraft carrier near Rabaul.)

All Planes Return Safely.

Despite violent anti-aircraft fire from ships and shore batteries and opposition from Japanese fighters, all the Allied planes returned safely, the communique added. One enemy fighter plane was seen plunging earthward trailing smoke during the engagement, but its destruction was not officially confirmed.

This assault wrote a sequel to a heavy attack Saturday on Rabaul by a large formation of big United States bombers and Australian fighters, carried out at low altitude in the face of violent anti-aircraft fire.

The formation split into three units which blasted an airdrome 12 miles from Rabaul, another near the city itself, and shipping in the harbor.

After dropping their bomb loads the Allied planes raced over their targets and sprayed the ground with machine-gun fire.

The Saturday attack on Rabaul coincided with raids on Lae, on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, and Faisi, in the Solomon Islands to the east.

Allied Flyers Raid Jap Bases From Timor to Solomons

Rabaul, Chief Target, Attacked Fourth Day; Koepang Also Pounded in Wide Drive

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 13.—The mounting Allied air offensive gathered momentum during the week end in a series of fierce assaults which left a trail of destruction today in Japanese bases stretching from Timor to the Solomon Islands along a vast 2,400-mile arc north of this continent.

Principal target of the offensive was Rabaul, New Britain, which was raided yesterday for the fourth successive day. The Allied raiders also struck again yesterday at the Japanese airdrome at Koepang, oft-bombed capital of Dutch Timor.

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Jap Ships Pounded.

At Lae, a communique said, flying fortress bombers pounded Japanese ships, gun emplacements and buildings, destroying a number of grounded aircraft. The escorting Australian fighters were credited with downing two Japanese planes which attempted to break up the raid and with damaging four others.

At Faisi, which is nearly 6,000 miles from Tokio and at the extreme end of Japan's extended communication lines, the Allied raiders were reported to have bombed docks and harbor facilities.

Initial accounts of the Allied raids yesterday did not mention the destruction of any Japanese planes in air combats. From communiques and semi-official dispatches, however, it was calculated that at least 28 enemy planes had been destroyed or seriously damaged during the two preceding days.

Stresses Unity of Nation.

Army Minister Francis Forde returned from a tour of training camps and declared "the whole Australian nation must be organized to meet an immediate attack from a ruthless enemy."

"I am satisfied from personal inspections of troops in Australia and American camps," he said, "that the men are fired with enthusiasm and determination that must meet success if they are backed up by the whole nation.

"There is not a minute to be lost in our war production factories and in the coal mines of Australia if we are to produce our maximum war effort."

He said his visits to various camps "have given a feeling of great confidence in the ability of our army to deal with an attempted invasion or to take the offensive at the proper time.

"There's a growing spirit of offense and ruthlessness in the troops quickened by the threat of invasion."

PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL UNDER FIRE FOR TALK

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Broadcast From Australia Calls For Action In Place Of Parleys

Charges Leaders With Lack Of Cohesion Or Decision

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 13—Martin Agronsky, Blue Network correspondent, asserted today in a broadcast from American headquarters in Australia that the Allied Supreme War Council "seems to exhibit a dangerous lack of cohesion and decision."

Candidly critical of the council's conduct of the war in the Pacific, Agronsky continued:

"Responsible observers here are increasingly disturbed at the painful contrast between constant lack of Allied offensive action and equally constant Allied failure to do anything but talk.

"Time To Chuck Conferences"

". . . It's time to chuck the conferences overboard and bring all the Allied strength to bear on remedying what may become an irremediable position in the Far East if allowed to deteriorate much further.

"Everybody here agreed on at least two things. One is that on the record we are still waging a defensive war, though we talk of fighting an offensive war, and two, that something must be basically wrong with either our directors of strategy or our strategy itself.

"It keeps us perpetually unable to take the necessary offensive action."

Thinks Japs Used Only 500,000

Agronsky said he was told that the considered opinion of qualified experts was that in all the Japanese campaigns "in this part of the Far East" the enemy never used more than 500,000 troops. The Japanese, he said he was told, have clung to an old American precept. . . .

"Get there firstest with the mostest."

The broadcast cleared through both Australian and American censorship without interruption.

30.24— 15937

30.24- 15937

U. S. Flyers Make Rescue With Patched Fortress

By Clark Lee
Associated Press Correspondent

APR 14 1942

Melbourne, Australia, April 13—The two American airmen had never taken up a Flying Fortress before. . . .

But they patched this one up from the parts of three damaged ones—then had to do the job over because the Japanese attacked the airport and sent bullets through the carburetor and magneto.

But finally they cleared the dead Japanese off the runway, took off in the light of a lantern, and with child refugees stowed in the bomb bay and without instruments or maps flew their bullet-pierced four-motored bomber from Bandoeng in Java across the Indian Ocean to Australia.

Now At Melbourne

They are here now.

Capt. Gerald Cherymisin, of Altaloma, Cal., and Sergt. Harry Hayes, San Antonio, Texas, dismissed the whole exploit with the explanation:

"Neither of us could have done it without the other."

The two Americans who flew the patched-up plane, last Allied aircraft to escape from Bandoeng before the Japanese captured that former Allied headquarters, also saved three Dutch air force officials and eight women and children of Dutch officials.

Malayan Mechanics Help

Veterans of sixteen years in the United States air force, the two Americans used parts from three partly wrecked Fortress planes to make one serviceable craft, working with Malayan mechanics for four and a half days in the Bandoeng railway shops.

They finished their work the afternoon of March 7 and were just preparing to take off when—Japanese planes swooped low and landed seventy-five parachutists.

Simultaneously a small Japanese force which had approached undetected began to attack.

Attackers Wiped Out

The Dutch and Javanese defenders of the airport went into action and soon wiped out the paracnutists and comrades.

They cleared the runways of bodies and Sergeant Hayes tuned up the motors. Then he discovered that two of the engines were not functioning. During the shooting bullets had gone through one magneto and one carburetor.

They worked all night to repair the damage and finally were ready to hop off at 4 A. M. on March 8.

Experienced Flyers

Neither Cherymisin nor Hayes had ever taken a Fortress off the ground before, but both had plenty of flying experience. Cherymisin had had two years in China with Col. Claire Chennault, father of the AVG, and afterward with Pan American in South America and with the Dutch Royal Air Lines in the East Indies.

Hayes had flown Flying Fortresses since 1936 and had taken the controls while in flight to Peru, Honolulu and across Africa to the East Indies.

U. S. SUBMARINE WEATHERS ATTACK

By CLARK LEE

Melbourne, April 13 (AP)—"What if there are three of them?" They're flying the Japanese naval flag, aren't they?"

With those words a young American submarine commander recently ordered a direct attack on three enemy destroyers somewhere in the Southwestern Pacific.

The submarine was coming to the surface just at dusk to recharge its batteries when it sighted the enemy destroyer squadron.

The submarine could have stopped short of the surface and been undetected, but the commander ordered full speed toward the target.

The submarine fired two torpedoes which barely missed one enemy destroyer, and then crash-dived. While the submarine still was diving the Japanese attacked, dropping 45 depth charges which shook the submarine again and again, threatening to cave in its sides.

During the next nine hours the destroyers circled, loosing explosive charges. One extinguished lights in the submarine and did some damage to machinery.

Finally the machinery was in warring order and the submarine, after the longest dive in its record, came to the surface and found the enemy gone.

Pieced-Out Plane Flown 2,500 Miles By Anzacs

Melbourne, April 13 (AP)—A stirring sequel to the flight of a patched-up American Fortress plane from Java to Australia was unfolded tonight with the story of four [redacted] airmen who flew a pieced-together Lockheed bomber from the Dutch island to Ceylon.

The four-man crew escaped following their capture near Bandoeng and made their way to Pameung Puak, small port on the north Java coast.

Found 3 Planes

There, he related, they found three damaged Lockheeds, one without a tail and another without a nose. They took the tail from the second plane and attached it to the first, patched it up with ropes and bamboo and completed their makeshift craft with parts from the third plane.

The quartet headed in the general direction of India, flying 1,100 miles across northern Sumatra and 1,400 miles across the Bay of Bengal to Colombo, Ceylon.

The Anzacs started their epic flight about the same time that the Americans were taking off from Bandoeng in their makeshift Fortress plane, the last Allied aircraft to escape from the former Allied headquarters.

Lone Torpedo Survivor Ends 2,000-MileOdyssey

Captured in Pacific, Escaped After All With Him Died

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 13 (AP).—The lone survivor of a ship torpedoed off Hawaii soon after the Pearl Harbor attack reached port today after a 2,000-mile odyssey in the Pacific during which he was captured by the Japanese and escaped in the confusion when American warships shelled the Gilbert Islands. He is Murray Chambers, thirty-eight years old, of Queensland.

His ship left Honolulu a few hours before the attacking Japanese arrived and dodged two torpedoes fired by a submarine. The captain tried to ram the submarine, which crash-dived and later rose to shell the ship to the bottom.

Chambers swam through a shark-infested sea to reach a lifeboat filled with men and bodies. They tried to sail back to Honolulu, but the wind was adverse and they set their course for the Gilberts, 2,000 miles away. One by one the men died of thirst, hunger and exposure until Chambers's lone companion was Bill Sievright, former heavyweight boxing champion of the British Navy. Sievright died with these words: "You might be down, but you're not out."

With only curdled milk, vitamin tablets and raw flying fish for food, Chambers managed to sail the leaking lifeboat into the Gilberts, where the invading Japanese hospitalized him. When the American men o' war shelled the Gilberts, Chambers patched up a native boat and sailed to another island which the British still held. A patrol boat brought him back to Australia.

DUTCH CHIEF BRANDS JAP CLAIMS OF LOOT ON JAVA "A FAKE"

MELBOURNE, April 13 (AP). — Raden (Prince) Loekman Djajadiningrat, former Javanese director of education at Batavia, and now commissioner of The Netherlands East Indies Government in Australia and New Zealand, said today Japanese claims to have captured much material in Java were "a fake" and "a perfect lie."

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In a statement read by Capt. S. H. Sopoor of the N. E. I. General Staff, the last Dutch officer to leave Bandoeng, Java, by plane, the Javanese prince said the "Japanese claimed to have captured 177 aircraft, 1059 tanks and armored cars, large quantities of artillery and small arms equipment."

The statement said the Dutch Army had only a small number of artillery units, and part of this was put out of action during the war by Japanese air attacks, and the remaining guns destroyed before they were captured.

In reference to the planes, he said if 177 had been at the disposal of the Dutch on March 7 the situation would have been different, and the fighting would not have stopped. Most of the tanks were destroyed in battles, and of the others it was doubtful if many were left in a serviceable condition.

Japs Land on Another Dutch Isle, Nazis Say

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 13.—Japanese troops landed last Friday on the Dutch island of Billiton, southwest of Borneo, the Berlin radio said today, quoting Tokio dispatches.

Billiton is rich in iron and timber.

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BATAAN NOW IN AUSTRALIA

Sydney, Australia, April 13—(AP)—In tribute to the men he led in the Philippines, General MacArthur has named his Australian headquarters Bataan.

Persons telephoning his headquarters now are greeted with: "Bataan speaking."

Three U. S. Missionaries Reported Held by Japs

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 13.—Three American Catholic missionaries taken from Buka Island in the Solomons are prisoners of the Japanese in an internment camp at Rabaul, capital of New Britain, according to information received today in Catholic quarters of Melbourne.

The missionaries are Bishop Wade and Father Conley, both of Providence, R. I., and Father Hennessey, who left Boston Cathedral last year as a volunteer missionary.

37 Chaplains In Far East Army's Zone

Former Sherrill Minister in Charge; Services Well Attended

Melbourne, Australia, April 13 (AP).—Maj. John Kinney, chief of chaplains with the United States forces in Australia, said today that the Army is looking after the religious interests of American soldiers.

Kinney, a former Sherrill, N. Y., Episcopal minister, has just completed a chaplains' organization in the United Nations' zone and now has 37 American chaplains from India to the Pacific islands.

"We want American parents to know that their boys are never without a chaplain," Kinney said.

"We estimate the United States chaplains are conducting hundreds of services monthly, with attendance ranging from a hundred to a thousand at each service."

Kinney was promoted to a major March 3. He previously had served with United States forces in Greenland, where he was succeeded by Father William Walsh of Washington, D. C.

Kinney said he believed only two chaplains have been killed thus far in this war, one Catholic and one Protestant, with naval forces at Pearl Harbor.

Chaplain Lieut. Joseph LaFleur of Opelousas, La., received the D. S. C. for extradordinary heroism in action during the raid on Clark Field north of Manila.

LaFleur ignored bombs and gunfire to carry wounded from the field to safety.

Telling of service in Northern Australia, Kinney said Maj. Joseph Dixon, a Texan, was chaplain there for three months, then was succeeded by Lieut. F. F. Bartrop of Concord, N. H.

mal tour of duty in that post.

In the report of the Roberts Commission which investigated the Pearl Harbor attack, Admiral Bloch was mentioned by name only as the author, jointly with Lt. General Walter C. Short, then commanding general, Hawaiian department, of the joint coastal frontier defense plan, Hawaiia:. coastal frontier.

In the preparation of that plan, the commission reported, Admiral Bloch acted under the direction of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, then commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet.

Among its conclusions, the report said "the responsible commanders in the Hawaiian area, in fulfillment of their obligations to do so, prepared plans which, if adapted to and used for the existing emergency, would have been adequate."

Decorated in Last War

Admiral Bagley won the distinguished service medal for vice during the first World War commanding officer of the U. S Jacob Jones upon the occasion the sinking of that vessel by

Brisbane, Australia, April 13-(AP)-Twenty-two members of a crew of a motor ship arriving here were arrested today and charged with stealing approximately $2,250 worth of goods from evacuated homes in the much-raided Port Darwin area.

Navy Chief at Hawaii Shifted to New Post

Admiral Bloch, 14th Naval District Commandant, Transferred to Duties in Office Of Secretary of the Navy.

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WASHINGTON, April 13, (AP)—Rear Admiral David W. Bagley, 59, of Raleigh, N. C., has assumed the post of commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, and commander of the Hawaiian sea frontier, succeeding Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch, the Navy announced today.

Author of Defense Plan

Admiral Bloch, who has just completed a two-year tour in that command, has been ordered to duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy. Admiral Bagley has recently had a command at sea.

Admiral Bloch will reach his 64th birthday July 12, and retirement under the law normally follows on the first of the next succeeding month. The President, however, may retain officers in service after they reach retirement age. Two years is considered a normal tour.

enemy submarine, Dec. 6, 1917.

In 1919, he served as port officer, Rotterdam, Netherlands, with additional duty as assistant to the naval attache and later that year ws appointed naval attache at the American legation, The Hague.

Subsequently he served as chief of staff of the commander, U. S. naval forces, in Europe. In 1935 he was appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the next year completed the course

at the naval war college. Later he served as commander, destroyer squadron 20, and as commander, mine craft, battle force, and in 1938 assumed the post of commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Navy Honors 'Ace' of U. S. Sub Forces

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Lieut. Commander Warder Of Seawolf Sank 3 Jap Warships, Hit 4 Others.

WASHINGTON, April 13—(AP)—The Navy emblazoned the names of slight, unassuming Lieutenant Commander Frederick Burdett Warder and his sleek black submarine Seawolf today on its mounting roll of honor.

It was the 1,450-ton Seawolf, a sister-ship of the ill-starred Squalus, the Navy disclosed, which sank a Japanese light cruiser, a destroyer and a large transport and damaged two other light cruisers, a large transport and one unidentified vessel on a patrol cruise off the Netherlands East Indies between late February and early April.

(The exploit had been mentioned in communiques previously, but this was the first announcement identifying the sub and her skipper.

"For heroism and especially meritorious conduct in combat with the enemy," Warder has been recommended for the Navy Cross by Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary, commander of the Southwest Pacific Force.

Cruisers Heavily Protected

The destroyer and transport which were definitely sunk were part of a heavy screened force, the Navy said, and Warder's "attack was pressed home in extremely shallow waters where very strong currents exist near the coast of Java.

"Off Christmas Island, Netherlands East Indies, he made repeated attacks on enemy light cruisers which were heavily screened by destroyers, sinking one cruiser and heavily damaging two others, one of which probably sank. All attacks were followed up at short ranges in face of active enemy opposition, and after each attack his submarine was the target of heavy, prolonged depth-charge counter-attacks by the enemy."

But Warder brought his ship and its crew of about 55 through unscathed.

Outstrips German Claims

This exploit outstrips anything the Nazis have even claimed for the late Guenther Prien and their other top U-boat commanders, whose forays have been made almost entirely upon weak merchant vessels. Warder's torpedoes were launched against four warships, heavily protected by other Japanese fleet units.

It brackets Warder, as the "ace" of the United States submarine forces, with Lieutenant Edward H. O'Hare of St. Louis, of the Naval Air Force, who shot down six Japanese bombers in one afternoon during an attack on an American aircraft carrier which was part of a task force in the western Pacific.

Warder, a native and resident of Grafton, W. Va., passed his 38th birthday at sea March 19. He directed the fitting out of the Seawolf at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard following her launching in 1939 and has commanded her ever since. Other officers aboard the submarine were Lieut. William N. Deragon of Albany, N. Y., Lieut. Richard Holden of Rutland, Vt., and Ensign James Mercer of White Plains, N. Y.

The Seawolf, named for a fabulous beast of the sea, along with the Squalus, is one of 10 submarines of what is known as the Sargo class. It has eight 21-inch torpedo tubes, four in the bow and four in the stern, and a three-inch, 50 caliber gun. The Squalus, which foundered in 1939, was later salvaged and renamed the Sailfish.

Navy Hero Likes His Job, Says Wife In Baltimore

Greeting the news of her husband's exploits in the Pacific with "he likes his work and wouldn't be anywhere else," the wife of Lieut. Com. Frederick Burdett Warder last night added that she was a bit overcome by the news but was very proud and very happy.

Mrs. Warder, who is living here with her three daughters, went on to say she had received a cable from her husband a few weeks ago stating he was well and in good spirits but had had no hint at all of his achievements.

Although Commander Warder is a resident of Grafton, W. Va., Mrs. Warder added it was felt that Baltimore would be a more accessible location when he came home on leave.

Sister Nurse At Hopkins

Commander Warder's sister, Miss Anna Warder, also is a resident of Baltimore. She was graduated from the Johns Hopkins Hospital Nursing School in 1934 and since has been a member of the nursing staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Following his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1925, said Mrs. Warder, Commander Warder served various short terms ashore and at sea and then he entered the submarine service in 1928.

He was commissioned a lieutenant commander shortly before he assumed command of the submarine Seawolf, she added, and went to a base in the Philippines upon the completion of a shakedown cruise.

Japan's Planes Rated Inferior To Allies' Craft

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War Department Lists Them as Relatively Obsolete in Guns, Armor and Engines

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—Japanese fighting planes were pictured by the War Department today as relatively obsolete in comparison with standard American and British craft.

In a report based on performance figures and descriptions assembled by the United States forces and the British Air Ministry, the department said that of the thirty-one types of Japanese combat planes listed, nine were army and navy fighters characterized by lightness of weight, absence of protective armor, small guns and engines of low horsepower.

Armament of these planes consists of 7.7-mm. machine guns, roughly equivalent to the American .30-caliber weapons, the department said, although occasionally Japanese planes have been noted which were armed with 20-mm. cannon, and one recent model has machine guns and two 20-mm. cannon.

In comparison, machine guns on most American and British combat planes are the much heavier .50-caliber type, and the 37-mm. cannon is used in most cases.

German pursuit ships, the announcement said, are much heavier than the Japanese, have more powerful engines, generally higher speed and more protective armor for the pilots, and are marked by more frequent use of 20-mm. cannon.

Italian fighters were said to provide much better armor protection than Japanese models. They usually are armed with 12.7-mm. machine guns, comparing almost exactly with the American .50-caliber weapon. Italian aircraft engines were said to have less power than the German craft.

No Japanese twin-engine fighter planes were reported, but there were two German planes in this category. The German Junkers 88 night-fighter version of a similar twin-engine plane used for long-range and dive-bombing missions, was rated with minimum armament of three 7.9-mm. machine guns or three 20-mm. cannon in the nose, in addition to 7.9-mm. machine guns protecting the rear and underside.

The celebrated Messerschmitt 110 with the same engines as the JU 88 was credited with a service ceiling of 32,000 feet and armament of at least four 7.9-mm. machine guns and two 20-mm. cannons firing forward in addition to machine-gun protection for the rear.

Japs Can't Kill U. S. Spirit, Says Skipper Who Lost Ship

Captain Link, First Reported Dead, Tells How The Meigs Was Shot From Under Him

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[By the Associated Press]

Berkeley, Cal., April 13—Bombs, machine guns and shrapnel can't destroy the spirit of Americans, Capt. Frank S. Link said today after his return from Australia, where his ship was shot from under him.

The 51-year-old captain should know, for he was wounded in the neck, shoulder, back, thigh and wrist before he and his crew abandoned the lightly armed freighter Meigs February 19 at the end of a three-day running battle with Japanese planes.

The War Department today had reported that Link died of his wounds, but later announced it was "gratified to advise" that he is alive and is recovering.

A hundred Japanese bombers swarmed over American ships in the battle at Darwin, the captain said, before the Meigs went down.

Link said he didn't see all the action because he was so busy maneuvering his own ship, but he did see the destroyer Peary and a Matson freighter go down. He saw a Japanese bomb make a direct hit on an American munitions ship. He ducked to avoid the falling fragments.

"But nothing came down," he said. "That ship was blown to dust."

The officer spoke with a rasping voice, the result of a machine-gun slug a fraction of an inch from his windpipe.

He was first injured by a bomb that struck the ship twenty feet from him. The burst killed John Cleborne, 23, Orinda, Cal., only member of the crew lost.

As Link went to his cabin to get a towel to bind his wounds, another bomb burst almost at his feet, wrecked his cabin and toppled the Meigs' bridge in front of him. He crawled through the wreckage and bound his wounds with a towel before giving the order to abandon ship after Japanese had stopped machine-gunning the vessel.

Australian doctors told him he should have bled to death, but the captain smiled, "You can't kill a pioneer American." He is going back as soon as he is mended.

Captain Link is boiling mad at the Japanese and just as mad at the Americans at home.

"You're all asleep," he said. "The people here don't know there is a war going on.

"We've got to forget ethics with the Japanese and pay them back in their own coin."

The ship's captain said he had not noticed the change in his voice until his wife and daughter, both named Ada, called it to his attention.

His strangest recollection of the attack was of the machine-gun bullet that injured his wrist. The slug broke the clasp on his wrist watch, and it clattered to the deck. In the midst of the attack, the captain stooped over and retrieved his broken watch.

Stern Warning Given To Japan By Russia

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 13 (AP)—Mighty Russia, with hundreds of deadly bobers and submarines 680 miles from Tokyo, sternly warned Japan today to observe strictly their year-old neutrality pact despite the "blabbering" of Japanese military leaders about a war in Soviet Siberia.

"It is necessary that Japanese military and Fascist cliques, whose heads have been turned by military successes, realize that their blabbering about an annexationist war in the north may cause damage in the first place and most of all to Japan herself," the official Communist newspaper Pravda said in a prominent editorial.

"If the Japanese side strictly observes the undertakings she assumed, the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact will preserve its importance for the peoples of both countries even in the present complicated international situation."

Pravda's blunt admonition to Germany's Oriental Axis partner was made on the anniversary of the historical accord.

The editorial cited numerous cases of Japanese aggression in which treaties with the United States, China and Great Britain were flaunted.

"On Dec. 7, 1941 Japanese troops suddenly attacked naval bases of the United States and Great Britain and war broke out in the Pacific," Pravda said pointedly.

The article noted also that "Japanese intervention in the Far East with the occupation of northern Sakhalin (in 1916), the seizure of Manchuria, and the events (Soviet-Japanese border clashes) at Khassan Lake and in the area of Khalkhingol River" previously had put Soviet-Japanese relations "to very serious trials."

"On Nov. 25, 1941, Japan took part in the prolongation for five years of the anti-Comintern pact, the aggressive essence of which is universally known," the editorial said.

"On Dec. 11 of last year a new tri-partite pact was signed by Japan, Germany and Italy who mutually undertook not only to jointly war to the finish against Great Britain and the United States, and not to conclude a separate peace, but even after the victorious termination of the war to cooperate most closely in conformity with the tripartite pact."

While Russia's main armies of millions stood firmly in the west against Reichsfuehrer Hitler, another self-sufficient force of perhaps 600,000 or more well-armed men stood guard on the frigid Siberian frontier facing Japan and her puppet territory.

The Russians have been warned repeatedly by the Chinese and the British to expect a Japanese attack, the treaty notwithstanding, this Spring, probably timed with Germany's supreme effort in the west.

Russians Warn Japs To Respect All Points In Neutrality Pact

Editorial in Pravda Marks First Anniversary of Easter Agreement

APR 14 1942

By the Associated Press.

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 13.—Striking at what was called "blabbering" in Japanese "military and Fascist cliques" about war in the north, Soviet Russia today observed the first anniversary of the signing of the Japanese-Russian neutrality pact by warning Tokio to live up to all ramifications of the agreement.

The pact, world shaking in its implications, was signed in Moscow on Easter Sunday of last year.

The vehicle of the warning today was an editorial in Pravda, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party.

Although not belligerent in tone, the editorial spoke in firm phrases.

"It is necessary," Pravda said, "that the Japanese military and Fascist cliques who are dizzy on military successes should understand that their blabbering about war and invasion in the north might damage first of all and most of all Japan herself."

The editorial came while both the Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Sato, and the new United States Ambassador, Admiral William H. Standley, were in Moscow to present their credentials.

The Japanese-Russian pact, a triumph scored by the then Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, on his way home from significant discussions in Berlin and Rome, said each party undertook to respect the other's territorial inviolability and that each would remain neutral in case one of the signatories was the "object of military action on the part of one or several powers."

The pact provided that such neutrality would be observed throughout any such conflict.

Since its signature Germany has invaded Russia and Japan has gone to war against the United Nations.

30.24 — 15939

30.24-15939

Admiral Standley Sees Molotov In Kremlin

Kuibyshev, April 13 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, was received at the Kremlin in Moscow today by Vyascheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

When the new Ambassador left here for Moscow to present his credentials he said that he proposed to tell Russian leaders that the United States realized that continued aid to Russia was one of the most primary functions of the American war effort.

1,103 NAZI PLANES SET AS REDS' TOLL

Russia Reports Own Losses in Month of Fighting Are 314 Aircraft.

MOSCOW, April 13.—(AP) Destruction of 322 German planes in the past week, bringing the total since March 11 to 1,103, was announced tonight by the Soviet Information bureau.

The midnight communique also reported capture of "a locality of great importance on the northwestern front" in one of several continuing Red Army offensives which have regained some populated places.

9,000 Germans Slain

Location of the important spot was not disclosed. A special announcement over the Moscow radio said 9,000 German soldiers had been killed and 76 tanks destroyed on that front between April 1 and 10.

The communique listing the terrific German plane losses did not include in the total eight reported shot down Sunday.

It said the Russians lost 314 planes during the same period the Germans were losing the 1,103.

An account today in Pravda, Communist party paper, said the Germans were hurling hundreds of planes into a desperate gamble for superiority in the air but were losing them at a ratio of 6 to 1 to the Russian defenders. It said Nazi air power was strained still further by its necessary use for transport because of bad ground conditions.

The Germans lost another transport in the far north, in the Barents sea, the information bureau said.

APR 14 1942

Germans Accelerating Air Activity, Reds Say

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 13 (AP).—The German air force accelerated its activity today in support of light counterattacks with infantry and tanks as the Germans sought to feel out the depth of the Soviet front.

Warm and slushy weather—probably the warmest of the year—prevailed in the fighting areas.

A dispatch from the front said German aviation still was strong, but asserted the Soviet flyers were overtaking the slower Nazi planes at any height and beating them with machine guns, cannon and ramming.

Three German counterattacks were reported on the Bryansk front south of Moscow, but Soviet reports said they definitely were not a major operation.

(Exchange Telegraph reported from Stockholm that the Russian radio said the Red Army had crossed the Desna River near Bryansk, virtually completing encirclement of that city. Bryansk is 200 miles southwest of Moscow.

(Moscow broadcasts were quoted in Stockholm newspapers as saying that Russian cavalry had cut German communications lines in several places on the Leningrad front and that the Russians had captured an important position, killing 2,000 Germans.)

Enemy Positions Flooded.

Russian sappers, extracting all possible aid from nature, were reported to have changed the course of floodwaters and washed the Germans out of a fortified village in one of a series of triumps recorded by Soviet Russia during the week end.

Dispatches from the rain-drenched front said the engineers defied German guns and dug trenches through which the flood surged on enemy positions.

Just as the waters swept over the Germans in this village, so is a wave of confidence in ultimate triumph sweeping over the Soviet Union.

Russian units fighting in the rain torrents were said to have recaptured a town occupied briefly by the Germans in the Bryansk sector and to have liberated two settlements on the Kalinin front.

The Leningrad radio reported that a strategic point called "N" was recaptured with the annihilation of 300 Germans and the destruction of every mortar defending that point.

Nazi Losses Heavy.

Official reports added that more than 2,000 Germans were killed in another sector of the Leningrad front and that the Germans lost heavily in hand-to-hand fighting on the central area.

In fighting with the Finns on the Leningrad front, a Russian communique reported, one unit destroyed 19 Finnish blockhouses and shelters, silenced 13 enemy artillery pieces and 5 trench-mortar batteries. It said the Finns lost 350 men and officers killed and wounded.

On the Kalinin front, the communique added, a tank unit destroyed two German blockhouses, five tanks and annihilated about three platoons of enemy infantry.

NEW NAZI PLANES POUR INTO RUSSIA

But Soviet Paper Insists Air Reinforcements Failed Germans

APR 14 1942

By The Associated Press

London, April 13.—Germany has sent hundreds of new planes into action over the eastern front in an effort to wrest air supremacy from the Russians and blast a path for a ground offensive, Russian despatches reported tonight.

Pravda, the Moscow Communist newspaper, asserted that the German air effort was doomed to failure because the attackers were being shot down at a ratio of seven to one in favor of the defenders.

German ground transport was said to have been so disrupted by bad weather and guerilla attacks that the German air force had been called on to supply and reinforce advanced troops thereby further straining the German air strength.

Exchange Telegraph reported from Stockholm that the Russian radio said the Soviet army had crossed the Desna River near Bryansk, virtually completing encirclement of that city. Bryansk is 200 miles southwest of Moscow.

Germans Report Repulse Of Attacks by Russians

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 13 (AP).—The German high command today said the Russians attacked again yesterday on the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea "but with weaker forces" after suffering heavy losses he day before and that all attacks were repulsed.

Strong Soviet forces also were repulsed on other sectors, the high command said, and the Germans in a surprise attack with motorized infantry killed 1,000 Russians and took 650 prisoners. Russian losses also included 3 armored cars and 40 machine-guns, it said.

On the far northern front, it added, "in Lapland the enemy sustained bloody losses during successful mopping-up operations" and German bombers scored hits on the water front of Murmansk.

CONVOY REPORTED IN RUSSIA

U. S., British and Dutch Vessels said to have Reached Murmansk

London, April 13—(AP)—Reuters said today that the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter published a Moscow radio announcement that a big convoy of American, British and Dutch ships had berthed at Murmansk.

Record Range Is Claimed for One of 3 New Soviet Guns

Kuibyshev, April 13 (AP).—Three new Soviet weapons—a long-range field gun, a huge naval gun, and an anti-tank gun to be used from airplanes—were disclosed today in Stalin awards for three inventions.

The field piece was declared to have a greater range than any other and the naval gun to have the greatest range ever known.

The anti-tank gun was said to be more effective in destroying tanks than land anti-tank guns because it is able to attack the tanks from the top where they are less heavily armored.

The field piece was said to be in operation already but undergoing a process of refining and simplification.

The four inventors of the naval gun were awarded 30,000 rubles each.

Hopkins, Maisky Confer

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 13—Harry Hopkins, adviser of President Roosevelt and his lend-lease expert, held a long conference today with the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, at the United States Embassy.

Hopkins will confer tonight with Prime Minister Churchill and probably present the results of the interview with Maisky.

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, was at the embassy frequently during the day, but did not participate in the talks with the Russian diplomat.

U. S.' Principal Aim

Informed quarters here have said that the prime objective of Hopkins and General Marshall is to use every means within the power of the United States and Britain to assist Russia in the crucial battles expected this spring and summer.

Russia is long on man power but short on equipment, and the presence of Hopkins was called a signal for an even greater flow of planes, tanks, munition and other materiel to the Soviet by way of Murmansk and the Gulf of Persia.

Air Attacks Seen

The growing United States military establishments in Northern Ireland, which General Marshall has been inspecting, and the steadily mounting flow of warplanes were held as indications that United States pilots would join the RAF within a month in bombing Germany.

General Marshall and Hopkins were said to be in complete agreement with the British that the Russian front was the critical battlefield and that Hitler was the No. 1 enemy.

Maisky, speaking later today at the opening of an instruction course for teachers on the Soviet Union, declared:

"There is no hope for mankind to establish a just and durable peace after defeat of the Axis, except by close collaboration between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, with the friendly cooperation of the United States."

RAF DAY SHIFT POUNDS FOE IN NORTH FRANCE

"Large-Scale Sweep"

Follows Night Raids From Italy To Ruhr

APR 14 1942

Latest Assault Meets Only Weak Opposition, London Says

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 13—In one of the most prolonged and violent aerial offensives of recent months, British warplanes struck in uncounted numbers today at Nazi-occupied France following upon dusk-to-dawn bombing raids from Turin in Italy to the German war plants in the industrial Ruhr.

The Germans struck back tonight, their planes crossing the eastern and northeastern coasts. Nazi bombs were reported dropped in four districts, including one in the North Midlands. Three persons were believed killed and considerable damage resulted from an attack on one east coast town.

A number of persons buried in a collapsed shelter near a northeast coast town were dug out slive and treated for minor injuries.

The English coast vibrated during the afternoon with the high drumming of fighter planes crossing the Channel toward France against only weak enemy opposition. Incomplete official information indicated that a great pattern of destruction had been spread overnight.

APR 14 1942

Enemy Plane Shot Down

The afternoon raidern made a "large-scale sweep" over northern France and shot down one of the few enemy planes encountered.

In that period, ten British bombers and a British fighter plane were acknowledged lost, thus indicating the scope of operations, but all went down over Germany, France and the Low Countries; not one fell in the 1,500-mile round-trip assault against Italy.

At Turin, the Royal Arsenal of Italy, one of Mussolini's greatest munitions works, was said to have been hit.

Krupps Works Blasted

In the Ruhr, the Krupps munitions works at Essen was a major target. In a wide area of German-held territory enemy airdromes, docks and the like were pounded.

Against Germany the primary objective was again to choke the German military supply lines to the Russian front, to destroy the equipment of many divisions before it could be sent from the factories.

The Italian high command acknowledged that "several localities in northern Italy" had been attacked, but asserted there had been no damage of consequence.

The Germans, admitting raids on west and northwest Germany and over the Norwegian coast as well likewise minimized their effects.

Reports Nazis On Defense

Vichy acknowledged that three small bombs were dropped over night on Cannes, on the French Riviera, and that property damage was caused in the near-by town of Drugusgnan.

RAF Raids Italy, German Ruhr And France

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 13 — Britain's bombers pounded at Axis arsenals in Germany and Italy early today in a bombing offensive designed to smash the equipment of many German divisions before it is able to leave the factories.

The Air Ministry announced that RAF fighters later made a large-scale daylight sweep over northern France and shot down one enemy fighter without loss.

The royal arsenal at Turin, where much of Italy's munitions is produced, was reported to have been one of the main targets of the raid against Berlin's Axis partner. It was the first raid on Turin since September and the eighteenth since

Italy entered the war in 1940.

Krupp Works A Target

An authoritative source said the attack on Italy was carried out without the loss of a single bomber on the 1,500-mile round trip.

The Krupp works at Essen, Germany, was one of the objectives in the forty-fifth raid on that city, it was reported. This raid and subsidiary attacks on docks at Le Havre, occupied France, and airfields in France and the Low Countries cost the RAF ten bombers and one fighter, it was said.

Italy Denies Damage

(The Italian high command reported that "several localities in northern Italy" had been attacked by British planes, but said no damage was done.

(The British flight to Italy caused raid alarms to be sounded twice in Bern and in other Swiss towns.)

Making Most Of Nights

The skies already were gray this morning when residents of the Kent coast heard the last bombs explode on the other side of Dover Strait, and the sun was well up when the last British planes came flying home.

There was every indication that the British were taking maximum advantage of the spring nights to step up aerial operations fast developing into the United Nations' first real European offensive of 1942.

There was no German air activity over Britain last night but this morning two planes swooped upon a south coast town and dropped a number of bombs from a low altitude on a previously bombed area, most of which had been evacuated. In a neighboring town there were some casualties.

Bombs Dumped On Cannes

APR 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, April 13—Three small bombs were dropped on Cannes, on the French Riviera, early today by a plane of undetermined nationality.

The bombs landed on the outskirts of the Riviera resort and caused only property damage, official sources said.

Today's bombing was the first raid on unoccupied France since December, 1940, when the RAF dropped bombs and pamphlets written in Italian on the seaport of Marseille.

The town of Drugusgnan, near Cannes, also was bombed and some property damage was caused.

Nazis Report Bombing

Berlin, April 13—The Associated Press listening post has recorded a German broadcast saying a British airplane dropped three small bombs in the neighborhood of Cannes, on France's Mediterranean Riviera, last night, German dispatches from Vichy were quoted. (The British announced that their planes were over Italy during the night.)

RAID ALARMS IN BERN

London, April 13. (AP)— Two air raid warnings were sounded last night in Bern, Switzerland, the Vichy radio said today, Reuters reported.

Nazis Say 24 Planes Shot Down in Raids

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 13 (AP).—The German High Command reported today that 24 British bombers were destroyed in R. A. F. attacks over Europe which included raids during the night on sections of west and northwest Germany.

Neither military nor war industry objectives were damaged, the Germans said.

Says Nazi Air Force Now on Defensive

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—The German air force is on the defense in every theater of war and now has about [illegible] planes, the Daily Express air reporter, Basil Cardew, wrote today. He said his estimate of German's air strength came from a "reliable neutral source."

On the western front the Germans have a few more than 1000 planes, including strong fighter groups in France, Belgium and Holland, the reporter said. Half of the Luftwaffe, he said, was based on the Russian front.

Between 700 and 800 German planes were said to be in use against Malta and in North Africa.

Lined up against the Luftwaffe, the reporter wrote, are Russia's armada, the largest RAF fighter force in history and a huge RAF bomber fleet.

"These figures explain why the Germans do not hit back at Britain," he said.

Malta Has Peaceful Day With No Raids

Valletta, Malta, April 13 (AP)—This island fortress had a peaceful day today, with three air-raid alerts but no action.

It was announced that two Junkers 88's and three Junkers 97's were shot down by anti-aircraft during yesterday evening's heavy German attack. There were two alerts last night.

British Forced to Retreat In Libya, Italians Claim

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 13.—The Italian high command said today that Axis planes had forced British advance units southeast of El Mechili to retreat under a heavy attack and declared that German fighter planes shot down six Curtiss planes without loss to themselves during the action.

In renewed air assaults on Malta, it said, two British planes were downed in air combat and "numerous" others were set ablaze on the ground.

British Warship Badly Damaged, Axis Says

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 13 (AP)—According to reports from Tangiers, a British cruiser of the Hermione class has arrived at Gibralter heavily damaged and with many of her crew wounded after an engagement with Axis planes at Malta, it was stated here today.

(Jane's Fighting Ships lists the Hermione as one of a class of 10 5450-ton cruisers, all built during 1939 and 1940. The others are the Dido, Euryalus, Naiad, Phoebe, Sirius, Bonaventure, Charybdis, Cleopatra and Scylla.)

New Nazi Plane Reported In Use

Vichy, April 13 (AP)—A Bern dispatch quoting the Berlin correspondent of *Die Tat* said today the Germans were using multiple-seated Diesel planes equipped with radio location appartus as night fighters.

The detection appartus was said to determine the position and direction of attacking planes by picking up radio waves from the raiders ignitions. The Germans were said to be using diesel motors so there would be no magneto interference with the detectors.

RAF Ferry Command Reports Plane Missing

Montreal, April 13 (AP)—The Royal Air Force ferry command announced late today that a Lockheed Hudson plane, captained by Richard G. Miller, of Montpelier, Ohio, was missing on a delivery flight to Britain.

Others aboard were Pilot Officer William Murry, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Nathan Frenkelson, radio operator, of Waldron, Sask.

British Plane Accident Kills General, 13 Others

LONDON, April 13. (AP)—Fourteen officers and men, including a brigadier, were killed and 40 to 50 others were wounded today in an accident involving a dive-bomber during maneuvers in Southern England.

Details were not supplied, but an earlier announcement had said a number of soldiers, including some members of the Home Guard, were killed and others injured.

Live ammunition has been introduced into recent maneuvers to give a touch of realism and accustom participants to actual war conditions, informed sources said, expressing the view that some casualties were inevitable because of the scope of the exercises.

British Prisoners In Italy Tell Of Joy At Swap

APR 14 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, Egypt, April 13—Unexpectedly free after months in enemy prison camps, some of the wounded Britons just exchanged for British-held Italian prisoners luxuriated today on the broad terrace of a fine military hospital overlooking the Nile.

They told how they waited, penned up for months, with waning patience and hope while the details of the swap—the first of the war—were worked out.

The Italian watchword, they decided, was "Tomorrow!"

"Like Kids At A Party"

They told of their jubilation when, finally, they were back in British hands. Most of them had been prisoners since the big Nazi push in Libya last year.

"We were like kids at a Christmas party when we boarded the Llandovery Castle," one tough sergeant described the scene aboard the British transfer ship. "There were books, cigarettes, beer and food everywhere. We didn't know what to go for first."

And news!

"News" Of Moscow's Fall

Another sergeant told of having received the "news" of Moscow's fall—although somehow, gradually, the truth seeped through. But, he said, it still "will take a bit of time to get our bearings again."

Although some of the men were hesitant about talking of their experiences because of possible repercussions to their mates still held, and although they were rounded up from scattered camps, they gave the general impression of humane treatment.

Sulmona, a camp in Italy to which the Briton went first, was divided into separate compounds for officers, non-commissioned officers and men, they explained. Only the troops were allowed to go outside on digging parties.

Red Cross Praised

Oddly, "allowed" is the right word. It was regarded as a privilege simply because time hangs heavily on prisoners' hands. One sergeant said he was disciplined for getting into a work unit.

Idleness was cured partly by language classes, dramatics and music. The International Red Cross, which the boys praised unanimously, managed to get musical instruments, and bands gave regular concerts in a recreation hall supplied by the captors.

COMMANDO [illegible] DIRECTED IN RAIDS BY KING'S COUSIN

Lord Louis Mountbatten Has Led Invasion Troops Since Oct. 19.

By E. B. Gallagher

LONDON, April 13.—(AP) Lord Louis Mountbatten, adventurous cousin of King George, is the leader of Britain's invasion-trained outfit, the Commandos, and mastermind their recent continental raids at St. Nazaire, Bruneval and Vaagso, it was disclosed today.

Lord Mountbatten, a debonair fighting man of the Royal Navy since he was 13, has been in charge of the Commandos since March 18 with the acting rank of vice admiral and honorary ranks of lieutenant general and air marshal in the navy, army and air force.

Youngest Admiral in Navy

The 41-year-old Mountbatten thus became the youngest admiral in recent British naval history and the first to hold fighting rank in all the three services which take part in the combined operations of the Commandos.

He apparently succeeded to actual leadership of Britain's shock troops Oct. 19, when Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, World war hero of Zeebrugge, was relieved and Mountbatten became an "adviser for combined operations" with the rank of commodore, first class.

Commanded The Illustrious

Named to command the Illustrious while she was under repair in the United States, he was called home from Honolulu in a few weeks to undertake a mysterious "special assignment." He plunged at once into planning the hair-trigger timing of the successful raids on German-held Norwegian and French coasts, and spent days with maps, models and photographs. He is said to have had to overcome considerable opposition from cautious officials before he got permission to give the word "go."

Although Mountbatten has had one destroyer sunk from under him by enemy bombs and another torpedoed, his only injury in this war came from the bite of a United States Navy goat at the American dockyard where the Illustrious was repaired.

The colorful commander owns a penthouse above lordly Park Lane in London and is a millionaire several times over. His marriage in 1922 to Edwina Temple, granddaughter of the financier Sir Ernest Cassell, linked $24,000,000 to his own fortune.

He is known for the devotion he inspires in his men and his appointment as chief is said to have been greeted by the Commandos with great satisfaction.

Lord Mountbatten Is Revealed as Brains of Commandos

Cousin of King Secretly Made Leader Several Months Ago; Planned Raid on St. Nazaire

APR 14 1942

By The Associated Press

London, April 13.—The mysterious figure behind the daring Commando raids on St. Nazaire, Bruneval, Lofoten and Vaagso was disclosed today to be King George VI's cousin, Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The appointment of Mountbatten as commander of the "fightingest of all British armed forces" was made several months ago, but was kept secret until now.

The handsome and colorful 41-year-old Lord took a leading part in planning the minute details of the successful French and Norwegian coast raids, and overcame considerable opposition to get permission for the eager Commandos to make their destructive sorties. Many Canadians have been under his orders, since he took command March 18.

He holds the acting rank of vice admiral and the honorary ranks of lieutenant general and air marshal.

Mountbatten, who survived the sinking of two destroyers in this war and has seen action in the Norwegian campaign, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the English channel, stepped into a key place

Continued 2d column next sheet.

30.24—15-941

30.24-159.41

Ban On Travel Inside France Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, April 13—France's demarcation-line frontier, separating the occupied and unoccupied territories, was reported closed today awaiting expected developments from Vichy on collaboration conversations between Marshal Petain and pro-Axis former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval.

German dispatches hinted that sensational announcements, possibly including Laval's reentry into the French Cabinet and indefinite postponement of the Riom trial on France's military defeat, may be made tomorrow.

(Halting of travel over the demarcation line is usually ordered by the German occupation authorities during periods of tense negotiations. The Riom trial was scheduled to reopen tomorrow after an eleven-day Easter recess.)

Petain-Laval Parleys

Petain and Laval were reported to have conferred three times since Saturday in an Axis-prompted renewal of negotiations for increased French-German collaboration which neutral dispatches from Berlin said were inspired by Nazi fears of an Allied offensive against German-occupied Western Europe.

Informed diplomatic sources said Petain and his pro-Axis former assistant met for the third time today.

Laval's Aims

Their conversations, these dispatches declared, concerned fresh efforts by Laval, aided by Germany's Ambassador to Paris, Otto Abetz, to get back into the French Cabinet and reduce Anglo-American influence in Vichy, particularly before Germany's long-awaited spring offensive against Russia begins.

"The Reich Government, especially the army command, would like to be assured of a protected rear before starting an offensive in the East," said a neutral dispatch from Berlin.

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Deat, Doriot Urge Nazi Aid

The Germans apparently mustered all their French collaborationist aides in the new attempt to push Laval back into a Cabinet position after their first effort met stubborn refusal from Petain on April 3.

Marcel Deat, editor of the Paris pro-German newspaper *L'Oeuvre* and leader of the National Popular party, joined with Jacques Doriot, head of the French Popular party, in urging heightened collaboration with the Germans.

Deat and Doriot were said to have held a long conference recently with Laval in Paris and was reported on a visit to Berlin today.

Most of the Axis-inspired propaganda was directed against the threat of British and American thrusts into German-occupied territory in western Europe although at least a part was concerned with Germany's desire for protection from the west before the Nazi spring offensive against Russia begins.

"The Reich government, especially the army command, would like to be assured of a protected rear before starting an offensive in the east," a neutral dispatch from Berlin said.

May Reorganize Trial

In addition to general and military friendship, reports from neutral sources declared, Germany wants a reorganization in the procedure of the Riom trial where five former French leaders are defendants in an investigation of responsibility for France's war defeat.

The Germans, including Adolf Hitler himself, have been seeking to change the trial from an inquiry into defeat guilt to a trial to answer the question "Why did France go to war against Germany?" The trial, now in Easter recess, is scheduled to reopen tomorrow but informed sources have predicted that its resumption may be delayed by what would be called "new phases" in the official investigation.

in the new commando outfit from command of the aircraft carrier Illustrious.

He actually succeeded Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, former commando chief, last October 19, apparently, when he was given the title of adviser for combined operations and rank of commodore first class.

When that appointment was made, Mountbatten was in the United States, awaiting completion of repairs to the Illustrious at Norfolk, Va.

Meal Prices Limited

London, April 13 (AP)—The British Government decided today to limit the price of meals served in hotels and restaurants to curb black marketing and purchases by expensive clubs and hotels.

Meals are limited also to three courses and no food may be served after 11 P. M. except in night workers' canteens.

Statement on War Due In Commons in 2 Weeks

London, April 13 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill said today that within a fortnight the Government would make a statement on the course of the war but that it would be confined to a secret session of Commons.

Nazis Turn Heat on Vichy For Closer Collaboration

by Thomas J. Hamilton

BERN, Switzerland, April 13. (AP)—The Germans turned on new pressure tonight to seek to promote greater collaboration between France and the Axis before a threatened British-American invasion of occupied Europe materializes.

Travel Restricted

German occupation authorities were reported to have ordered suspension of travel over the demarkation line, separating occupied from unoccupied France, a procedure usually reserved for periods of tense negotiations.

Pivot man on the pro-Axis team was again collaboration-minded Pierre Laval, former vice-premier of the Vichy government who was reported to have conferred three times since Saturday with Marshal Petain.

German dispatches said Laval was renewing his attempts to get back into the French cabinet, possibly as foreign minister, after he had encountered stubborn refusal from the aged marshal in his first try early in April.

The Germans, on the basis of Berlin dispatches, recruited French editors in Paris to promote the campaign for renewed collaboration with Germany. German Ambassador Otto Abetz was said to have

sponsibility for France's war defeat.

German sources indicated the governmental reshuffle, the Riom trial situation and "more startling information" may be disclosed at Vichy soon, possibly tomorrow.

DE BRINON IN VICHY

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Reuters News Agency reported tonight that the Paris radio said Fernand De Brinon, France's representative in occupied Paris, had gone to Vichy.

New Vichy Policy Demanded by Nazis

Force Threatened If Decision Is Unfavorable

LONDON, April 13 (AP).—Advocates of collaboration between Vichy and Berlin exerted new pressure upon the Petain Government during the week-end with one Nazi proponent, Marcel Deat, going so far as to say that France's fate for many years would be determined in the next few hours. M. Deat, leader of the French national-concentration movement, charged that United States Ambassador William D. Leahy, "acting through intermediaries," had ruled France for 18 months and said that France had to choose between co-operating with European policies or having Germany use force.

Four demands on Vichy, attributed to Jacques Doriot, strongly pro-Nazi French journalist, published in the Pariser Zeitung, were as follows:

1—The Petain regime must immediately adopt a new policy of closest collaboration with the Axis powers by taking an active role against the United States, Britain and Russia.

2—Vichy must fundamentally alter its government and dismiss all ministers, generals and political leaders known to be pro-Anglo-Saxon.

3—Petain must give executive power to those who during the past 18 months pressed for collaboration with the Axis.

4—Further indecision by Vichy is "intolerable and is tantamount to a decision against the Axis which means the suicide of France."

Meanwhile, the Germans announced the execution of five persons as reprisal for the killing of a German sentinel and the bombing of the Army Bureau in Paris on April 2. They threatened further executions if the authors of the attacks were not arrested by April 17.

One hundred-twenty tons of relief supplies, including milk, vitamin tablets, flour and babies' layettes, have been distributed in the unoccupied sections of the Indre-et-Loire and Cher Departments, the American Red Cross announced Sunday. More than 65,000 children under 14 years and 25,000 expectant or nursing mothers have been cared for and reserves of condensed milk are still not exhausted. A new stock of 15,000,000 units of insulin also has arrived.

FRIENDLY AID IS U. S. POLICY, VICHY IS TOLD

Welles Says We Wish To Help French Keep Or Regain Their Territory

APR 14 1942

Replies To Envoy's Protest Against Brazzaville Consulate

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 13—The policy of the United States toward Frenchmen everywhere is the friendly policy of helping them to maintain, or regain, control of their own territory, the State Department has informed Vichy.

The department disclosed tonight that Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, had outlined this policy in a note to the French Ambassador replying to the latter's formal protest against establishment of a United States consulate general at Brazzaville, in French Equatorial Africa.

Free French In Control

Free French forces are in control of French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons, Welles pointed out, and the United States therefore is dealing with the Free French authorities there. But if the Vichy Government had been in control there, the United States would, as a matter of course, have dealt with Vichy in the consulate matter.

In his reply to Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye's protest, Welles took occasion to clarify once again the policy of the United States toward France and French possessions.

He pointed out that "more than ordinary friendship and confidence" have characterized the relations between the people of France and of the United States since the earliest days of this country's independence.

Assisted People Of U. S.

"The Government of France and many citizens of France," Welles asserted, "assisted the people of the United States in achieving their freedom.

"The great principles of liberty, equality and fraternity acclaimed by the French revolution have been an inspiration to the American people throughout their national existence, and the traditional understanding between our two nations has in no small part been due to their common faith in democratic institutions and in their like devotion to the cause of human freedom."

Welles reminded the ambassador that only twenty-five years ago France and the United States were fighting side by side "against the same ruthless aggressor who has now once more invaded France."

Repeats Assurance

He reiterated this country's assurance that the Government of the United States recognizes the sovereign jurisdiction of the people of France over the territory of France and French possessions overseas.

He stressed, however, the fact that part of continental France is occupied by German armies, that the Vichy Government in Unoccupied France is bound by the terms of the armistice agreement signed with Germany in 1940, and that some French territories overseas are under the effective control of French authorities who do not recognize the Vichy Government.

States U. S. Policy

True to its basic policy of friendship and support for the French people and their sovereignty over French territory, therefore, the course which the United States must follow is clear, he said. That course, he declared, is:

"Until the final victory of the United Nations is won, and the people of France are once more in full control of their own destinies, the Government of the United States, in accordance with the policy above set forth, will continue, with regard to French territories in Africa or the Pacific areas, to maintain, or to enter into relations with, those French citizens who are in actual control of such territories.

Germany is trying to poison French minds against the friends of France, Welles concluded, but:

"The French people may be reassured that the Government and people of the United States will continue to maintain unimpaired their full respect for the rights of the people of France. They may continue to be confident that by the victory of the United Nations those rights will be restored intact to them."

Axis-Bossed Nations Get U.S. Warning

Told to Keep Out of German Offensive Against Soviet

WAR ALTERNATIVE

Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary Singled Out by Welles

Washington, April 13 (AP).—Act-

ing Secretary of State Sumner Welles in effect warned Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria — which have declared war on this country—today that the United States will declare war on them if they aid the Axis campaign against Russia.

Welles explained to his press conference that the United States has not previously declared war on these Axis satellites because it was recognized here that their declarations against the United States were made under German pressure and were contrary to the wishes of the people in those countries.

He said this country's attitude would change only in event the three Balkan nations give assistance to the Axis in its attack on the Soviet Union. In that case, he said, he was certain President Roosevelt would ask Congress for a declaration of war on the three powers.

Welles' statement was prompted by a Berlin radio broadcast which asserted that this country had informed Hungary through Swedish diplomatic channels that a state of war exists so far as this country is concerned. The broadcast said similar notes were being sent Rumania and Bulgaria.

Welles noted that the report obviously was false, since only Congress can declare war for this country and it has not yet done so.

He made clear that his statement today was prompted also in part by the creation of a new Bulgarian cabinet which retains the pro-Axis policy of its predecessor. The change was interpreted here as possibly indicating an Axis attempt to force Bulgarian troops to join actively in the hostilities. Wells said all reports received here were preliminary and did not throw much light on the situation.

Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria declared war on the United States immediately after Germany and Italy did last December. Their diplomats are now with the German diplomats at Asheville, N. C., with the exception of several members of the Rumanian legation who resigned from the diplomatic service in protest against their country's action.

Welles also saw evidence of renewed German pressure on Vichy in German radio broadcasts which charged that Vichy was under United States domination. These charges, Welles said, were the same in essence as those made on previous occasions by Berlin.

Text of Welles' Answer to Vichy Protest

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—The complete text of the note given today to Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador, by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, follows:

Excellency:

I have received your excellency's communication of April 9, 1942, containing certain observations of the French government at Vichy with regard to the announcement of the establishment of a consulate general of the United States at Brazzaville.

In this connection your excellency informs me that your government trusts that the government of the United States will make it known publicly that this step on the part of the United States should not be interpreted as having any political implications, and that it should likewise not be interpreted as being a step in derogation of the "exclusive rights of the French government over the territory in question."

The considerations advanced in the communication addressed to me by your excellency provide an appropriate and welcome opportunity for the government of the United States to reiterate with the utmost clarity its policy with regard to France and with regard to the French people.

Early Ties of Liberty

From the earliest days of the independence of the United States of America the relations between the people of France and the people of the United States have been founded upon ties of more than ordinary friendship and confidence. The government of France, and many citizens of France, assisted the people of the United States in achieving their freedom. The great principles of liberty, equality and fraternity proclaimed by the French Revolution have been an inspiration to the American people throughout their national existence, and the traditional understanding between our two nations has in no small part been due to their common faith in democratic institutions and in their like devotion to the cause of human freedom.

Only twenty-five years ago the armies of France and of the United States were fighting side by side against the same ruthless aggressor who has now once more invaded France.

As this government has informed your excellency's government upon several occasions, the government of the United States recognizes the sovereign jurisdiction of the people of France over the territory of France and over French possessions overseas.

The government of the United States fervently hopes that it may see the re-establishment of the independence of France and of the integrity of French territory.

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Axis Must Be Destroyed

But only by the total destruction of the present criminal regime in Germany, and by the complete defeat of the armies of Germany and of the dictatorships which have aligned themselves with Germany, can that hope be realized. That is a fact well known to all of the people of France, including even that handful of Frenchmen who, in contempt for the high tradition of liberty and individual freedom which has made France great, have sordidly and abjectly, under the guise of "collaboration," attempted to prostitute their country to that very regime in Germany which is bent upon nothing else than the permanent enslavement of France.

At the present moment continental Europe is in great part occupied by German armies. Your excellency's government is bound by the terms of the armistice agreement into which it entered with Germany in June, 1940.

Marshal Petain has had occasion to appreciate the full understanding of the government of the United States of the difficulties under which we and his government have been suffering because of these reasons, and the sympathy of the government and the people of the United States for the people of France in the tragic situation in which they have been placed.

A part of France's territories overseas remains under the effective jurisdiction of your excellency's government. Still other territories of France are under the effective control of French authorities who do not recognize the jurisdiction of the French government at Vichy, but who are fighting actively on the side of the forces of freedom.

This latter situation is the case in French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons, where the government of the United States has recently appointed a consul general at Brazzaville. This is the step to which your excellency's communication under acknowledgment refers.

Were the French government at Vichy in effective control of the territory in question, the government of the United States would necessarily have communicated with your excellency's government prior to the establishment of this consulate general of the United States, in accordance with the convention between our two countries of Feb. 23, 1853, to which reference is made in your excellency's communication.

The French government at Vichy, however, is not in control of that territory.

Consequently, until the final victory of the United Nations is won, and the people of France are once more in full and sovereign control of their own destinies, the government of the United States, in accordance with the policy above set forth, will continue, with regard to French territories in Africa or in the Pacific areas, to maintain, or to enter into, relations with those French citizens who are in actual control of such territories.

The German invaders by deceit, and by their habitual propaganda of falsehood, are daily seeking to sow doubt and mistrust of their traditional and proven friends among the minds of the French people. That effort has failed, and will continue to fail. The people of France have never doubted the sincerity of the friendship of the people of the United States.

The French people may rest assured that the government and people of the United States will continue to maintain unimpaired their full respect for the sovereign rights of the people of France. They may continue to be confident that by the victory of the United Nations those rights will be restored intact to them.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

SUMNER WELLES.
Acting Secretary of State.

Il Duce Found 'Prostrated'

London, April 13 —A special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, on the Italian frontier, cabled today that Premier Mussolini was found in a state of "complete prostration" when examined by a specialist.

The dispatch said:

"During the interview, Il Duce sobbed bitterly, then burst into hysterical laughter. The specialist said Mussolini had lost all control of himself and [illegible] to manage his pub[illegible] now are reported ill[illegible] dition."

QUISLING CREATES CHURCH COUNCIL AS CLERGY RESIGNS

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Puppet Premier Takes Personal Control as Pastors Leave Pulpits.

BERN, Switzerland, April 13.—(AP) The puppet premier, Vidkun Quisling, has taken over personal direction of churches in Norway after failing to force the rebellious clergy to resume the pulpits from which they resigned in mass a week ago, reports reaching here said today.

The head of the German-controlled government acted shortly after his ultimatum demanding the return of the 1,100 resigned pastors expired. He created a council of the church headed by himself.

Pastors Scorn Call

Sources with close Norwegian connections said none of the pastors responded to Quisling's demand that they resume their duties by 2 p. m. Saturday. Church services were held yesterday in only 30 of the more than 1,000 churches in the country.

Norwegian circles said a council will be made up entirely of Quisling appointees to replace the assembly of bishops which formerly governed the church independently of the state.

7 Bishops Resigned

The fight started several weeks ago when all seven Norwegian bishops resigned, and flared into open revolt against the Quisling regime Easter Sunday when the pastors read their resignations in the pulpit. The letters declared they were compelled to lay down their charges for reasons of conscience.

Quisling notified the pastors that unless they reconsidered, their action would be regarded as rebellion and treated accordingly.

There was no indication about what punishment was imposed although many Norwegians here considered it would be the same as that reported meted out to hundreds of teachers who have resigned—the concentration camps at hard labor.

The teachers, meanwhile, continued their strike, forcing many schools to remain closed. The Quisling-controlled association of teachers said almost half the country's 20,000 teachers refused to work.

Elementary and high schools in Oslo and vicinity were shut indefinitely by the government. Many other schools ceased operating for four weeks, during which the government hopes to recruit replacements.

Norwegian sources said one hundred prominent teachers and other anti-Quisling leaders were transferred yesterday to concentration camps in Norway and labor camps in Germany. Among these was the rector of Oslo University who was arrested last week.

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The Norwegian situation was said to be becoming graver each day. The Stockholm newspaper *Social Demokraten* predicted the revolt likely would lead to violence soon unless the Germans removed Quisling and moderated some of his measures.

Quisling Takes Post

London, April 13 (AP)—Vidkun Quisling, head of the Nazi-sponsored Government of Norway, has established a church council with himself in control to replace the assembly of bishops, a Reuters dispatch said today. It said its information came from a DNB (German news agency) report from Oslo.

Nazi Clergy To Act?

Stockholm, Sweden, April 13 (AP). Dispatches from Oslo, capital of German-occupied Norway, reported today that a German ecclesiastical commission was expected in Norway to try to settle the current church conflict.

(Four Norwegian bishops are under arrest and 1,100 clergymen resigned in protest against Nazi regulations. On Friday Prime Minister Vidkun Quisling of the Nazi-sponsored government gave the clergymen until 2 P. M. Saturday to return to their duties. Yesterday, however, it was announced the order was held in abeyance "for the time being.")

Risking Ire of A[illegible] Private Locks Chu[illegible] Marries in Belfast

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 13.—Pvt. Herbert Cooke of Cleveland braved possible United States Army displeasure today to marry an 18-year-old colleen in a church locked against those who might interfere.

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He was the first A. E. F. man to wed and his bride was Miss Thelma Smith. When her father reached the Presbyterian Church, he found the doors locked and had to return home.

Army authorities do not require enlisted men to obtain specific permission to marry, but say it "is advisable." Pvt. Cooke apparently obtained only the permission of his bride and her parents.

The bride's father had been invited, but he arrived too late for the start of the service, which was conducted with such secrecy that only four persons, including the sexton, were witnesses. The doors had been locked when the bridal couple entered the church.

CANADIAN BOARD CHECKS HOARDING OF MEN'S CLOTHING

MONTREAL, April 13 (AP).—Letters have gone out to men's clothing dealers throughout Canada asking for full information, including names, of all customers who have bought more than two suits since Feb. 1. A spokesman of the Wartime Prices & Trade Board said the board was interested in collecting "any evidence possible on unnecessary buying or hoarding."

2 U. S. Tankers, 2 Other Ships Sunk Off Brazil

FORTALEZA, Brazil, April 13 (AP)—Axis submarines sank four United Nations merchantmen, including two U. S. tankers, off northern Brazil last week and there has been no word of survivors from two of the vessels, dispatches received here and officially approved for publication said today.

The vessels were identified as the U. S. tankers T. C. McCobb,

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7,452 tons, and Eugene V. R. Thayer, 7,139 tons; the 7,800-ton British merchantship Empire Peregrine, and the 2,161-ton Norwegian freighter Balkis.

Survivors and Brazilian officials said all were torpedoed in the same general area and their accounts agreed there had been no word thus far of survivors from the T. C. McCobb and the Empire Peregrine.

Of the Eugene V. R. Thayer's crewmen, 26 were landed at Camocin, Ceara State—13 from a lifeboat and 13 by United States planes. Nine crew members were reported missing and some accounts said they had died in a lifeboat.

Swedish Ship Rescues 24

A Swedish ship rescued 24 survivors of the Balkis, the Norwegian consul here said. He added that the captain, first officer and five other crewmen, among them a stewardess, were killed in a machine-gun attack on lifeboats by the German U-boat which sank their ship last Friday.

After 36 hours in lifeboats these survivors were picked up by the Swedish ship and landed here last night.

The Eugene V. R. Thayer, built in 1920, was operated by the Sinclair Refining company and the T. C. McCobb, launched in 1936, was operated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The skipper of a Brazilian ship which put in here said he witnessed the sinking of the Eugene V. R. Thayer.

One of the Balkis' survivors, Sten Halden, said the ship was attacked early last Friday by a submarine which at first was mistaken for a fishing boat.

"The submarine torpedoed us then machine-gunned and shelled our decks," he related. "As soon as the fire ceased we used our lifeboats."

Another sailor said that as the survivors were rowing away from the sinking ship the submarine captain, nonchalantly smoking a big cigar, directed machine-gunning of the lifeboats which resulted in the seven deaths among the freighter's crew.

The dead were identified as Capt. Frederick A. Tonder, First Officer Christophsen, Stewardess Halten, sailors George Samuelsen, Nils Hendricksen and Erik Hansen and cook Norwman Olsen.

2 U.S. Tankers Among 4 Sub Victims

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(By the Associated Press)

Fortaleza, Brazil, April 13—Four United Nations merchant ships were torpedoed and sunk last week by submarine off the north coast of Brazil, according to reports published today, which said that thus far there had been no word of survivors from two of the ships.

The ships were identified as two United States tankers, a Norwegian merchantman and a British merchantman.

The published reports said there had been no word yet of survivors of one of the tankers or the British vessel.

Seven Shot To Death

Twenty six from one tanker were brought ashore, thirteen by a vessel which picked up their lifeboats and thirteen by United States planes. Nine members of the crew were missing, and some reports said they had died in a lifeboat.

The Norwegian consul here said twenty-four survivors of the Norwegian ship were brought ashore by a Swedish ship. He said the captain, first and third officers, stewardess, a sailor, a mechanic and a witer of the Norwegian crew were killed by machine-gun fire from the submarine.

3 SHIPS SUNK OFF BRAZIL

Survivors of two Land at Nation's Northern Ports

Rio de Janeiro, April 13—(AP)—Survivors of two torpedoed United Nations merchant vessels have landed at northern Brazilian ports with reports that a third merchantman also was sent to the bottom by Axis undersea craft.

Twenty-six survivors of the United States ship Eugene V. R. Thayler were landed at Camocim on the north coast of Ceara State and 24 survivors of the Norwegian ship Balkis were brought to Fortaleza.

Survivors of the Balkis said the captain, two officers and four others were killed by machine-gun fire from the submarine.

The third ship reported sunk was the British merchantman Empire, which was said to have been torpedoed off Piaul.

ARGENTINA WARNED 2 SHIPS MAY BE SUNK

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BUENOS AIRES, April 13.—(AP) Italy has warned Argentina that two Argentine vessels plying between Aruba in the Dutch West Indies and United States ports and presumably transporting oil are running the risk of sinking by Italian submarines, it was learned today.

The Italian note, it is understood, held that the two ships, described as the 5,000-ton Arpon and the 7,000-ton Eduardo Tornquist, should call at their port of registry once each round trip and not extinguish lights at night if they were to be regarded as neutral vessels.

Both ships are classified as whalers and could be used to carry oil.

290 Rescued After Refugee Ship Is Sunk

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13 (AP)—A large British merchant vessel with refugees from the war zone of the Far East was torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast Saturday afternoon without the loss of a life.

Quartered here until arrangements could be made for their transfer, the 290 survivors, apparently none the worse for their experience, praised the navy forces responsible for their rescue and described the calm on board when their vessel was attacked.

Sinking of the ship was announced today by the Sixth Naval District Public Relations Office.

Only one casualty was reported. Bertram J. R. Barton, member of the Executive Council of Jahore, was treated in a Charleston hospital for injuries received when he jumped into a lifeboat. The remaining passengers and members of the crew, and a cat and three kittens, were transferred to safety without an injury.

Attacked at 4:30 p. m., the survivors were picked up an hour and a half later by a United States naval vessel.

The oldest member aboard was Mrs. Charlotte Pugh, 86, of Mountain Ashe, South Wales. The youngest was Peter Wickett, seven months-old son of Mrs. D. J. Wick-

ett of Singapore, known in England as Vera Wood, operatic singer.

Passengers, Crew Calm

N. L. Smith, British Colonial secretary at Hongkong (retired) told interviewers here of the calm aboard during the transfer of the passengers and crew from the ship to 10 life boats.

"A heavy swell retarded operations," he said, "but I have never seen such calm."

Included on the survivors' list were 24 children and 47 women. J. F. McDonald, correspondent for the Australian Associated Press, said the ship sank within 30 minutes after the third and final torpedo. eH said no one saw the submarine before the attack, but reported that several persons said they saw a periscope a few minutes before the last explosion.

The passengers were refugees from the war zone in the Far East. They had been at sea for approximately three weeks, a member of the crew said.

One survivor said two torpedoes hit on the starboard side and a third came from the port side. He said the force of the explosion of the final shell was cushioned by meats and vegetables stored in the ship's locker.

Shark Won Tug of War.

New Orleans, April 13 (A. P.).—The story of a grim tug-of-war with a shark in a futile effort to save the life of a wounded shipmate was told here today by a crew member of a large Panamanian ship, torpedoed and shelled in the Caribbean on March 8.

The ship, hit once by a torpedo and raked for two hours by gunfire from the enemy submarine, was abandoned by the crew, but the seamen returned the next day and moved the ship to Mobile, Ala., under its own power. Eight of the crew of fifty were lost.

Water Tender Arthur Lauman, formerly of New Orleans and now of Mobile, Ala., and New York city, said in an interview here that he supported an injured companion, whose name he did not know, in the choppy waters for almost two hours after they jumped from the ship. Then, he related, a shark seized the man's legs and wrenched him away.

Leaped to Escape Bullets.

"I was on duty in the fireroom, said Lauman, "when the torpedo struck and a burst of heavy gunfire followed. One of the shells penetrated the smokestack and broke a heavy steam line which crashed through the deck and fell forty feet into the fireroom, narrowly missing me.

"Later I climbed to the deck and leaped into the sea to avoid the withering gunfire. A member of the gun crew was struggling in the water after having been hit by shrapnel, and I managed to reach him just before he lost consciousness.

"Later, while I was still supporting him, I felt a tug and looked around to see the fin of a shark close by. Later he was jerked from my grasp and all I saw after that was a violent threshing of the water."

Lauman later was picked up by the ship's lifeboat, and reboarded the vessel upon the arrival of rescue tugs.

Mother Dies, Child Lives.

Lewes, Del., April 13 (A. P.).—For thirteen days the young mother and her three-year-old child drifted at sea in an open lifebcat, huddled with eleven other survivors for meager protection from wind and rain.

Then, as the child whimpered, the exhausted mother died.

An hour later a plane sighted the bobbing craft and summoned a naval vessel to the rescue.

The Fourth Naval District told the story after survivors were landed here, victims of the Palm Sunday sinking of an American freighter-passenger ship.

It was in another lifeboat from the same ship that a child was born to Mrs. Desarka Mohorovic, who reached Norfolk, Va., on April 2 with her baby and eighty-seven other survivors.

The woman who died was Mrs. Sora Etter, 26. With her daughter, Miriam, she was on the way from Johannesburg, South Africa, for a reunion with her husband, Samuel Etter, proprietor of a sandwich shop in New York city, and his father, Rabbi M. Etter of Harrisburg, Pa.

A navy spokesman said the rescue left thirteen of the 124 persons aboard the ship unaccounted for. They were presumed lost, he said, "when a third lifeboat launched from the ship was destroyed by action of the enemy submarine."

5 Ships Off U. S. Coast Credited to Italian Sub

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 13.—A returning Italian submarine was credited by the Rome radio today with sinking five ships totaling 31,700 tons in quick succession off the American coast.

The ships—all American—were said to have been of 5,000, 7,000, 7,500, 3,500 and 8,700 tons. The largest ship was called a tanker and the Italians said it was sunk by shellfire.

The smallest vessel was reported sunk off the coast of San Salvador.

The submarine reported it fought an artillery duel with its 7,500-ton victim and was forced to submerge before firing a fatal torpedo.

Refugee Ship Sunk Without Loss of Life

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2 American Army Transports Also Included in Latest List of Sea Losses.

4 SHIPS TORPEDOED OFF BRAZILIAN COAST

Large British Liner Carrying Far East Refugees Sunk Off East Coast.

(UNDATED SHIPS)

By The Associated Press

Nine United Nations vessels were reported yesterday (Monday) as sunk in the bitter war at sea while from the War Department in Washington came the encouraging word that the heroic defenders on Corregidor island in the Philippines had accounted for several small Japanese ships and a medium-sized one.

Two of the Allied ships were the American Army transports Meigs, 7,358 tons, and Liberty, 6,211 tons. The former sank under Jap bombs on Feb. 19 in the harbor of Port Darwin, Australia, withh the loss of one man and the latter was torpedoed twice by a Japanese U-boat then beached without loss of life at Bali on Jan. 7th.

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4 Sinkings Off Brazil

Dispatches from Fortaleza, Brazil, told of sinkings by Axis submarines last week of the American tankers T. C. McCobb, 7,452 tons, and Eugene V. R. Thayer, 7,138 tons; the 7,800-ton British merchantman Empire Peregrine and the 2,161-ton Norwegian cargo vessel Balkis.

No word was received about the McCobb or Peregrine survivors, but reports said that 26 of the Thayer's crew had been landed and that nine were missing, possibly having died in lifeboats. Twenty-four of the Balkis' complement were rescued by a Swedish vessel and the Norwegian consul at Fortaleza reported that seven of the crew, including a stewardess and the ship's captain, had been killed as the attacking submarine machine-gunned the lifeboats.

Two more sinkings in the Caribbean were revealed. Advices from Lisbon reported the submarine sinking of the British tanker Peder Bogen, 9,741 tons, on March 23 with 21 of its 43 crew members missing. The 21 known survivors reached Lisbon on a Spanish vessel.

The other newly reported Caribbean torpedoing was that of a ship of unnamed nationality sent to the bottom on April 6 with 2 killed. Ten of those aboard the ship are missing and 30 reached Nassau on Saturday.

Refugee Vessel Sunk

A large British passenger liner was sunk off the United States Atlantic coast on Saturday, it was revealed, as it carried refugees from the Far East. The 290 survivors brought to Charleston S. C., said that there was no loss of life.

The War Department in Washington furnished the brightest Allied news with the announcement of the Corregidor sinkings of Japanese ships, and from Melbourne it was learned that Allied bombers had set a large enemy vessel afire at Rabaul, New Britain.

20,000 Charts Printed To Guide Wreck Victims

Navy Makes Them Available to United Nations Sailors

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP).—

for the benefit of seafarers afloat in lifeboats, the Navy's Hydrographic Office has printed 20,000 pilot charts in the last two months.

These charts, encased in small, water-tight metal tubes, are being turned over to the maritime services of the United Nations or other friendly powers, the Navy said, to be stowed away in lifeboats against the time when the boats may be the only refuge from a wrecked or torpedoed ship.

The charts show prevailing winds and ocean currents so that even a landlubber, the Navy said, can figure out his best course if he knows the approximate position at which he was set adrift.

Son of Canadian Official Saved

OTTAWA, Ont., April 13 (AP)—Midshipman W. H. Howe, son of Canadian Munitions Minister C. D. Howe, was listed today as one of six Canadian survivors of the cruiser Dorsetshire, sunk by the Japanese in the Indian Ocean last week. The Canadian Minister himself was rescued from a lifeboat in December, 1940, after the torpedoing of the ship in which he was en route to Britain.

Seeks Probe Of Axis Activities In Chile

Ocampo Says Ships Under Chilean Flag Deliver Supplies To Craft Of Unknown Nationality

Santiago, Chile, April 13 (AP)—Salvador Ocampo, Undersecretary of the Chilean Federation of Workers, today announced he had information that "more than one" ship under the Chilean flag delivered supplies to ships of an "unknown" nationality.

He promised to make public the details of his information with the object of creating a committee to investigate "Nazi-Fascist activities." He said Axis agents were active in the northern port of Arica.

Last week Ocampo said in a statement that Chilean nitrates and copper were finding their way to Axis countries by transfer from Argentine freighters to Spanish ships at Buenos Aires.

Asked to Explain Why It Quote Reds, Not Fascists

BUENOS AIRES, April 13 (AP)—The Argentine government was called upon in the Chamber of Deputies today to justify its expulsion of alleged Communists in the face of its failure to take action against "natives and foreigners of Nazi-Fascist tendencies."

The demand was included in a bill prepared by Radical Deputy Reginaldo Manubens Calvet calling upon the Interior minister to appear at the opening session of Congress in May and explain the government's position.

The Deputy was prompted by the government's action last week in ordering expelled from the country 59 persons accused of Communist activity.

U.S. IS PLEDGED TO ASSIST WITH HAITI'S DEFENSE

Will Install Artillery, Furnish Ships and Planes, Build Railways

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WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The United States announced today the signing of four agreements with Haiti, including one designed to materially strengthen defense of the Caribbean republic.

Will Install Artillery

In making the announcement, the State Department said the Government was taking steps to install artillery for Haiti's coastal defense, provide vessels for coast guard and patrol purposes in Haitian waters, make military aircraft available to the Haitian army, overhaul and repair Haitian ships to be used for coastal patrol duties and construct a marine railway at Port-au-Prince.

The other three agreements provide for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation of Haiti's surplus cotton for the duration of the war, extension of credit to the National Bank of Haitian production of sisal. The agreements were signed here April 7 by President Elie Lescot and acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

ROOSEVELT STUDIES CURBS ON INFLATION

Other ideas are reported to be an increase in the pending tax bill beyond the $7,600,000,000 now contemplated, increased restrictions on retail credit, wider rationing of scarce goods and compulsory saving through purchase of war stamps and bonds.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said Mr. Roosevelt would restrict his engagements all this week in order to have opportunity to work on the suggestions.

It was indicated that a special message covering the subject would go to Congress within the next two weeks.

Indicative of the far-reaching nature of the steps under consider-

Admiral Land Proposes 'Freezing' of Present Status of Labor

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WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP) President Roosevelt today began intensive study of means of dealing with inflation amid mounting indications that a number of high officials within the administration were leaning strongly toward drastic, all-out measures to cope with wartime economic problems.

At the White House, where Mr. Roosevelt held down his engagement list to afford time for his studies, it was emphasized that no decisions had been reached.

Suggests No Change

Possibly indicative of sentiment in high places, however, was an assertion from Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime commision, that labor-employer relations should be "frozen" for the duration.

Less than four weeks ago, on March 18, the head of the huge wartime shipbuilding effort had told a Senate committee that no labor legislation was advisable or needed. "Our labor leaders are playing ball," he said.

But today Land, testifying before the House naval committee, said he thought open shop agreements, closed shop agreements and all other agreements between labor and management ought to be frozen in their present status until the war is over.

National Policy Needed

Declaring there was need for a "national labor policy," he added: "If we can get it voluntarily, so much the better; failing that, by statute."

Freezing of wages and virtually all prices but with provision for their adjustment in individual cases are among proposals understood to have been laid before Mr. Roosevelt by officials who for some time have been drafting possible anti-inflation measures.

ation was the word which went around—though there was no White House announcement to this effect—that the chief executive likely would follow up his message to Congress with a fireside chat explaining his proposals.

At the capitol, many legislators expected the forthcoming request to deal with virtually all wartime economic questions including the hours of labor which have been a point of controversy for many weeks.

Land, questioned by members of the House Naval Committee, would not say that he favored repeal of the 40-hour work week, but expressed the opinion that labor would be willing to work 48 hours a week without overtime pay "if capital made the same sacrifices." He said he did favor a statutory limitation on profits from war contracts, and was opposed to double-time pay during the war.

"This is not a time for profiteering on any basis," he said. "We're upa gainst a long, hard show and the sooner we realize it, the better."

On the point of incentive bonuses for war workers, the maritime head said he thought the government should not go into this, but approved such arrangements between management and labor. There was, he declared, too much "loafing" in shipyards.

Land declined, because of its relation to the war, to say whether merchant ship launchings were ahead or behind losses but commented that sinkings in February and March were "extremely serious."

set of hearings on the legislation that an effort would be made to determine to what extent patents may be interfering with war production.

He also made public a letter from President Roosevelt expressing interest in the hearings and asserting that "patents are the key to our technology; technology is the key to production; production is the key to victory."

"I trust," the President wrote, "that your committee will study the problem and help the government to formulate a wise patent policy to guide us toward that victory for democracy which we all so devoutly wish."

Biddle Favors Legislation

Bone also read into the record a letter from Attorney General Biddle, urging enactment of the legislation and declaring that it was "generally realized that patents of the United States have been utilized by our enemies as a means of restricting the manufacture of commodities vital to our security and of hindering the expansion of our productive capacity for such commodities."

O'Mahoney told the committee that the war effort was being impeded by the refusal of patentholders to make available a new process for manufacturing plastic glass for war planes as well as new developments in the process of iron ore and zinc.

"In my judgment," La Follette said in a prepared statement which he read to the committee, "the people are not in a frame of mind to be gentle with industrial treason at home while American boys die on battlefields scattered over the globe.

"This bill seeks to set free the widespread initiatives of democracy by removing patent restrictions which have centered productive capacity and economic control in the hands of a few, often Nazi-allied firms."

U.S. Power to Seize Patents Is Demanded

APR 14 1942

3 Senators Contend as Long as Manpower Is to Be Drafted Property Rights Can't Be Exempted.

WASHINGTON, April 13. (AP)—Three senators demanded today that the government be given authority to seize any patent rights needed for war production, contending that as long as manpower was to be drafted, property rights could not be exempted.

Aid to Production

The senators were Bone (D-Wash.), La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) and O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), co-authors of legislation which would empower the President to seize patents and license them for war production.

Bone, chairman of the Patents Committee, announced at the out-

"These hearings will show," La Follette continued, "how willingly and frequently some groups in our country have allied themselves with Nazi corporate empires; how little they have been guided by the democratic ideals and traditions of America; how readily they have resorted to an authoritarian 'business' type of sovereignty.

"Evidence will be presented to show that their alliances with Nazi firms under an authoritarian 'industrial' sovereignty were to them much more important than the fate of the United States. x x x

"These hearings will show that while American boys in uniform die in defense of our democracy there remain in high places in American industry and in responsible positions in the Government men who are serving this country only insofar as that is possible without putting their own privileges, powers, and profits in jeopardy."

Victory for Standard

LaFollette expressed the opinion that the recent consent decree under which Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) was required to make certain chemical patents available for free use during the war was a "real victory for the Standard Oil Company" and urged that the committee investigate "patents applied for" which were not included in the decree.

LaFollette Statements Called Untrue

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP) — The Standard Oil Company (N. J.) today labelled as untrue two statements it said Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) made regarding its agreement on synthetic rubber with I. G. Farben, at hearings on a bill to permit the Government to take over any patent for the duration of the war.

Sees No Objection

"So far as the Bone-O'Mahoney-Lafollette (patents) bill is concerned," the company's statement said, "Standard Oil (N. J.) sees no objection to its adoption."

"Senator LaFollette's statement to the Senate Patents Committee that by means of the Standard Oil Company-IG agreements, 'the United States was effectively prevented from developing or producing any substantial amount of synthetic rubber' is untrue," the company said.

"Far from hampering production of synthetic rubber in the United States these 1929 agreements for exchange of patent licenses and co-operation in research are actually the basis of the chief synthetic rubber development in this country.

"Senator LaFollette's further statement that, 'all the consent decree does is to guarantee that Standard Oil will hold these patents for IG Farben, with an immunity against interference granted by the decree until the day when Standard Oil can render an accounting to IG Farben and return the patents,' is also not true."

'SMEAR CAMPAIGN' CHARGED IN HOUSE

Rep. Hoffman Accuses Justice Dept. of Attacks on Republicans.

APR 14 1942

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP) Rep. Hoffman (R-Mich.) was questioned today by the special grand jury investigating alleged Nazi propaganda a short time after he had told the House that a Justice department official was using the inquiry from a "smear campaign" against Republicans.

Hoffman already was under subpoena from the grand jury when he made his speech ascribing political motives to William Power Maloney, special assistant to the attorney general, who is presenting evidence to the jury.

"I am informed," Hoffman declared, "that, given three months, Maloney intends to defeat every Republican in the House."

When Majority Leader McCormack (D-Mass), calling this a very serious charge, asked his source, Hoffman replied:

"I can't reveal it."

Hoffman asserted that Maloney had permitted investigators to tell newspapermen of the grand jury's activities and read to his colleagues a newspaper story saying that he (Hoffman) had made an address calling President Roosevelt a "Judas," and had permitted widespread distribution of it.

When he denied angrily that he had used the word "Judas," Rep. Woodrum (D-Va) interrupted to assert, "It's safe to say you indicated that you thought the President a Judas."

Woodrum also declared that subversive groups had managed to get copies of the address from the Government Printing Office and asked an explanation from Hoffman.

The Michigan representative said a group of women had asked permission to mail out copies and he had granted it, not knowing they were to be used for "ulterior purposes."

30.24 — 15945

30.24-15945

SUGAR RETAILERS TO REGISTER AS SALES ARE HALTED

OPA Will Set Up 'Allowable' Inventory for Stores, Wholesalers.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP) The forms on which more than one million sugar retailers and wholesales will be halted at mid-night throughout the country on April 28 and 29 were released today by the Office of Price Administration.

The registration will take place on the first two days of the seven-day period in which household consumers will register at public schools for war ration books. Sugar sales wil be halted at mid-night April 27 for about one week to resume on about May 5 for sales under the ration system.

Forms to Be Distributed

Distribution of the wholesalers' and retailers' forms will begin at once. They are expected to be available in every locality through local rationing boards, several days before the registration. Different forms will be used for registering institutions and industiral firms on the same dates and at the same places.

The aim of the retailers' and wholesalers' form is to assure equitable distribution of sugar by fixing an "allowable" inventory for each dealer. The "allowable" inventory is intended to be a reasonable working supply.

May Make Up Difference

If the "allowable" inventory is greater than the supply a dealer had on hand, he will obtain sugar purchase certificates to make up the difference. If it is smaller than the amount on hand, the dealer will be required to surrender stamps obtained through the sale of sugar to householders to the amount of the difference, before he may accept additional sugar supplies.

The allowable inventory will be determined, in the case of a retailer, on the basis of his gross sales of "all meats, groceries, fruits and vegetables, etc" in the week ending April 25, 1942, or on the weekly average of sugar delivered to him last November.

In the gross sales method, the store will be allowed one pound of sugar for each dollar of his gross sales, but this amount will be used only if it is less than his weekly average of sugar deliveries in November. Whichever figure is smaller will be the "allowable" inventory.

From this amount will be subtracted the number of pounds of sugar the owner has on hand for sale, and a certificate for sugar purchase will be issued for the difference.

After the rationing program is in operation, both retailers and wholesalers will replenish stocks on the basis of rationing stamps and certificates received from their customers.

APR 14 1942

Currency Hoarding In Reich Seen Critical

BY WILLIAM FERRIS

Chicago, April 13. (AP)—Dr. Melchior Palyi, former economic advisor to the Reichsbank, central bank of Germany, said in an interview today that hoarded currency in Germany constitutes a potential source of collapse for German morale.

Commenting on reports from Berne, Switzerland, that bank note circulation in Germany had increased substantially, Dr. Palyi said this indicated hoarding rather than any inflationary rush to convert cash into goods.

Dr. Palyi, who at one time was chief economist of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, largest continental banking institution, entered this country in 1933, became an American citizen and is visiting professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin.

The Berne reports said that foreign economists, noting the rising signs of inflation in Germany, asserted that Reichsbank statements showed an increase in bank note circulation from 11,789,000,000 marks at the end of 1939 to 19,443,000,000 marks at the end of February, 1942.

"German people are hoarding this currency," Dr. Palyi said, "and are not using much of it to bid up the prices of necessities. Those prices are controlled, and it is a capital offense to break price-control laws Actually, there has been a smaller rise in prices of necessities in Germany since 1939 than in the United States, even though this country has far larger stocks of goods.

"Price of non-essential goods in Germany, however, have risen precipitously. Books are extremely expensive, and such items as furniture, jewelry and paintings have practically disappeared from the market.

"It is not only price control laws, however, which encourages hoarding. Germans hoard because they think their money will be worth more after the war, on the assumption that Germany will win. Then, with the loot of all conquered countries available, the Germans believe they will be able to obtain more goods for their money than they can now.

Rickenbacker Sees War Lasting Five Years

[By the Associated Press]

Mitchel Field, N. Y., April 13—Col. Eddie Rickenbacker, American flying ace of the first World War, told the fighters at this air base today that in his opinion "this war will last a minimum of five years, barring miracles, with a possibility of it lasting ten years.

"And since no navy can function effectively without the superiority or control of the air, which also goes for the land forces of the army," he said, "we will need at least 300,000 pilots to achieve victory—100,000 as instructors and 200,000 combat pilots, scattered over the world."

Compared To Minute Men

Colonel Rickenbacker, who has just completed a 15,000-mile survey flight of all our air combat units, said that the men of the United States air force "are as full of fire and spirit today as were the Minute Men of Concord" and added:

"I can tell you without batting an eye that man for man, and plane for plane, Uncle Sam has the greatest aerial fighting machine in the world today.

Superior Equipment

"As for equipment, there is nothing superior anywhere under the skies to American inventive genius, American engineers or the skill of American workmen. Don't worry, you will be flying planes that are the last word in performance and armament. No force in the world can lick you.

"No pilot or combination of pilots, nor planes or formation of planes, are superior to yours. If you have any doubts on that score just turn your eyes to wherever American pilots and American-made planes are doing their stuff.

"There is ample proof that there is every reason in the world why our enemies should develop an inferiority complex—that is, if they live long enough to develop it.

"Not Underestimating"

"Don't get me wrong, I am not underestimating our enemies and their equipment. Never underestimate your enemies. But on the other hand let's not get a frame of mind that he is the top dog."

Colonel Rickenbacker, who is president of Eastern Air Lines, and Col. Frank O'D. Hunter, also a World War ace, made a country-wide tour of all army air force pursuit and combat stations to help train pursuit pilots and bombardment crews in the psychology of warfare. The mission, which started March 9, was at the request of Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the army air forces.

Nation Can Bear Rising War Debt, Even 200 Billion, Schram Asserts

Head of New York Stock Exchange Says Our System Is Equal to Any Burden and All Are Ready to Pay Victory Cost

APR 14 1942

By The Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13—The national debt may eventually reach $200,000,000,000, but "the American system is quite equal to any burden which it may have to carry," Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said here tonight.

In an address prepared for delivery to the board of governors of the National Association of Stock Exchange Firms, Mr. Schram declared that on the basis of present estimates, the debt will rise to about $110,000,000,000 by June 30, 1943.

"It is entirely possible that, should the war last that long, we will have an aggregate debt of approximately $150,000,000,000 by the middle of 1944," he continued. "It may eventually run to $200,000,000,000, or even higher, depending upon the speed and energy with which we can turn our maximum powers upon the enemy.

"Whatever the cost of victory may be, the American people are prepared to pay it. War is never cheap—but it is a million times cheaper to win than to lose."

Mr. Schram said he was equally confident that the American system, permitted to function freely, will be found entirely adequate in the post-war crisis.

"We will not have won the war," he added, "if, in defeating the forces of aggression, we permit our free institutions to be wrecked or undermined."

Asserting that "it is absurd to talk about our economy becoming less capitalistic" after the war, he added:

"Our post-war economy will require, as its basic prerequisite, enormous amounts of the savings of the people to capitalize future economic progress.

"I have never looked upon government spending, whether for war or for peacetime needs, in any sense other than as 'economic blood letting.'"

16 FLIERS DECORATED

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP) The War department announced today it had decorated 16 Army air corps fliers for "extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight" from Washington, D. C., to an unidentified town in England last July.

The citation referred to unfavorable weather conditions, icing at high altitudes and likelihood of hitting barrage balloons.

Reagan of Kerrville, attended the rally there, and said she would write the admiral, who would be "delighted" by the response shown in his community.

Men of Texas Hill Country Enroll In Admiral Nimitz Unit of Navy

APR 14 1942

HOUSTON, Tex., April 13—(AP) Years ago tow-headed Chester Nimitz used to stand on the top deck of his grandfather's Fredericksburg hotel, built in the form of a ship, and dream that some day he might have a ship of his own.

Today Admiral Nimitz commands the United States Pacific fleet.

And from the same hill country northwest of San Antonio, 208 sons of Admiral Nimitz's old neighbors and friends came today to be sworn into the Navy, banded together as the Admiral Nimitz unit.

Go to Training Station

The men, some of them cowboys and sheep and goat ranchers still attired in western hats and boots, took the oath of office outside the post office and left several hours later for a training station.

The idea for a Nimitz unit came from Chief Yeoman J. A. Potts of the Houston district recruiting headquarters.

Chief Yeoman J. A. Grasse, of San Antonio, given the mission of bringing in the recruits, covered the area like a master politician, holding big rallies and providing entertainment.

Most of the eligibles knew little of the Navy and few of them ever had seen a large body of water. But they all knew of Admiral Nimitz.

The tour, Grasse said, "brought an understanding and knowledge of the Navy never before known to the hill country folk. The response to our drive was amazing."

Lively Rally Programs

The rally programs usually included movies of the fleet on maneuvers, talks of Navy life and the brilliant Nimitz career, an open forum, and dancing—with music furnished by a juke box hauled around in the Navy station wagon.

After the dance, Grasse and his staff would sign recruits, sometimes enrolling the westerners until the small hours of the morning.

The admiral's sister, Mrs. R. E.

At Boerne, a town of 1,200, a crowd of more than 1,000 jammed the fair grounds for a rally.

The youngest recruit in the unit—larger than most naval companies—was Eugene Foster of San Antonio, who turned 17 last Saturday.

The oldest was C. C. Stuckey of Kerrville, 44-year-old Army veteran of the first World war who was turned down by the Navy 23 years ago.

"I finally made it," he grinned, "and I'm happy to be in the Nimitz unit."

LINDBERGH TO TRAIN AT CONSOLIDATED PLANT

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 13.—(AP) Charles A. Lindbergh, now an employe of the Ford organization at Ypsilanti, Mich., arrived today to receive schooling in B-24 bomber production at the Consolidated Aircraft Corp.

Consolidated officials said Lindbergh had been assigned to the B-24 production department of the Ford plant, and would return to Ypsilanti to begin his new work after learning the rudiments of bomber production.

Connolly to Assist In Censorship Work

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The advisory council of the press division of the Office of Censorship announced today a list of editors from various states who will serve as unofficial, informal liaison men in censorship work.

The office stated each editor will be called upon for suggestions and asked to keep watch on observance of the press code. Most of them were expected to attend sessions here tomorrow and Wednesday to

learn how censorship operates.

They will also attend informal round-table discussions and hold off-the-record meetings with press representatives of the War and Navy Departments and with Donald Nelson, War Production Board chief.

The editors included:

Roger A. Connolly, The Register, New Haven, Conn.; J. D. Hartford, The Herald, Portsmouth, N. H.; Victor Morse, The Reformer, Brattleboro, Vt.; John M. O'Connell, Jr., The Daily News, Bangor, Me.; Michael Ogden, The Bulletin, Providence, R. I.;

In the War Zone

Rejection of British Offer to India Plays Into Hand of Axis

APR 14 1942

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The Indian rejection of Britain's offer of Dominion status to India in exchange for support in the war effort certainly is porridge and cream for the Axis bowl, since this lack of co-ordination in defense of one of the strategically vital bases is a grave threat to the Allied cause.

Pandit Nehru, political leader of the Congress (Nationalist) party, who is said to have been one of a minority of the leaders favoring acceptance of the offer, discloses that Berlin and Tokio have been sending frantic appeals in an effort to swing the Indians away from Britain. Thus the rejection of the plan gives the unholy brotherhood of Germany and Japan a chance, no matter how unwarranted, to stick another feather in its bonnet and claim a diplomatic success.

Indeed, while the Indians abhor the idea of any foreign overlordship, be it British or Japanese, there still remains a widespread feeling among them as regards these two nations that, as Nehru puts it, one is really as good or bad as the other. Nehru himself declares that he cannot tolerate this conception, but the fact that it exists most certainly hurts the British position and makes the Axis going easier.

Opportunity for Japs.

Whether the Japs will seize upon the weakness produced by the British-Indian differences and attempt an invasion remains to be seen, but the situation is an invitation to them. The Nationalist idea of refraining from acting with the British and of organizing their own opposition to invasion probably is further encouragement to the Japanese, because such disorganized and conflicting defense must hamper its own ends.

America sympathizes with the Indian desire for independence, since our own country went through a similar crisis. And one must admire the Indians' courage, however mistaken they may be in the present instance, in standing on their own feet in face of invasion by barbaric hordes; the people there never have been afraid to die. Still, I'm afraid that the folk of that still largely primitive country have small idea of what modern warfare can mean, for conflict since days of swords has passed them by.

They can scarcely realize that their civilian hosts would be of no avail whatever against mechanized Japanese forces and aerial power. Nehru recognizes it, and apparently has done all he can to show his people the light.

At the same time we mustn't forget that there are two sides to this age-old quarrel between Great Britain and India. Nehru said that a fundamental factor in India's attitude is distrust or dislike of the British Government—an attitude which he calls short sighted and a slave sentiment.

Perhaps we might better say that many Indians feel they are held in bondage as an inferior race. One of the deep-lying causes of the Nationalist bitterness toward Great Britain, as I know well from study of the situation at first hand, is the Indians' claim that the British never have treated them as equals. There is a very definite racial problem there, and it is well that we should understand this in trying to assay the present crisis.

Some of the deepest hatred of England I have encountered has been in brilliant Indians who have been educated at Oxford or Cambridge, and have felt that they were looked down upon and ostracised because of race and color. The Indian will tell you that the British civil servant and soldier have carried that spirit to India.

This is one of the great reasons why the Indians don't want to compromise. To many outsiders it seems that they are throwing away the chance of generations in not accepting an offer which would give them the entering wedge to everything they want. And as allies in this war we Americans have a very special interest in the defense of India. Still, regrets must be tempered with an understanding of the viewpoint held by many Indians

TITLE BECAUSE OF HIS GERMAN ANCESTORS AND CHANGED HIS FAMILY NAME TO MOUNTBATTEN.

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THE YOUNGER MOUNTBATTEN WENT TO SEA WHEN HE WAS 13. HE SERVED AS MIDSHIPMAN ON ADMIRAL BEATTY'S FLAGSHIPS LION AND QUEEN ELIZABETH AND FINISHED AS A SUB-LIEUTENANT OF A SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

HE ACCOMPANIED THE PRINCE OF WALES ON HIS AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN TOURS, SPECIALIZED IN RADIO, BECAME WIRELESS OFFICER OF THE

WASHINGTON - AID JAP PLANES INFOUR-KKKRAR.

THE ONLY FOUR-ENGINED JAPANESE SHIP LISTED WAS THE AWANISHI T97, NAVY FLYING BOAT. SAID TO BE BASED ON THE S42 SIKORSKY FLYING BOAT, THIS IS A MONOPLANE POWERED WITH FOUR 900-HORSEPOWER AIR-COOLED MOTORS AND HAS AN APPROXIMATE RANGE OF 1,500 MILES WITH 3,500 POUNDS OF BOMBS. IT CARRIES A CREW OF TEN AND IS ARMED WITH TWO MACHINE GUN TURRETS.

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THE JAPANESE MITSUBISHI T97, POWERED WITH TWO 870-HORSEPOWER AIR COOLED ENGINES, WAS DESCRIBED AS ABLE TO CARRY 4,400 POUNDS OF BOMBS OVER A RANGE OF 1,180 MILES, AND THE KAWASAKI T97 CAN CARRY EITHER 1,100 POUNDS OF BOMBS FOR 1,250 MILES, OR 4,400 POUNDS OF BOMBS FOR 240 MILES.

THE JAPANESE NAVY TYPES ALSO WERE SAID TO INCLUDE MULTIPLE ENGINED FLYING BOATS EQUIPPED WITH CANNON AS HEAVY AS 37 MM.

LONDON--F[illegible]T ADD NIGHT LEAD COMMANDOS X X X GREAT SATISFACTION.

BORN AT WINDSOR, THE GREAT GRANDSON OF QUEEN VICTORIA, MOUNTBATTEN IS AN ENGLISH DESCENDANT OF GERMAN ANTECEDENTS. HIS FATHER, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBURG, WAS BRITAIN'S FIRST SEA LORD AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD WAR, BUT RELINQUISHED HIS POSITION AND

leave BLANK.

31.24—— 15947 30.24-15947

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET AND FINALLY FOUND SCOPE FOR HIS FIGHTING SPIRIT IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

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THE DESTROYER KELLY, FLYING HIS FLAG, STRUCK A MINE EARLY IN 1939. HE GOT HIS SHIP BACK IN TIME FOR THE OPERATIONS OFF NORWAY EARLY IN 1940, AND AGAIN HIS SHIP WAS CRIPPLED, THIS TIME BY A TORPEDO. BUT HE NURSED IT TO PORT DESPITE FOUR SUBSEQUENT BOMB ATTACKS. HE WAS GIVEN THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

ASSIGNED TO BRITAIN'S HOT "INVASION CORNER" DURING THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1940, HE WAS SECOND IN COMMAND AT A BOMBARDMENT OF CHERBOURG, FOUGHT TWO ACTIONS WITH GERMAN DESTROYERS OFF BREST, AND FINALLY BROUGHT IN HIS SECOND CRIPPLED DESTROYER, THE JAVELIN, TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINES AND ATTACKED REPEATEDLY BY GERMAN PLANES. BUT AGAIN HE DID NOT LOSE THE SHIP.

TAKING HIS OLD SHIP, THE KELLY, TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, HE ESCAPED DANGER IN MANY ENGAGEMENTS, BUT HIS DESTROYER, FINALLY WAS SENT TO THE BOTTOM OFF CRETE IN MAY, 1941.

TALL, HANDSOME AND DEMÔCRÂTIC, MOUNTBATTEN VISITED THE UNITED STATES THREE TIMES BEFORE THE WAR, AND IS CREDITED WITH COINING SOME BRITISH SLANG EXPRESSIONS WHICH HAVE BECOME POPULAR WITH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. AMONG THEM IS "ALL TICKETY-BOO"--MEANING "OKAY" OR "EVERYTHING IN ORDER."

HE ONCE INVENTED A POLO MALLET, AND AT ANOTHER TIME ENGAGED IN A RUMPUS WITH POLICE WHO TRIED TO PREVENT HIS ENTERING HIS BOX AT THE CANNES BATTLE OF FLOWERS. HE HAD LOST HIS CREDENTIALS.

BY WENDELL WEBB

HONOLULU APRIL 13-(AP)-FIRST LIEUT. CECIL L. FAULKNER AND HIS YOUTHFUL BOMBER CREW OF EIGHT TODAY WERE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYIN CROSSES FOR PHOTOGRAPHING OF ENEMY TERRITORY, WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY LED TO SUCCESSFUL ACTION BY U.S. FORCES OVER THE SAME AREA.

IDENTITY OF THE TERRITORY WAS NOT MADE KNOWN. APR 14 1942

THE AWARDS WERE PRESENTED BY LIEUT.GENERAL DELOAS C.EMMONS, COMMANDER OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT, ASSISTED BY MAJOR GENERAL CLARENCE L.TINKER, COMMANDING THE AIR FORCE IN HAWAII, AND BRIG. GENERAL WILLIS C.HALE OF THE BOMBER COMMAND.

THE MEN'S CITATIONS MENTIONED "HEROISM AND EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT."

"IF THE CREW WITH WHICH I HAD WORKED FOR MONTHS HAD NOT FUNCTIONED PERFECTLY WE WOULD NEVER HAVE MADE IT," THE SLENDER 25 YEAR OLD FAULKNER SAID. "THE NAVIGATION WAS PERFECT. WE WERE ALL SET FOR COMBAT BUT FOUND NONE. I GUESS EVERYONE WHO WAS HERE DEC. 7 CAN HARDLY WAIT FOR A CRACK AT THE JAPANESE."

FAULKNER, WHOSE HOME IS BELLEVUE, TEX., LED A FLIGHT OF SIX BOMBERS THE AFTERNOON OF DEC. 7 IN SEARCH OF ENEMY RAIDERS BUT DID NOT ENCOUNTER ANY. HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER OF A NAVAL CAPTAIN, WAS EVACUATED A FEW DAYS LATER.

JUST TWO WEEKS AGO A DAUGHTER WAS BORN TO HIS WIFE, FORMERLY FAY DODD, IN WELLFLEET, MASS.

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"I CERTAINLY WOULD BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THE NAME OF MY DAUGHTER,

THE LIEUTENANT SAID WITH A GRIN DURING THE INTERVIEW REGARDING HIS AERIAL EXPLOIT.

FAULKNER SAID HE BROUGHT THE BOMBER TOWARD ITS OBJECTIVE FROM THE SUN "BECAUSE THAT ANGLE IS THE BEST FOR PICTURES AND BECAUSE THERE IS LESS CHANCE OF BEING SPOTTED. WE MADE IT ALL RIGHT, BUT THERE WAS NO GASOLINE TO SPARE."

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THE AIR CORPS DISCLOSED THE FLIGHT WAS ENTIRELY ON ITS OWN, THAT RADIO SILENCE WAS IMPOSED THROUGHOUT, AND THAT UNTIL THE PLANE RETURNED THERE WAS NO WAY TO KNOW ITS FATE.

PICTURES OF THE ENEMY AREA WERE TAKEN BY MASTER SERGEANT SIMPSON L.JENNINGS, 39, ELDEST MEMBER OF THE CREW WHOSE AVERAGE AGE IS 26. JENNINGS HOME IS (19 WILLENA AVE.) MONTGOMERY, ALA.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE SECOND LIEUT.WALTER K.HEITZMAN, LODI, CALIF.; SECOND LIEUT.WILLIAM B.COMPTON, COMPTON, (CORRECT) CALIF.; SECOND LIEUT.THOMAS C.MUSTAIN, (2516 50TH ST.) OMAHA, NEB.; MASTER SERGEANT BENJAMIN CLIKTON, (1002 SIMMINARY HILL) FORT WORTH, TEX.; CORPORAL JEROME G.PARSONS, (739 NAPOLEON ST.) JOHNSTOWN, PA.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH A.CAPUTE, (2451 MAIN ST.) HARTFORD, CONN., AND PRIVATE ROBERT JOHNS, (1124 WYOMING AVE.) FORTY FORT, PA.

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 14-(AP)-FIGHTING IN THE REGION BETWEEN KURSK AND KHARKOV HAS BECOME MUCH MORE INTENSE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS WITH SOVIET PRESSURE PARTICULARLY STRONG NORTHEAST OF BELGOROD, REUTERS SAID TODAY IN QUOTING THE OFFICIAL VICHY NEWS AGENCY.

RUSSIAN MOTORIZED FORCES WERE REPORTED ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE DONETS NEAR ITS SOURCE.

"VIOLENT FIGHTING ALSO IS GOING ON SOUTHEAST OF BELGOROD," THE AGENCY SAID. "THE RUSSIANS HAVE SUCCEEDED IN INFILTRATING SEVERAL ADVANCED DETACHMENTS TO WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF AN IMPORTANT ARTERIAL HIGHWAY LINKING CENTRAL RUSSIA WITH THE UKRAINE VIA KURSK, KHARKOV AND DNIEPEROPETROVSK."

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FIGHTING ALSO FLARED UP AGAIN NEAR STALINO, IT WAS SAID.

CAIRO,EGYPT,APRIL 13-(AP)-HEAVY DUST STORMS ON THE LIBYAN DESERT RESTRICTED OPERATIONS OF BOTH BRITISH AND AXIS TROOPS TO PATROL OPERATIONS YESTERDAY, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TANGIER, APRIL 13-(AP)-TWO ITALIAN RED CROSS LINERS LEFT GIBRALTAR EARLY TODAY AFTER AN OVERNIGHT STAY AND INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE VISIT WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXCHANGE OF WOUNDED BRITISH AND ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR. TWO OTHER LINERS ARRIVED A WEEK AGO, BUT LEFT APPARENTLY WITHOUT EFFECTING AN EXCHANGE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 13-(AP)-ONE HUNGARIAN AND ONE AUSTRIAN WERE REPORTED EXECUTED IN BUDAPEST AND VIENNA TODAY FOR SABOTAGE AND VIOLATION OF WAR-TIME ECONOMY LAWS, AND IN RUMANIA 22 PERSONS RECEIVED LONG PRISON TERMS FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS AND ANTI-AXIS PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES.

NASSAU,BAHAMAS,APRIL 13-(AP)-THIRTY SURVIVORS OF A TORPEDOED SHIP REACHED NASSAU SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

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TWO OF THEIR COMPANIONS WERE KILLED AND 10 WERE MISSING.

THE VESSEL, WHOSE SIZE, IDENTITY AND NATIONALITY WERE NOT REVEALED BY THE BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, WAS SUNK MONDAY, APRIL 6, AND THE MEN WERE RESCUED THE FOLLOWING DAY.

IT WAS THE FIFTH GROUP OF SURVIVORS TO REACH THIS COLONY SINCE SUBMARINE WARFARE BEGAN OFF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES COAST.

30.24 —— 15948

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, APRIL 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT ANASTASIO SOMOZA DECLARED TODAY IN A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF GRATITUDE FOR UNITED STATES HELP TO NICARAGUA THAT HE WOULD NOT HESITATE TO LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

HE SAID MR. ROOSEVELT "HAS ONE OF THE GREATEST HEARTS IN OUR ENTIRE CIVILIZATION."

"IT SEEMS A SMALL THING TO ME THAT I WOULD GAMBLE MY OWN LIFE FOR HIM," HE SAID, "BECAUSE I KNOW HE IS ALSO GAMBLING HIS FOR THE HIGH IDEALS THAT UNITE US."

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HE RECALLED A STATEMENT MR. ROOSEVELT ONCE MADE TO HIM THAT HE KNEW SOMOZA WAS PRESIDENT OF ONLY A SMALL COUNTRY BUT THAT HE HAD AS HIGH ESTEEM FOR THE HEAD OF A LITTLE NATION LIKE NICARAGUA AS FOR EVEN THE KING OF ENGLAND.

HAVANA, APRIL 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT FULGENCIO BATISTA TONIGHT SIGNED A DECREE GRANTING FULL STATUS AS RESIDENTS OF CUBA FOR DURATION OF THE WAR TO REFUGEES AND TRAVELERS WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY BECAUSE OF WAR CONDITIONS.

THE DECREE PROVIDES FOR AN IMMEDIATE CENSUS OF THE SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES AND TRAVELERS.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE ALLIED INFORMATION OFFICE HERE RELEASED FIGURES TODAY SHOWING THAT LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES HAVE 387,000 TRAINED SOLDIERS UNDER ARMS AND GIVING A BRIEF RESUME OF THE MILITARY RESOURCES OF EACH MAJOR COUNTRY.

IT CREDITED ARGENTINA WITH AN ARMY OF 50,000, TO BE INCREASED THIS MONTH TO 80,000. BRAZIL HAS AN ARMY OF 125,000, THE LARGEST IN LATIN AMERICA, WITH TRAINED RESERVES OF 300,000.

30.24 - 15949

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT PUT INTO EFFECT TODAY A "DECREE OF SECURITY FOR THE STATE," UNDER WHICH IT CAN REPRESS ANY POSSIBLE TOTALITARIAN MOVEMENTS AND INSURE THE CONTINUED FLOW OF BOLIVIA'S VITAL MATERIALS TO THE DEMOCRACIES.

THE DECREE FORBIDS MOVEMENTS OR PROPAGANDA OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, STRIKES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYES, TEACHING OF TOTALITARIAN DOCTRINES AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF BOLIVIANS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS. IT ALSO REQUIRES FOREIGNERS TO SURRENDER ANY ARMS IN THEIR POSSESSION WITHIN 20 DAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO WAS HEARD TONIGHT PROCLAIMING THAT JAPANESE BOMBING ATTACKS CAUSED A GREAT EXPLOSION ON CORREGIDOR, FOLLOWED BY FIRES.

THE CBS SHORT WAVE LISTENING STATION RELEASED THE FOLLOWING TEXT OF THE TOKYO BROADCAST:

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"FOLLOWING THE INTENSE BOMBING CONCENTRATED ON THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE AMERICAN FORTRESS OF CORREGIDOR BY WAVES OF JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT, FIRE BROKE OUT AT SIX DIFFERENT PLACES FOLLOWING A GREAT EXPLOSION WITHIN THE FORTRESS.

"ENEMY RESISTANCE FROM THE NORTHERN PORTION, AS A RESULT, HAD COMPLETELY CEASED WITH ONLY FEEBLE FIRING FROM THE REMAINING SOUTHERN PORTION."

(TOKYO BROADCASTS, SINCE THE FALL OF BATAAN, HAVE REPEATEDLY CLAIMED THE SILENCING OF CORREGIDOR'S GUNS.)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13-(AP)-CHILEAN AMBASSADOR RODOLFO MICHELS TERMED "ABSOLUTELY FALSE" TODAY DECLARATIONS BY SALVADOR OCAMPO, UNDER SECRETARY OF THE CHILEAN FEDERATION OF WORKERS, THAT CHILEAN NITRATES SENT TO SPAIN ARE REACHING GERMANY AND AIDING THE NAZI WAR EFFORT.

OCAMPO MADE THE CHARGE LAST WEEK IN SANTIAGO, CHILE.

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THE CHILEAN AMBASSADOR SAID THAT:

"TO SEND THESE NITRATES TO SPAIN IT IS NECESSARY TO OBTAIN NAVICERTS FROM CPMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THESE ARE GRANTED ONLY AFTER ASSURANCES AND GUARANTEES THAT THE NITRATE WILL BE USED IN SPAIN."

NEW YORK, APRIL 13-(AP)-THE NEW BULGARIAN WAR MINISTER HAS ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY TELLING THE BULGARIAN ARMY "TO BE READY TO FULFILL ITS DUTY AT ANY MOMENT," THE BBC SAID TONIGHT IN QUOTING THE SOFIA RADIO. CBS HEARD THE RELAYED BBC REPORT.

THE BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNED SATURDAY TO MAKE WAY FOR PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV'S NEW CABINET, WHICH RETAINED ONLY TWO OF HIS FORMER MINISTERS. GEN.THEODOSSY DASKALOV, THE WAR MINISTER, WAS SUCCEEDED BY GEN.MICHOV, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE SOFIA ARMY CORPS.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS IN SWITZERLAND AT THE TIME SAID THAT THE RESIGNING MINISTERS HAD REFUSED TO APPROVE OF ADOLF HITLER'S PROGRAM--BELIEVED TO CALL FOR ACTIVE BULGARIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA OR TURKEY OR BOTH.

NEW YORK, APRIL 13-(AP)-ATTACK IS "OUR PLAIN DUTY AND OUR INESCAPABLE TASK," DR.HEWLETT JOHNSON, DEAN OF CANTERBURY, SAID ONIGHT IN A TRANSATLANTIC SHORT-WAVE MESSAGE TO A VICTORY RALLY HONORING THE SOVIET ARMY.

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IN HIS FIRST ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, DR. JOHNSON, SPEAKING FROM LONDON, SAID:

"TO LAUNCH A WESTERN OFFENSIVE NOW, THIS YEAR, THIS SUMMER, THIS SPRING, WILL SEAL THE FATE OF HITLER NOT IN 1943, OR 1944, BUT IN 1942. THE FALL OF JAPAN WOULD FOLLOW HITLER'S FALL AS NIGHT FOLLOWS DAY. ATTACK IS OUR PLAIN DUTY. ATTACK IS OUR INESCAPABLE TASK. WE MUST NOT SHRINK FROM IT. WE DARE NOT SHIRK IT. THE PEOPLE CLAMOR FOR IT.

"GERMANY, ITALY, FINLAND, RUMANIA, HUNGARY, ALL HAMMER AT RUSSIA IN EUROPE. JAPAN WILL SOON BE HAMMERING AT RUSSIA ON THE EASTERN SIDE WE MUST HAMMER AT GERMANY AND HER SATELLITES ON THE WESTERN SIDE. THE BOLD PLAN ALONE WILL BRING THE SPEEDY PEACE."

Leave blank

30 24 — 15951

30.24 — 15951

VICHY REINSTATES LAVAL AT NAZI DEMAND; REJECTS U. S. NOTE; LEAHY MAY BE RECALLED; FIGHTING GOES ON AT 4 POINTS IN PHILIPPINES

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LAVAL'S RISE TO TOP POWER IN VICHY SEEN

He Will Become "Chief Of Government," German Agency Reports

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American Note On Free French Recognition Angrily Rejected

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS
Associated Press Correspondent

BERN, Switzerland, April 14.—(AP) The Vichy government, with pro-German Pierre Laval back in power, was near a diplomatic rupture with the United States tonight after angrily rejecting an American note according recognition to Free French rule in Africa, which is one of the war's strategic theaters.

An announcement by Marshal Petain's regime indicated that British-hating Laval would be given a prominent post in a reorganized government, and DNB reported from Paris that he would become "chief of the government" with Petain remaining as "chief of state" and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan becoming "successor-designate" to Petain.

Laval to Be Ruler

Thus Laval, it is believed here, would be the real power in Vichy which the United States would consider the chief enemy.

The Vichy government's action was taken, it was believed, to forestall a threatened break in relations with the United States and to avoid the possibility of the United States declaring war on Vichy.

Vichy's rejection of the American note, which was delivered to Vichy Foreign Minister Admiral Francois Darlan yesterday, was announced in a communique issued at 10:30 p. m. (4:30 p. m. EWT) by the Vichy foreign office.

The communique said the American note was "unacceptable" and that Vichy would not change its attitude toward the Free French movement.

The Vichy communique said that the American note "contains a certain number of inexactitudes and is unacceptable in its present form."

The communique added

Bern, Switzerland, April 14-(AP)-The seat of the French government will remain at Vichy the German news agency DNB reported tonight under a Paris dateline.

It said Pierre Laval, with the title of "Chief of Government," would draft the new list of Cabinet Ministers, with the Ministry of War abolished. Admiral Jean Darlan will be chief of military forces and will participate in cabinet meetings, but will not be a cabinet member, the report added.

TERMS WELLES USED CALLED PROPAGANDA

He Had Informed Petain Americans Mean to Restore French Freedom—Nazis Force ex-Premier's Return

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VICHY, April 14 (A. P.).—The French Government issued a statement today declaring that it had rejected the "injurious terms" of a note of the United States Government explaining establishment of a consulate-general in Free French Equatorial Africa, but half an hour later urgently requested correspondents to withdraw the story from publication.

The French statement was read to the American press representatives only a few hours after a communique had announced a change in the government bringing Pierre Laval, advocate of collaboration of Germany, back into a position of power, and introducing a new period of strain upon United States-French relations.

Fast on the heels of the statement about the note came an urgent official request for its cancellation, which was not immediately explained.

The statement had said that the American Government's note was couched in injurious terms, and that its presentation had been under unusual conditions. The first translation had said "insolent," but French officials said the word insolent for the French "insolite" was a poor translation, and that the word unusual was better.

Note Sent by Welles.

[A note handed to Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles last night replied to a protest of the establishment of an American consulate-general at Brazzaville, which is under Free French control. It said that United States policy was to help Frenchmen maintain or regain control of their own territory. It declared that Frenchmen collaborating with Hitler were attempting to prostitute their country, but said that it had sympathy for the Petain regime under the overlordship of the present criminal regime of Germany.]

Text of Rejection.

The communique which correspondents were asked to withdraw said:

"After having taken notice of the American note handed to the French Ambassador at Washington April 13 by the Department of State on the subject of opening of an American consulate at Brazzaville, the French Government immediately gave instructions to M. Henry-Haye to inform the Secretary of State that the French Government does not accept the note of the American Government couched in injurious terms which tends to discredit in the eyes of the world the conduct of French citizens, who do not have to take lessons in patriotism from abroad.

"In addition the French Government is obliged to take note that the immediate divulging of the unusual conditions of this strange document will show that it was made for the ends of propaganda . . . ."

The statement and its quick recall were but a few hours after the chief of the collaborators, Laval, had gained a potent position to direct French policy and just after Marshal Petain had suspended the Riom trials to which Hitler himself has objected.

Marshal Petain, it was announced, decided to form a new government with Laval and Admiral Jean Darlan, who has been vice-premier since Laval's ouster from the position on Dec. 13, 1940.

The announcement said the three leaders met today and decided on "the constitution of a government established on new foundations." Their next meeting was set for Thursday when, presumably, the places of Laval and Darlan will be allotted.

On the day the Riom trials were to have resumed after the Easter recess, a special law decreed their indefinite suspension to permit broadening of their scope to include political as well as military "mistakes which led to war and defeat" for the third republic.

Special Edict Issued

The special law, signed by Petain, was based on a report to the chief of state by Darlan and Justice Minister Joseph Bartelemy which said in part:

"The responsibilities incurred from the fact of inadequacies in our national defense and of political and military mistakes which led to war and defeat are indivisible because they contributed to the same disaster."

The immediate reaction in London was that the United Nations had suffered a diplomatic defeat in their attempt to sway France from collaboration with Germany.

Fits Into Berlin's Plans

Both Vichy government decisions fitted into the Nazi scheme and the feeling was manifest in high diplomatic quarters in London that much stronger measures against Vichy are the only answer —probably including a tighter blockade and new strength for General Charles de Gaulle's Free French.

Some sources predicted that with both Darlan and Laval in the French cabinet, Germany stands a better chance than ever of getting the French Fleet for Axis operations against Britain.

Today's steps were the sequel to sharply intensified pressure by the Nazis on the Vichy government in recent days.

Hitler Criticizes Trials

Hitler personally disparaged the Riom trials in a speech last March 16, declaring their characteristic was that "not a single word of guilt of those responsible for the war is mentioned."

The Berlin radio today broadcast a DNB, official German news agency, statement that the Riom decree means "the question of responsibility for the war will be raised."

Laval, who has taken part in numerous conferences in the past fortnight with leaders of the Vichy regime, first conferred for an hour today with Admiral Darlan at the Pavillion Sevigne. That meeting lasted from 10 to 11 a. m.

Then he went to Marshal Petain's private office at the Hotel du Parc, where he remained from 11:15 a. m. to 12:25 p. m.

Conference Called Hastily

The announcement was read to the press by Paul Marion, secretary general for information, in the conference room of the information secretariat building.

The conference was so hastily called that most of the foreign press missed it.

The trial, recessed for Easter since April 2, had been scheduled to reopen today but there had been indications that the sessions would not be resumed, at least for the time being.

(The projected broadened scope of the trial would fit Germany's political purposes—to make its five defendants, erstwhile leaders of the French republic, scapegoats not only for France's defeat but also for having led her to war againast Germany in the first place.)

A report published in the Official Journal said that the trial, which had gone through 24 sittings, had tended "to divide our public opinion" and "threaten our external security by compromising our internal relations."

The five defendants who have been in court had been held in Bourassol Chateau over the Easter recess.

Three of them, former Premier Edouard Daladier and Leon Blum and former Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, now are expected to have to return to Portalet fortress in the Pyrenees and rejoin Paul Reynauld, former premier, and George Mandel, Reynaud's minister of the interior.

Petain ordered Reynaud and Mandel interned there last October after ruling that they were guilty of "betraying their duties" upon the recommendation of a specially-named council of political justice.

The other two defendants in France, Pierre Jacomet, former administration of national defense industries, and Guy Lachambre, former air minister, are expected to remain at Bourassol since Petain has not condemned them to Portalet.

The sixth defendant, Pierre Cot, also a former air minister, is a refugee in the United States.

Reversing an earlier official statement, the report said that the cause of the war and the causes of defeat were "indivisible," bringing to mind Adolf Hitler's words on March 15 that the Riom trial was investigating unpreparedness rather than the war guilt.

The war guilt charge was dropped last Oct. 31, when the Cabinet, accepting a proposal of Justice Minister Joseph Barthelemy, called the former leaders "those responsible for defeat" and shelved the original indictments charging "responsibility for the passage from peace to war."

Observers declared the present action was the first time in the history of France that the central authority had intervened to halt the functioning of a judicial process.

Resumption of Trial Doubted

Doubt that the Riom hearing ever would be resumed was expressed in Vichy even before the Easter recess started April 2. Often postponed, the trial had been under way six weeks.

The testimony often boomeranged against officials within the government of Marshal Petain; it tended not to establish the "war guilt" of the accused, but to become a simple recitation of the reasons France was not prepared for war.

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Germans were displeased. The Berlin radio announced March 19 that Fernand de Brinon, Vichy envoy to Nazi-occupied Paris, had urged Petain to halt the trial because it was "detrimental to the interests of France."

The defendants stressed politics in pre-war military circles, lags in factory production and distribution of munitions. They told of French tanks thinly spaced against the armored spearheads of Germany; of French infantrymen without a plane for protection against Nazi dive-bombers.

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Daladier Voiced Warning

But "it will not always be the same ones who get licked," shouted former Premier Edouard Daladier March 31 in angry comment upon a statement that French tanks were outnumbered two to one. He was France's leader, holding decree powers by a vote of 613 to 5, when the war started for France on September 3, 1939.

Former Premier Leon Blum, Socialist, drew official blame for labor trouble during which he introduced the 40-hour work week and nationalized the armament industry.

The former Allied Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, who placed his faith in the Maginot Line; Pierre Jacomet, former Administrator of National Defense Industries; and Guy la Chambre, one of France's wealthiest men who served as Air Minister, were others on trial. All have spent more than a year in prison.

Paul Reynaud, the last Premier of the Republic, and Georges Mandel, his Minister of the Interior, are also held. Marshal Petain said in a broadcast last October 16 that there were "grave presumptions" against the two, but said nothing about bringing them to trial.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts)-April 14-(AP)-The Riom decree was explained today by DNB, official German News Agency, as meaning that "the question of responsibility for the war will be raised." APR 15 1942

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3024——15953

Berlin (From German Broadcasts)-April 14-(AP)-

Fernand de Brinon, Vichy representative in Paris, said today that Pierre Laval, "the new government chief," would select all the new ministers for the reorganized regime of Marshal Petain.

"There will be no more War Ministry representation in the government," the Paris report said.

(Admiral Darlan, vice-premier, has held the defense portfolio in Vichy.)

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In a 500-word announcement datelined Vichy, the Berlin radio said Laval, a "France first" statesman, was taken back into the Vichy political fold because Petain realized he needed "a strong hand" at a time "when there is more at stake for France than simply sentimental inclinations to favor either this or that side of the belligerent powers."

RELATIONS CALLED DUE FOR RESTUDY

State Department, However, Silent On Effect Of Laval's Return

Washington Source Says Leahy's Official Report Is Awaited

[By The Associated Press]

Washington, April 14—Rupture of United States relations with the Vichy Government of France again appeared imminent tonight as Pierre Laval—arch exponent of collaboration with Germany—returned to power in the Petain regime.

The State Department was silent on the new development, but an authoritative source said a complete reexamination of this Government's relations with Vichy "obviously" was necessary.

Waiting For Official Report

At the same time this informant emphasized that no official report yet has been received from United State Ambassador William D. Leahy, and that until his report is at hand the situation must be regarded as obscure.

It was further pointed out that, according to press dispatches, the new Government, including Laval, will not be installed until Friday and that by that time it may be possible to obtain a clearer picture of the developments and their implications.

Unofficial observers hesitated definitely to predict a break with Vichy, inasmuch as a rupture of relations has appeared imminent on more than one occasion since Marshal Phillipe Petain took the helm.

It was recalled that last year, when Gen. Maxim Weygand suddenly—and apparently under Nazi pressure—was removed as French administrator in North Africa, a break appeared near and Secretary Hull announced that the United States would nave to reconsider its whole policy toward Vichy France.

That crisis was overcome, as were subsequent critical situations growing out of French collaboration with Germany.

Follows Pacific Reverses

This time, however, the pessimism in official quarters appeared more deep-seated. It was noted that Laval, who was ousted by Petain in December, 1940, finally achieved his comeback after a series of grave military reverses for United Nations' arms in the western Pacific.

The reemergence of Laval came as a shock since only last week United States relations with Vichy seemed to have entered on a new and friendlier phase. It was just a week ago that the State Department announced that non-military supplies would be shipped from the United States to French North Africa.

Resumption of the North African shipments—which had been discontinued at the time of Weygand's removal—was regarded as evidence that relations with Vichy, already described authoritatively as on the mend, were really settling down to something like normal.

Demands to Take Over

French Possessions Raised in House

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Closer Co-operation With Free French Also Urged By Representative

Washington, April 14 (AP)—United States seizure of French possessions was demanded in the House today as a reply to plans of Vichy France for a new government embracing Axis-admirer Pierre Laval.

"Today a traitor received his 30 pieces of silver," commented Rep. Poage (D-Tex), who described Laval as "the enemy of all free people."

Poage urged closer co-operation between the United States and the Free French government, including the occupation of strategically located French possessions.

Inglorious End Predicted.

Representative Gossett, Democrat, of Texas predicted "the complete and inglorious end" of the French republic if the French fleet is turned over to Germany.

"No policy of appeasement can be successful," asserted Representative Faddis, Democrat, of Pennsylvania in demanding that the United States "by force," if necessary, seize all French possessions "we believe necessary for the successful prosecution of the war."

"It comes with poor grace" for France "to now turn against us in this trying hour," said Representative Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi.

Hopes for weaning France away from closer "collaboration" with Germany through increasing understanding between the United States and Vichy appeared blasted by the decision for Laval's re-entry into Marshal Petain's government.

Apparently taken under severe new pressure from Berlin, the Vichy decision for establishment of a new government came almost immediately after delivery of a formal note from this Government which was calculated to stiffen resistance of the French people to co-operation with the Axis.

It appeared obvious that the circumstances of the Vichy government change would necessitate a reorientation of American policy which has been on a "day-to-day" basis for some time.

Precipitate Action Unlikely.

No precipitate action is expected to be taken here, however, pending developments indicating the extent of collaboration with Germany which may now be undertaken by Vichy.

Acting Secretary of State Welles said at a press conference today that he could make no comment whatever on the Vichy situation until he had received a full report from Admiral William D. Leahy, American Ambassador to France. This report had not been received early this afternoon.

The mere fact that Laval is again assuming a place in the Petain regime caused grave concern.

The latest formal communication from this Government to Vichy, made public by the State Department last night, emphasized that France could regain her independence only through "total destruction" of Hitlerism.

Restoration of Rights Promised.

The French people were assured in the note by Mr. Welles that their sovereign rights will be "restored intact" by victory of the United Nations.

The note used harsh language only in denouncing the "handful of Frenchmen" who have sordidly and abjectly" attempted under "the guise of collaboration" to "prostitute their country to that very regime in Germany which is bent upon nothing less than the permanent enslavement of France."

Mr. Welles expressed understanding of the difficulties under which Marshal Petain and his government "have been suffering" because of her armistice obligations and the fact that much of France is occupied by German troops.

The note was in reply to a formal Vichy protest against establishment of a United States consulate general at Brazzaville, in French Equatorial Africa, now under Free French control, without consulting the Vichy government.

American policy, the note emphasized, is to deal with whatever French citizens—whether they be representatives of Vichy or of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French National Committee—are in "effective control" of the French territories concerned. Since the Free French are in control in Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons, as well as in the Pacific, this Government will deal with them "until the people of France are once more in full and sovereign control of their own destinies."

British May Tighten Blockade of France

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—Britain's attitude toward her one-time ally, France, hardened tonight with Vichy's apparent rejection of an American diplomatic note. Informed diplomatic sources here indicated Britain might show her displeasure by tightening the blockade of France.

But whatever Britain does to crack down on Vichy, these sources held the view that the United States was able to bring more pressure than Britain, providing the Germans have not forced France to steps which will break all relations with the United States.

"Withdrawal of American recognition would be a grave blow to the Petain regime," an informed source said. "Relations with the United States always have been a cardinal point of Vichy policy."

Vichy's attempt to withdraw a statement sharply rejecting the American note on establishment of a consulate in French equatorial Africa was said probably to have been ordered by Petain, who "clings to the idea of American help" and who "probably was not informed by Pierre Laval of the contents until after the statement was given to the press."

NEW YORK—APRIL 14-(AP)—

The British radio said Pierre Laval, newly returned to power in the Petain government, told interviewers at Vichy tonight he wanted to maintain friendly relations with both Germany and the United States.

The BBC broadcast, heard in New York by CBS, said Laval also expressed hope of obtaining peace with the Axis with a guarantee of French independence and integrity.

"The problems he was setting himself to solve," the broadcast said he related, "were first, the maintenance and integrity of the French empire; second, Vichy's attiude in the war between Germany and Britain; and third, disposition of Alsace and Lorraine."

Return of Laval Seen As Tactical Defeat For United Nations

Stricter American-British Policy Toward Vichy Is Expected to Be Result

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 14.—The British government takes "an exceedingly grave view" of the re-entry of Pierre Laval into the Vichy government's councils, British sources said today.

Informed diplomatic sources said they viewed his return as a "tactical defeat" for the United Nations' diplomatic campaign, waged through the State Department in Washington, to win Vichy away from the Nazis.

Although a Foreign Office commentator remained silent on this, there was strong belief among informed sources that the United States and Britain would greet the reinstatement of France's arch Nazi collaborator with a stricter policy toward Vichy.

Furthermore, it was said, Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement now may expect more help and greater recognition both here and in the United States—recognition which Gen. de Gaulle plainly sought in a recent speech.

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Nervous Over French Affairs.

The Foreign Office commentator, however, pictured the Vichy reorganization as forced on the Petain regime by the Nazis because "the Germans are to a high degree nervous about affairs in France."

The stock of Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister in the former cabinet, is known to have been falling in France and, from the German point of view, he was useless to foster further collaboration, the commentator added.

He said there was a corresponding upswing in pro-Allied sympathy in France and that Vichy's inability to cope with it had aroused the Germans to force Marshal Petain's acceptance of Laval.

Admiral Darlan was described, nevertheless, as being "as much in favor of collaboration with Germany as ever."

Diplomatic sources expressed belief that his presence with Laval in the same cabinet probably would enhance Germany's prospects of getting the French fleet for Axis operations against Britain in the Eastern Mediterranean area.

Two other causes contributing to the revision, the Foreign Office commentator said, were the Riom trials and Vichy's failure to handle the type of propaganda Germany wanted on the raid on the Renault plant in the Paris environs last month by the R. A. F.

Incompetence Bared.

"The Riom trials were intended by the Germans to demonstrate France's war guilt," this source asserted. He said they failed in that and merely showed "the incompetence of the regime which Vichy replaced."

The Germans seized on the raid on the Renault works as a "wonderful opportunity" to arouse French feeling against the Allies and for further collaboration, the commentator said, but Vichy failed to do as expected.

He said the Germans instantly thought of Laval, who, though no

more pro-German than Admiral Darlan, is "far cleverer" and hoped by forcing him back into Vichy's councils to secure the Nazi rear for spring offensives in Russia and the Near East and also to reap richer rewards from collaboration than in the past.

Laval's New Rise in Vichy Regime Adds Drama to Stormy Career

(BEHIND THE NEWS)

APR 15 1942

By The Associated Press

Swarthy Pierre Laval, prime advocate of French collaboration with Adolf Hitler, once more is sitting near the driver's seat in defeated France.

His second ascension to high rank since the fall of France in 1940 thus raises a question in the minds of enemies of the Axis as to how far the Vichy Government will go with Germany down the Nazi road to a new order in Europe.

Chief of State Petain named Laval his vice premier and successor on July 12, 1940, less than a month after Petain took over the French Government and sued for an armistice with Germany and Italy.

Laval grew powerful in the Petain regime and in October, 1940, there even were hints that he was negotiating with Germany for a possible declaration of war with Britain. He had made numerous trips to Paris to confer with German leaders.

These rumors were followed quickly by the only meeting Petain and Hitler ever had, that on October 24 beside a railroad car in a village near Tours, in the German-held zone.

Collaborated In Principle

When Petain returned to Vichy an official announcement said that the two state heads had agreed on "collaboration in principle" for "the reconstructing peace of Europe."

Laval continued on his course toward more power until December 13, 1940, when in a night-time coup the old marshal displaced Laval as Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, annulled his rights of succession as Chief of State—all, he told the people of France for "reasons of interior policy."

Laval received scant notice from the world after that until August 28, 1941, when a bullet from the gun of Paul Colette, a young Norman, nearly ended his life during a public ceremony in the Borgnis des Bordes barracks near the Palace of Varsailles.

Marcel Deat, pro-Nazi associate of Laval, also was wounded. Upon their urgent request, Marshal Petain on October 3 commuted Colette's death sentence to life imprisonment.

Early in 1942 there were indications that France and the United States were closer than they had been for tense months, but along with rapprochement arose the figure of Laval, still preaching collaboration with Germany.

Late in March it was reported that Laval was expected to go to Berlin to discuss increased French-German collaboration, and an accord between Petain and Laval was hinted.

But Petain on April 3 blocked the return of Laval to the cabinet.

More conferences followed quickly, with the net result that the Riom trial of former French leaders, which was intended to fix the responsibility for France's defeat, was suspended indefinitely, and Laval regained part of his old-time influence.

charged with anything more than having laid down on the job, has been shifted, to suit the purposes of German propaganda, to an inquiry into "who caused France to go to war with Germany."

All three of these results are dangerous to the United States—and the United Nations—in their war against the Axis.

Marshal Petain's capitulation means that only 10 days before his 86th birthday anniversary the only living marshal of France had to turn his back on his closest foreign diplomatic adviser—United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy—and agree, in principle at least, to heightened collaboration with his country's German military conquerors.

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Again in Driver's Seat.

Laval's return to the cabinet means that France's first and foremost proponent of "friendship" with Germany and Italy is again sitting in the driver's seat of the collaboration vehicle. It also means that our British allies, for whom Laval had such a deep, uncontrolled, genuine hatred that he would like to see them "crushed to a grease spot," can henceforth consider all of France, occupied and unoccupied, as outside their sphere of influence.

The failure of the diplomatic and

German guards at harbors and airports in unoccupied France, specified in the armistice agreement, will be reinforced.

German control over the movements of the French battle fleet, also specified in the armistice articles, will grow stronger. The ambiguous German phase that "it does not intend to use the French war fleet for its purposes in war" will become more suspect than ever.

German economists, already installed in Vichy, Lyon and Marseille, will increase their staffs, block trade with any countries which are not in line with the Axis, and secure the markets for what is needed to offset Germany's own shortages.

German industrialists, pressed for man power, will find new employment sources to augment the 100,000 French workmen already laboring—voluntarily and for pay, it is true—in German war and civilian factories.

German censors and propagandists will dictate, as they do in Paris and the occupied zone, what and how much the French people should be told and will "instruct" the nominal French censorship on the amount of control to be exercised over the foreign correspondents in Vichy.

German agricultural agents will tell French farmers what and how much to raise, where to sell it and how much they will get for it.

Prisoners to Remain.

French prisoners of war, still around the 1,500,000 mark, will remain in their camps in Germany and German-occupied territory outside of France until Berlin decides they should be released and what they will do after their liberation.

French police forces in the unoccupied zone, hitherto only half-hearted in their patrolling of the demarcation line, will follow the example of German squads on the other side and with rifles, bayonets and police dogs control traffic between the two zones.

The Surete Nationale will attempt to halt, more urgently than ever, recruiting for the Free French forces, espionage by the hundreds of British agents in unoccupied France and distribution of Communist and other anti-collaborationist propaganda.

Unoccupied France, so far as the "Vichy gang" is concerned, will become a German-administered territory and Marshal Petain will become, more than ever, a "double prisoner" of the Germans and of his own government.

There's only one ray of hope in the whole situation, I believe, and I am sure the French people believe. That's the much-talked-about and threatened British-American invasion of Western Europe.

And when it comes I predict all of us will be happily surprised at the help, friendship and co-operation we will receive from still freedom-minded although temporarily subjugated Frenchmen.

Threatened Allied Invasion of Europe Seen Only Ray of Hope in New French Crisis

German Influence To Be Spread Over Unoccupied Zone

(Roy P. Porter, Associated Press foreign correspondent, who was in France before, during and after the German conquest and occupation, writes of the probable consequences of today's drastic changes in Vichy. Here is his interpretation of these events.)

By ROY P. PORTER.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Marshal Petain has been forced to give in to German pressure, Pierre Laval has come back after a 16-month vacation as contact man No. 1 with the Nazis and the United Nations' diplomatic and food offensive, conducted by the United States, has failed.

These are the immediate results of today's developments in Vichy, where the first steps toward government reorganization have been taken and where the Riom trial of five former French leaders, never

food mission, directed by Washington and conducted by Admiral Leahy in Vichy, means that the overtures, relief assistance, suggestions and outright gifts by which the United States sought to keep the French government out of the Axis camp have come to naught. It does not mean that the French people have in the smallest degree relinquished their traditional affection for us as the outstanding example of democracy in the world nor their hatred of the German axiom that "might makes right."

What can we expect in the future? Simply stated, the least that we can expect is that German influence will be spread over the unoccupied zone in France, possibly without military force, as completely as it has blanketed the occupied zone with military force to back it up.

More Orders From Berlin.

Laval and Admiral Jean Darlan will get more of their orders from Berlin and their collaborationist representatives in German-occupied Paris.

British Residents Told To Get Out of Riviera

London, April 14 (A. P.).—The Paris radio said today that British residents on the Riviera, excepting a restricted group to include the sick and those who served in the French Army, had been ordered to move inland from that Mediterranean coastal area.

PHILIPPINE FIGHT RAGES IN 4 SPOTS

Raids Against Japs On Mindanao And North Luzon Reported

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Corregidor And Cebu Continue Resistance To Large Forces

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 14—The army reported today that an American-Filipino raiding party had ambushed a Japanese truck column on the island of Mindanao and inflicted heavy casualties with no losses to itself.

At the same time, it said small bodies of troops in northern Luzon had conducted successful raids against "lightly held enemy positions in the mountains." Luzon is the principal Philippine island, on which is located Manila and Bataan peninsula. Mindanao is far to the south.

The army communique also disclosed that an American motor torpedo boat which sank an enemy cruiser near the central island of Cebu last week ran a gantlet of enemy fire to do so but escaped unscathed. Repeated salvos were fired by a destroyer which attempted to come to the rescue of the cruiser.

Four Resistance Points

The raids in northern Luzon brought to four the number of points at which the Japanese are still meeting vigorous resistance in the Philippines.

The communique told of continued artillery battles between the island fort of Corregidor and enemy guns ashore.

An early day communique had disclosed that fighting continued on Cebu with defending forces heavily outnumbered but offering a stubborn resistance. Some 12,000 Japanese troops were landed on the island last week.

The fourth area of resistance was Mindanao, where, in addition to the ambushing of the truck column, "sharp skirmishes" were reported, but details were not given.

Tokyo's Bataan Claims

As for Bataan, the famed last-stand peninsula where American and Filipino forces were finally crushed last week, there was no word, except an announcement from Tokyo claiming that 40,000 prisoners, including fifteen generals, were captured in three months of fighting.

Of the prisoners, 6,700 were Americans, it said, and the remainder Filipinos. The Japs also claimed as booty: 196 guns, including heavy artillery: 320 machine guns, 500 automatic rifles, 10,000 rifles, 124 tanks and armored cars, 220 cars, and other arms and ammunition.

Contact Reestablished

The army's communique announced the reestablishment of communications with Cebu, where the Japanese, fresh from their Bataan triumph, landed some 12,000 troops last Friday.

Effective resistance took the form of the sinking of a cruiser, one of several warships whose guns covered the landing, and fighting ashore which kept the invaders within a few miles of the coast. Communication with Cebu was interrupted three days ago, and during the interim the fate of the island was a matter of gloomy speculation. Messages were exchanged today, however, which made it plain that the battle was continuing.

The fighting on Mindanao, southernmost of the large islands, presumably was by scattered bands harassing the Japanese. Such bands have been needling the invader periodically and have been successful in destroying huge enemy stores and inflicting heavy casualties.

U.S. Force on Invaded Island Regains Communication With Wainwright.

CORREGIDOR UNDER SHELLING

Aerial Bombs and Artillery Fire Do Slight Damage to Fortress.

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—Fighting against big odds, a beleaguered force of American-Filipino troops was reported today to be holding the Japanese at bay on the south-central Philippine island of Cebu, 300 miles south of Corregidor.

Despite the weight of numbers and the crushing force of tanks and dive bombers supporting their drive, the enemy apparently had been unable to push their way inland from the coastal area which they seized with landings at several ports last Friday.

The fate of the Cebu defenders had been a matter of gloomy speculation since communications between the island and Corregidor fortress were disrupted more than three days ago, but the reestablishment of communications and reports of stubborn resistance to the invaders were disclosed in a communique this morning.

The enemy force that landed in Cebu last Friday was estimated at 12,000. They came ashore under the covering fire of warships. One, a large cruiser, was sunk by a small American torpedo boat.

The communique reported also that sharp skirmishes with the enemy were continuing in the Digos area of Mindanao, southernmost of the large Philippine islands, where sudden, savage

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raids by guerrilla bands have destroyed huge stores of Japanese supplies and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

Later today, the War Department announced that American and Filipino forces had inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese in an ambush of an enemy truck column in Mindanao, and had staged a number of successful raids against lightly held Japanese positions in the mountains of northern Luzon.

Corregidor and the other fortified islands of Manila Bay were reported still under heavy artillery fire from enemy batteries on both sides of the bay, but the forts still were replying with counter-fire. Some casualties were suffered by the Corregidor garrison in four raids by flights of Japanese heavy bombers today, Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright reported to the War Department, but the damage to military installations was slight.

There was still no official word of the fate of the American-Filipino forces on the Bataan peninsula, where the Japanese claim to have captured 40,000 troops, including high ranking American officers.

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Forts Return Fire.

The text of the communique, No. 190 of the war, based on reports received here up to 10 A. M. follows:

"1. Philippine theater:

"Corregidor was raided four times today by flights of heavy Japanese bombers. Our troops sustained some casualties, but only slight damage was inflicted on military installations.

"Enemy batteries shelled Corregidor and Fort Frank from positions on both sides of Manila bay. Our guns returned the fire.

"Communication with Cebu has been re-established. Heavy fighting is reported on that island where our troops are greatly outnumbered but are stubbornly resisting the advance of the enemy.

"In the Digos area of the island of Mindanao, sharp skirmishes are in progress.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

40,000 Prisoners Seized on Bataan,

Japanese Claim

6,700 of Captives Are Americans, Tokio Says; 15 Generals Included

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 14.—An imperial headquarters communique declared today that Japanese forces had captured 40,000 prisoners, including 15 generals, from the beginning of the Bataan offensive up to last Sunday.

Of these, it said, 6,700 were United States (as distinguished from native Filipino) troops.

Among the generals it mentioned:

Maj. Gen. Edward P. King, jr., identified as commander of United States forces in the peninsula;

Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones, designated as commander of the 1st Army Corps;

Maj. Gen. George M. Parker, jr., 2d Army Corps:

Maj. Gen. Francisco, who was described as commander of the Filipino forces.

The communique listed as booty—196 guns, including heavy artillery; 320 machine-guns, 600 automatic rifles, 10,000 rifles, 124 tanks and armored cars, 220 cars and other arms and munitions.

The three American generals whom the Japs named as having been captured in the Philippines all have long, distinguished service records and all have served in Washington at various times.

They are Maj. Edward P. King, jr., who, the War Department revealed Saturday, was second in command in Bataan at the time the peninsula's defense was overcome; Maj. Gen. George M. Parker, jr., and Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones.

Gen. Jones was decorated this year for extraordinary heroism in action in the Philippines.

He was born in Quincy, Mass., July 20, 1890, and was commissioned in the Army in 1911. He served in Washington from 1928 to 1932 and was graduated from the War College here. He sailed for the Philippines November 1, 1940, and was designated commanding officer of the famed 31st Infantry at Manila.

Was Awarded D. S. C.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by Gen. MacArthur for his skill in extracting his troops from the Japanese pincers on the Island of Luzon and making possible the successful withdrawal of American forces to the Bataan Peninsula.

Cebu's Army Doomed From Start, With Only 1,500 of 50,000 Men Having Equipment

(Here Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent, analyzes the situation on Japanese-invaded Cebu Island on the basis of his first-hand investigation. Mr. Lee discloses for the first time how he reached Australia from the Philippines. He sailed from Cebu in a freighter. He still has not told how he got from Bataan to Cebu.)

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By CLARK LEE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

MELBOURNE, April 14. — The American-Filipino defenders of Cebu apparently have fought stiffly against the Japanese landing on the island, but they were never regarded as having had a chance to make more than a few days' stand. All the odds favored the invaders of that Philippine Eden.

(A War Department communique in Washington yesterday said the situation on the island remained "obscure.")

Col. Irvine C. Scudder's men were virtually all native Cebuanos, who undoubtedly have fought well to defend their homeland, but they had no equipment.

I spent two weeks on Cebu in late February and early March, inspecting its defenses as Col. Scudder's guest.

About 50,000 of the island's 1,000,000 people had been called to service but probably no more than 1,500 had equipment, mostly Springfield or Enfield rifles.

Col. Scudder had one 50-caliber machine gun, a few of 30 caliber and no artillery or coastal guns.

Coastline Low and Sandy.

Almost all of Cebu's coastline is low and sandy—perfect for landing operations—and no point is beyond range of naval guns on warships in the inland sea.

The Americans were manufacturing their own grenades of a potato-masher type, using explosives taken from mines which the Japanese scattered in the inland sea and Filipino fishermen brought ashore for a few pesos each. There were plenty of landing fields but no planes.

After a heavy bombing of the water front in January, and occasionally warship shelling later, most of the inhabitants of Cebu City, the second largest in the Philippines, had taken to the hills.

Life was mostly normal, however, with movies, banks, some stores and restaurants open except during the likely midday bombing hours.

To us who had been on Bataan even its palm-lined main street looked like Fifth avenue.

Some 60 American and British families were living in an evacuation camp in the mountains and others still were in their hillside homes.

But the rich, fertile island, which resembles one vast garden, offered few places of refuge for civilians or for the guerrilla warfare Col. Scudder planned to wage.

Three Ships Made Trip.

Under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's orders Cebu had been organized as an interisland shipping center to get supplies to Corregidor and Bataan. Gen. MacArthur apparently believed that if he could bring in a few ships safely he could convince Washington of the possibility and advisability of a major effort to reinforce Bataan and hold the Philippines.

At least three ships made the trip successfully while the writer was in Cebu. Small interisland vessels previously had made a few trips to Corregidor from Cebu with rice.

The Japanese discovered the blockade-running early in March and sent warships and planes into the inner Philippine waters, where they destroyed or captured a number of small vessels. These were helpless without armament or aerial or naval protection.

Lacking vessels to replace those lost, Gen. MacArthur could not restore traffic with Cebu on a sufficient scale to relieve the shortages of his army.

The vessel on which I left Cebu still was at its pier when a Japanese destroyer was sighted two hours from the port. The Filipino captain decided to make the run rather than be sunk in harbor.

Start Finally Made.

While naval officer friends who had come from Corregidor stood on the dock and told us what fools we were, we climbed aboard.

With the destroyer speeding from the south, our large unloaded ship backed from the pier and the captain tried to swing her around to head northward out of the channel.

But the ship was so light she was unmanageable and the wind swung her back each time. Finally, after 55 agonizing minutes, the maneuver succeeded.

Fortunately, however, the destroyer did not sight us and turned back to the south after shelling Cebu.

We hid among the other islands for three days, during which we sighted another ship which had gone aground a few miles from Cebu with supplies from Australia.

We stood by to try to pull her off. During those hours a destroyer could have sunk us both. It was learned later that an enemy vessel was lurking behind another island a few miles away and never discovered us.

The other cargo ship finally was refloated after some of her cargo had been removed. She completed the trip to Cebu.

We went on the Australia.

ALLIED FLYERS SCORE IN INDIA AND IN BURMA

RAF Counts 13 Jap Planes Hit At Port Blair—AVG Adds 10 To Toll

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British And Chinese In Land Battles Forced To Draw Back

By OREAL HADDLETON

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 14—The Japanese invaders, slowly beating back both anchors of the Allied line, stood tonight only twenty-odd miles from the fringes of the central Burma oil fields and as the crisis approached in that campaign for outer India, the powerful counteraction of American and British airmen formed the one bright spot amid the general and increasing gloom.

Successive communiques from New Delhi reported that RAF bombers raiding the enemy-held Andaman Islands—the presumed base in the Bay of Bengal for part of the vast Japanese naval concentration—had destroyed or put out of action thirteen enemy flying boats and related other successful Allied actions.

In one of these, American volunteer group flyers turned into a minor disaster for the invader his attempt to assault an Allied airdrome in the Shan States of northeastern Burma, for when the fighting was over, seven enemy planes had gone down.

Destroy Grounded Bombers

Other American airmen destroyed three Japanese bombers without loss to themselves in an attack on grounded enemy aircraft at the Toungoo airdrome.

The British, aside from the Andaman assault, reported heavy successful bombing attacks on enemy troops above Prome. Two British planes were lost, however, in this foray.

Yet another attack was made on Japanese river craft "conveying enemy troops, many of which dived overboard," said the communique.

It made plain that the thirteen flying boats smashed in the Andaman Islands accounted for the entire concentration.

Delaying Actions Main Hope

The Andaman raid, centered on the Japanese base at Port Blair, left one enemy flying boat sinking, two afire and ten damaged. It was regarded as the possible signal for a general Allied aerial counter-offensive against the Japanese in the Bay of Bengal, where an enemy fleet of three battleships, five aircraft carriers and many other warships is known to be concentrated against much smaller British naval forces.

Despite the cautious hopes thus raised, however, the position afield in Burma appeared to be growing more critical by the hour and the main hope of the British and Chinese now appeared to lie in fighting delaying actions until the start of the rains in mid-May.

On the right, held by the British, Japanese troops moving up the Irrawaddy valley were acknowledged to have occupied the village of Migyaungye, eighty miles north of Prome and only about twenty miles south of Magwe, the gateway to the oil fields.

Increasing enemy pressure also was reported southwest of the town of Taungdwingyi, which lies ninety miles northeast of Prome and between the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers. This indicated that a powerful enemy flanking movement was making considerable progress.

On the Allied left, the Chinese forces under command of the American Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell were said to have withdrawn to the north of the town of Yedashe, about twenty miles above fallen Toungoo, to avoid the threatened envelopment of their left flank by Japanese forces which crossed the Swa river.

A Chinese army spokesman in Chungking urged that every sacrifice be made to halt the enemy short of the oil fields which are the only near source of supply for the Chinese armies.

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The influential Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* complained at "the continual withdrawal of the British on the Irrawaddy front," adding:

"Only hard fighting can help turn the tide in the Pacific. Even if they have to withdraw for strategic reasons we hope our Allies will make the enemy pay a heavy price instead of allowing easy advances. We cannot tolerate retreats and retreats alone."

FLEET OF 13 JAP FLYING BOATS RAZED

American and British Air Forces Hit at Japanese In Bay of Bengal With Raid on Port Blair

New Delhi, India, April 14 (AP)—American and British fliers have struck strong blows in the defense of India, threatened by a Japanese fleet of three battleships, five aircraft carriers and other warships in the Bay of Bengal, smashing 13 big flying boats in the Andaman Islands and attacking an airdrome in Burma, it was announced today.

Thirteen flying boats used by the Japanese for long-range scouting, patrol and bombing were sunk, set afire or damaged when the RAF struck 800 miles across the Bay of Bengal and found them anchored in the harbor at Port Blair in the Andamans, potential springboard for an Indian invasion, the British said.

AVG Destroys Seven Planes

AVG Bags Ten Planes

Another communique said the Japanese lost seven aircraft when the indomitable American Volunteer Group fiercely attacked Japanese raiding an AVG airfield in the northern Shan states in Burma at low level on Friday. Three more Japanese planes were said to have been destroyed by the AVG on Sunday at Toungoo.

At the same time the British announced for the first time in days extensive activity of their own aviation in Burma. They said a heavy attack was made by their Blenheim bombers on Japanese forces in a village north of Prome on Sunday, and that their bombers were working in close support of British land forces.

British in Burma Withdraw

The British troops in Burma under Gen. Harold Alexander, which with Chinese forces under United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, are fighting the battle for the land approaches to the Indian frontier, were still retreating, however.

Japanese soldiers moving up the Irrawaddy River in Burma have occupied the village of Migyaungye —20 miles south of Magwe and 80 miles north of Prome—in heavy fighting, the British announced today.

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The British communique said that hard fighting continued yesterday over the entire Burmese front.

The enemy succeeded in occupying the village of Migyuangye and is increasing pressure southwest of Taungdingyi," the communique said.

Migyaungye is on the east bank of the Irrawaddy.

90 Miles North of Prome

Taungdingyi is 90 miles northeast of Prome, in the area between the Irrawaddy and Sittang River fronts.

The British reported their fliers bombed the Japanese column which was reported yesterday at Singaungwe but they said no details were yet available.

Raiders Dispersed.

A town in the forward area was reported bombed Sunday afternoon by 12 Japanese planes, the communique added. It reported British defenses dispersed the raiders and brought down one aircraft in flames.

The Chinese lines on the left flank are now 20 miles north of Toungoo, a military spokesman said.

The Chinese, under command of Gen. Stilwell, withdrew to the north of Yedashe after the Japanese advancing along the Sittang River crossed the Swa River and threatened to envelop the Chinese on the left.

The withdrawal also was made necessary in order to keep the Allied lines straight, in view of the continued British retreat.

Japs Trying to Encircle Positions, Chinese Say

CHUNGKING, April 14 (AP).—A Chinese Army spokesman said today the Japanese were attempting to surround Chinese positions at Yedashe, in Burma, 20 miles north of Toungoo, from three directions and that he had no information on whether they had been successful.

The spokesman urged that every sacrifice of men and arms be made to prevent the Japanese from reaching the Burma oil fields in the upper Irrawaddy valley before the rainy season begins in early May.

The oil fields are the only near source of fuel for China. Defended by the British, they are only a little more than 20 miles from the Japanese vanguard.

The spokesman said the Japanese were throwing all their available resources into this drive. At the same time the influential newspaper Ta Kung Pao complained that "the continual withdrawal of the British on the Irrawaddy front" was exposing Chinese forces.

"Only hard fighting can help turn the tide in the Pacific," the newspaper said. "Even if they have to withdraw for strategic reasons we hope our Allies will make the enemy pay a heavy price instead of allowing easy advances. We cannot tolerate retreats and retreats alone."

The spokesman said the importance of the increasing power of Allied attacks from Australia "can hardly be overemphasized" as one of the encouraging signs in the Southwest Pacific.

ALLIES PRESS RAIDS ON JAP AIR BASES

Timor, New Guinea Bombed, One Ship Set Afire, Plane Destroyed.

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MELBOURNE, Australia, April 14.—(AP) Continued American-Australian bombings of Japanese positions on Timor and New Guinea set one Japanese ship afire, destroyed one intercepting plane and probably destroyed two others, Prime Minister John Curtin reported today.

The ship was hit at Koepang, Dutch Timor, Curtin's communique said, and a near miss was registered on one vessel and a possible hit on another. A Japanese plane was shot down into the sea.

A raid on Lae, on the northeast coast of New Guinea, accounted for the other Japanese planes, while bomb hits also were scored on air fields and anti-aircraft gun positions.

On the home front, Curtin added the defense ministry to his other duties in order to make a more effective link between General Douglas Mac Arthur and the Australian government.

ENEMY BASES HIT NEAR AUSTRALIA

U. S. Flyers Renew Assaults on Lae and Kupang.

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Melbourne, April 14 (A. P.).—United States and Australian airmen in renewed attacks on Japanese bases at Lae, New Guinea, and Kupang, Dutch Timor, blasted at shipping and shot down one Japanese fighter, probably shot down two others and definitely damaged a fourth aircraft, an Australian communique said today.

A near miss was scored against one vessel at Koepang, it said, while another ship was seen to be on fire after suffering a possible hit.

The raids occurred yesterday with shipping the target at Koepang while anti-aircraft batteries and airdromes were the objectives at Lae.

A Japanese aircraft was shot down into the sea at Koepang; the rest of the bag was accounted for at Lae.

In addition, the communique said, a near miss was also reported on a group of three enemy bombers on the ground.

Prime Minister John Curtin was sworn in today as Defense Minister to enable him to serve more effectively as a link between the Government and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander in the southwest Pacific.

Gen. MacArthur will have full operational control of the forces at Mr. Curtin's disposal. Questions of higher defense policy in the future will be submitted to the War Cabinet by Mr. Curtin who now has the same title and position as Churchill holds in Britain. The arrangement was intended to free service ministers for executive work.

M'ARTHUR HAS FULL POWER

Roosevelt Stresses Extent of Authority

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WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt re-emphasized at a press conference today that General Douglas MacArthur had full authority over the forces of the United Nations in the southwestern Pacific, including naval power.

The repetition was occasioned by a press conference remak that there was confusion in Australia over the extent of MacArthur's authority and over what neval forces were at his disposal.

Mr. Roosevelt said there had been singularly little error on this point in the press but that some papers had completely falsified what he had said previously by declaring he had talked of a Pacific command under MacArthur. The word, he said, was southwest Pacific.

"Does that include New Zealand?" some one inquired.

That question, he said, posed a difficult problem which might be complicated by a Pacific statement saying where the Pacific area begins and ends.

For operational reasons, he said, he could not say whether New Zealand and other islands in that general region, including New Caledonia and the Fijis, were in one zone or the other. It is better to have the enemy guess than to tell them, he declared.

13 New Australia Arms Plants

CANBERRA, Australia, April 14 (AP).—Norman J. M. Makin, Australian Munitions Minister, announced today that thirteen munitions factories had been established or were being erected in three states in Australia as part of a huge munitions decentralization scheme.

Actor Heads AEF Entertainment

Melbourne, April 14 (AP)—Major Lynn Cowan, movie actor and old-time vaudeville trooper, has been appointed director of recreational activities for the United States troops in Australia.

Cowan and his wife had been entertaining in the Orient, and were billed in Singapore just before the Japanese arrived. Bill Bailey, his vaudeville partner of twenty-eight years since their school days at Iowa State, remained at Singapore. Cowan hasn't heard from Bailey or Mrs. Bailey since.

The Cowans have arranged concerts and shows for the troops throughout Australia, using chiefly local talent.

India Cuts Gasoline Ration

NEW DELHI, India, April 14 (AP).—India's basic gasoline ration, which permits fuel for 100 miles of driving a month, was reduced one-third, effective May 1, by government order today.

Subs Taking Heavy Toll Of Jap Ships

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Credited With Quarter of 215 Sunk in War

Washington, April 14 — (AP) — Preying on the enemy's vital supply lines regardless of the peril, U. S. submarines, such as the Seawolf, have accounted for approximately one-fourth of all the 215 Japanese ships sunk or damaged by American action since the war began.

Naval observers here were quick to note the new commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, Admr. Chester W. Nimitz, was an old pigboat man and the increase of submarine successes has been mounting since he supplanted Admr. Husband E. Kimmel. The Japanese radio has been eloquent in implied tribute to Nimitz's ability as an underseas raider.

On several occasions Tokyo has broadcast warnings of American submarines in Japanese waters and the possibility of raids on coastal areas.

The unofficial compilation of the toll taken by American submarines was made after the navy disclosed details of the Seawolf's highly successful cruise. It showed that of 215 enemy vessels sunk, probably sunk or damaged, submarines operating from the Indian ocean to the very Japanese coast have been credited with 36 sinkings, 12 probable sinkings and 10 attacks which resulted in damage to the enemy.

The Seawolf was credited with the largest number of successful attacks known to have been made by a single American undersea raider and naval authorities said that its achievement probably was unmatched in the record of U. S. pigboat operations.

The Seawolf's cruise in the Indian ocean south of the Dutch Indies began late in February and continued throughout March and into early April. In that period of possibly 40 days or more the sub sank a Japanese light cruiser, a destroyer and a large transport and damaged two light cruisers, a large transport and an unidentified ship—seven ships in all.

Attacks Made In Face Of Stiff Resistance

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Moreover the attacks were pressed home against strong enemy resistance. Again and again the Seawolf was counter-attacked by enemy destroyers using depth charges but it returned to its home base unscathed, the navy reported.

The navy called the cruise "one of the epics of submarine warfare."

The exploits of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Burdett Warder, skipper of the Seawolf, who has been recommended for a Navy cross, and his men were regarded all the more highly here because it is on submarines that the navy relies heavily in the war of attrition against Japan's communication lines, pending the time when a general offensive by land, sea and air can be started.

Air power to date has made its most outstanding record against enemy shipping by striking at invasion forces close to land, first in the battle for the Philippines and currently in the fight over the approaches to Australia.

U. S. surface craft have attacked the enemy chiefly in raids on Japan's mandated island bases, but the purpose of those operations has been as much to wreck air and naval bases as to destroy ships.

Submarines, on the other hand, have been carrying the war to the enemy from the first. Besides the toll taken of shipping, the submarines also have served as the eyes of the navy in observing Japanese fleet and transport movements.

Despite the fact that a U. S. submarine fleet has been in constant operation since the war's beginning, only two have been announced lost while at sea—the Shark and the Perch. The Perch was last heard from in the vicinity of Java more than a month ago and the Shark was listed, tersely as overdue somewhere in the western Pacific.

Says 'Shooting' Remarks Were Misinterpreted

Representative May Explains Speech Referring To Admiral Kimmel And General Short

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Representative May (Dem., Ky.) told the House today that remarks he made concerning Admiral Husband Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. Walter Short in a speech at Pikeville, Ky., on April 6 had been "misinterpreted" because they were not published in full.

The Kentuckian, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said he had been "quoted in the press at large as having advocated the shooting" of the former Pearl Harbor commanders and that, while the quotations were "substantially correct," they were "incomplete."

May told his colleagues that this was what he said at Pikeville:

"If after a full, fair and complete court-martial hearing, this admiral and general were found guilty of negligence resulting in the death of 3,300 or 3,400 men, then there ought to be a shooting match."

30.24——15957

30.24——15957.

6 Big Cheers For O'Hare As He Downed 6 Japs

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[By the Associated Press]

Chicago, April 14—A warship radio man who witnessed Lieut. Edward O'Hare's epic fight related today how he and his comrades feared the outnumbered flyer was a goner, then cheered like a football crowd as he shot down each of six Jap bombers and sent three fleeing home.

Joseph Charles Brazda, 25, home on leave, said all the other fighters were down when a wave of Jap planes arrived.

"Somebody yelled, 'Nine of them and he's up there alone!'

"After that nobody said a word; they were all just watching and hoping and praying; every one of us thought the flyer was gone.

Swoops On First Victim

"As the Japs came closer overhead we could see that O'Hare was above them, and then, like a hawk, he swooped down on one of them and fired—and that one started crashing down into the sea.

"'He's got one!' an officer shouted, and everybody gave a cheer.

Each Knockout Draws Cheers

"O'Hare zoomed around in what seemed like a couple of seconds he was up above them again. They were shooting at him from their tails, but he was keeping above them.

"We saw him sort of hang in the sky for a second and then, zam! He dived again, and again one of the Japs wobbled and went into a dive in flames to the sea.

"Then a yell went up all around: 'He's got another!' Then there was a dead silence until we saw that he was once more up above them. Everybody expected he just couldn't last, but he did, and in another minute he dived again and the third one fell.

"After that O'Hare just kept on doing it. It was unbelievable.

Yell Like Football Crowd

"O'Hare would dive, we'd lose sight of him for a matter of seconds, a Jap bomber would wobble and crash in flames, and then there would be O'Hare up above them again.

"When the sixth one finally came crashing down and the other three took it on high the men on those decks were yelling with joy like a crowd at a football game, jumping and hollering and slapping one another on the back for joy."

Brazda said every man on the ship force who could was on deck or at his station watching the fight. He said the enemy bombers came as O'Hare was standing guard in the sky while flyers who had battled a first wave of Japs were down for fuel and ammunition.

"Those who are seeing action for the first time are meeting the enemy with the same calm courage and attention to duty as is displayed by their seasoned shipmates," he said.

His blue eyes twinkled when he was shown an Associated Press dispatch from Houston saying that "208 sons of Admiral C. W. Nimitz's old neighbors and friends were sworn into the navy here as the 'Admiral Nimitz Unit.'"

Welcomes Friends' Sons

"As a Texan," the admiral said, "I am grateful that so many sons of my old friends in the State have volunteered for their country's defense. As a naval officer I am glad to see them select the navy for duty and wish them all success."

The admiral's son, Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., is serving in a submarine of the Asiatic fleet.

Nimitz Proud Of Crews; Also Hails Texas Unit

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By Wendell Wilkie [By the Associated Press]

Pearl Harbor, T. H., April 14—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, one of the busiest men in the war, laid aside his grim duties for a moment today to express quiet pride in the men under his command and to thank 200 enlisting Texans, who took as their name the "Admiral Nimitz Unit" of the United States Navy.

The commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, a native of Fredericksburg, Texas, commented that "the spirit of new personnel, officers and men alike, who have joined the fleet since the beginning of hostilities is at the same high level as that of our veteran crews."

Recruits Vie With Veterans

The career of the 57-year-old officer commenced with his appointment to the Naval Academy from Texas in 1901, but his greatest job began with his appointment here shortly after last December 7.

He has had little time for interviews since. But he appeared glad today to pay high tribute to those who have taken part in the smashing blows on enemy outposts.

Two months ago Admiral Nimitz said:

"I can attest that every ship, every plane, every officer and man of the Pacific fleet, afloat, aloft and ashore, is being utilized to the fullest extent both to safeguard America and to bring the war to the enemy's front door."

It was indicated today that he saw no reason to change that statement.

Iran Severs Jap Relations

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By Henry C. Cassidy

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Teheran, Iran, April 14—Iran severed diplomatic relations with Japan today, cutting off the fountain head of Axis propaganda to Islam neighbors of this Allied-occupied Asiatic kingdom on the supply route to Russia and the eastern Mediterranean.

The Iranian (Persian) government notified Japanese Minister Hikotaro Ichikawa that he must leave within a week with his six diplomatic and military attaches.

The rupture of relations followed a removal of six major Axis agents to a remote section of Southeast Iran.

The United States and British legations were informed of the Iranian-Japanese break.

A stream of Axis propaganda had been traced to the Japanese legation after Iran broke relations with Germany and Italy and became an ally of Britain and Russia last August.

Pamphlets issued from the legation included denials of atrocities which the British charged against the Japanese in Hongkong. Other propaganda denied the British had shot down or damaged fifty-seven planes in the opening raid on Ceylon, or that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had visited India.

Rich Kingdom

These pamphlets were circulated among the native population, and large sums of money were distributed among Iranian leaders who were entertained lavishly and encouraged to criticize the United Nations.

A British-Russian-Iranian pact of alliance, based on principles of the Atlantic charter, was signed in Teheran January 29, five months after cessation of hostilities launched with an invasion of that rich kingdom by Russian and British troops.

Iran lies midway between North African battlegrounds and India and is a likely route for any attempted junction of German and Japanese armies. Her government is in the hands of 22-year-old Mohammed Shah Pahlevi, who succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, Reza Shah Pahlevi, September 17, 1941.

RUSSIAN ARMIES RIP GAPING HOLE IN GERMAN LINES

Enveloping Maneuver Under-way to Recapture City of Kharkov.

LONDON, April 14.—(AP) Russian armies of the Ukraine have torn a gaping hole in the German line 25 miles north of Kharkov and are plunging forward in what may be an enveloping maneuver against the great steel-producing center, Stockholm advices reported tonight.

The break-through was reported achieved by Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces below Belgorod, strategic rail junction 45 miles northwest of Kharkov.

The Germans themselves said that Russian assaults were continuing in the south, chiefly in the Donets basin, and that a tank-led force of some 90,000 Red troops had launched a new and violent attack on the central front west of Moscow.

A Berlin broadcast heard by Exchange Telegraph said this attack—by six Soviet divisions, including one of the toughened Sigerians—had disrupted Nazi lines at some points but that the drive had been blunted and part of the attacking force wiped out.

In the Kalinin sector of the northwestern front the Moscow radio said Red forces had killed 1,150 Germans and liberated four provincial villages.

The midnight communique of the Soviet Information bureau said only that the Russians "conducted offensive operations against the Germans on several sectors of the front" and occupied a number of inhabited localities.

It reported further that seventeen German planes were destroyed Monday for the loss of six Russian planes.

A supplement listed 2,600 Germans killed—2,200 of them in two days of fighting on the Leningrad front and the others in a night clash on the central front.

The Moscow radio reported that the 488th Infantry Regiment of the 268th German Infantry Division was annihilated in a night battle, the Germans leaving the bodies of 400 officers and men on the battlefields.

REDS REPORTED CUTTING NAZIS' KHARKOV LINE

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Russians Said to Have Forced Deep Breach North of City.

STRIKE BLOW IN CENTER TOO

German Radio Asserts Moscow Has Hurled Six Divisions Against Hitler's Men.

London, April 14 (A. P.).—The Stockholm radio broadcast the news today that Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's forces in South Russia had forced a "deep breach" in the German lines twenty-five miles north of the great steel producing city of Kharkov.

Marshal Timoshenko's troops were said to be sweeping through the breach, which was reported below Belgorod, strategic town north of Kharkov.

The Moscow radio said Russian guerrillas had captured four more villages in the Kalinin sector northeast of Smolensk. They were said to have killed 250 German officers and men.

Exchange Telegraph, a news agency, said today that the German radio had announced that six Soviet divisions, including a Siberian division and an entire division of tanks, had launched an attack of extreme violence on the central Russian front and that the battle still was in progress.

The German broadcast was said to have acknowledged that the Russians dislocated Nazi lines at some points but to have claimed

that the attack was stemmed and the attackers partly annihilated.

[German forces have occupied a large number of localities on the central sector of the Russian front, the Nazi High Command communique said today. The Berlin radio broadcast the communique.]

The radio said that Russian attacks also were made against Rumanian and Italian positions in the Donets Basin to the south.

NAZIS LOST 9,000 IN 10 DAYS—REDS

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Russians Report Terrific Loses Inflicted Along Leningrad Front

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 14 (AP)—Soviet forces have slain 9,000 Germans and destroyed 76 tanks on the Leningrad front from April 1 to 10 and levied fresh tolls upon Nazi sea and air strength, the Russians said today.

Recapture of a "locality of great importance on the northwestern front" and occupation of some additional communities were announced without detail in a communique broadcast by the Moscow radio.

Another communique said a Kalinin front stronghold was seized by the Russians in fighting which cost the Germans 900 killed, eight field guns, 15 machine-guns, a mortar battery, two tanks and eight pillboxes.

Operate Behind Lines

Red army men operating behind German lines on the central front wiped out more than 200 of the invaders in a day, it was said.

A German transport was reported sunk in the Barents Sea Sunday.

The Soviet Information Bureau said destruction of 322 German planes last week increased to 1,103 total shot down or demolished on the ground since March 11, this against a loss of 314 Russian aircraft. In addition, the score Sunday was listed at eight German and three Red army planes.

(Adolf Hitler's air force is described by Basil Cardew, London Daily Express aviation writer, as on the defensive.

Hitler Strong in Spots

(Cardew estimated today that Germany had about 4,000 first line planes, 2,000 of them based on the Russian front. A few more than 1,000, including strong fighter groups, are stationed in western Europe and between 700 and 800 in the Mediterranean basin, he said.)

From the muddy Bryansk front southwest of Moscow came word that reserves had given the Germans numerical superiority in one sector.

(Intense fighting has developed in the Kursk-Kharkov region of the southern battle zone in the past 24 hours and Soviet pressure is particularly strong northeast of Belgorod, midway between those cities, a Vichy news agency dispatch declared.

(Russian advanced detachments were said to have neared "an important arterial highway linking central Russia with the Ukraine via Kursk, Kharkov and Dnieperopetrovsk.")

Number of Localities Claimed by Germans

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 14 (AP).—German forces have occupied a large number of localities on the central sector of the Russian front, the Nazi high command communique said today.

The Berlin radio reported earlier that spring thaws "seriously impeded military operations" on the Russian front.

Tank-supported Russian attacks were officially declared to have been beaten back at isolated points. The high command said 175 of the Russians' tread-track vehicles had been put out of action in a four-day period ended April 13.

"In the northern sector an enemy fighting group was encircled and annihilated," its communique declared.

The boggy condition of the earth was emphasized by the radio.

"Operations are possible only in places where solid roads remained," it was added.

In one such local sector in the Yuhknov area, 120 miles southwest of Moscow, the Russians attacked positions of a Germany infantry division with strong forces thirteen times Sunday, but were repulsed by counter-attacks, it said.

A German counter-thrust, supported by planes, was declared to have recaptured a position recently overrun by Soviet infantry and tanks on the northern front.

Without detail it was declared that the Russians suffered heavy losses of men and tanks southeast of Lake Ilmen in the Staraya Russa area.

German Alpine units were said to have seized numerous prisoners in attacks upon southern Soviet bases.

Russ Victory Loan

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 14 (AP)—A victory loan of ten billion rubles (about $2,000,000,000) was launched in a profusion of red banners and speeches today, and the Russians were given their choice of interest coupons or lottery tickets as revenue from the issue.

The twenty-year loan bears two per cent. interest, unless the buyer likes to take a chance. In that case he may buy lottery tickets for huge prizes of rubles to be awarded in national lotteries during the next two decades. The interest bonds were favored by the collective farmers, while the city dwellers preferred the lottery coupons. In either case the principal is payable in 1962.

It was the largest loan launched since 1922 and was aimed at cutting down consumer buying as well as bringing home war sacrifices to the Soviets.

RECEIVES U. S. ENVOY

MOSCOW, April 14. — (AP) Admiral William H. Standley, United States ambassador, was received today by President Michael Kalinin of the U. S. S. R. Standley arrived here during the weekend to present his credentials at the Kremlin.

NAZIS PLACE GUNS ON FRENCH COAST

Laborers Work Along Channel as Germans Prepare for Invasion.

DOVER, England, April 14.—(AP) The Germans have put thousands of laborers to the task of building new gun emplacements and strengthening already formidable defenses along the French coast as an added precaution against Allied invasion.

The laborers were seen plainly today, through field glasses, some 20 miles across the channel.

Military informants said that Nazi guns massed along the channel coast have a total firepower equal to that of a fleet of battleships and form a concentrated mass of artillery more powerful than in any sector of the German front facing the Russians.

The new works include, in addition to gun bases, a series of new concrete fortifications and tank barriers extending back several miles from the shores.

The work was greatly intensified immediately after the Commando raid on March 27-28 on the German submarine base at St. Nazaire.

Germany Gets War Jitters, Fearing Invasion Thrust

Gen. Marshall's Trip to Britain Creates Nervous Reaction.

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LONDON, April 14—(AP) Certainty of an Allied invasion and uncertainty of when and where it will come have given the Germans a pronounced case of war jitters, it was indicated today by reports from Berlin via neutral capitals.

While the Nazi big shots apparently are trying to cover up their fears with a display of bravado, expert opinion here held that there was no question but what Adolf Hitler's pet weapon — the war of nerves—had attacked his own high command in virulent form.

The current visit to Britain by Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. chief of staff, and Harry Hopkins, close adviser to President Roosevelt, is the immediate cause of the German fears, according to the neutral dispatches.

Comment on Marshall Visit

The German themselves practically admitted this last night, when the Berlin radio asserted that Marshall and Hopkins were under Presidential orders to explore the prospects of establishing a western European front.

"We are expecting an invasion at any time Let them try it; we are ready," a high German spokesman was quoted today by the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Demokraten.

This, said informed sources in London, was a form of "whistling in the dark," for the Germans actually are afraid an invasion of the continent may come at some spot where they are not prepared for it. Adding to the German uneasiness was General Marshall's series of conferences with Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the British Commandos and an expert on invasion procedures.

Nazis Preparing Defenses

That the Germans are making whatever preparations they can is apparent. Last weekend Nazi authorities had ordered the occupied Atlantic port city of Brest to expect a state of siege without further notice.

Stockholm also said the Germans had chosen the Arctic Norwegian port of Narvik as another danger spot, intensifying work on its defenses and proclaiming the whole area a forbidden zone.

Today's maneuvers in Vichy, restoring the pro-Nazi Pierre Laval to a place of high power, fit readily into the same picture of German precautions.

A source with reliable contacts on the continent said today the Germans recently made detailed plans for defense against invasion at a meeting of all district leaders in occupied France.

The Paris radio said today that British residents had been ordered to move from the French Riviera on the Mediterranean.

The correspondent of the Geneva paper La Suisse said there was "open talk" in Germany about possible British military action in western Europe.

Italy Nervous

This nervous condition has been readily transmitted to Italy. The Rome radio blustered last night that Canadian troops had been selected for an invasion of Italy but that "the Axis powers have made all preparations for such a step, which was taken well into account as early as 1940. British propaganda therefore does not need to bother with threats to molest us in order to affect our nerves."

"The Italians obviously are flying a kite," said military sources in Britain. "They put out these reports in the hope we will give something away."

A Reuters report from Rome said that Prince Umberto had assumed command of Italian forces "in central and southern Italy and in the Islands" and quoted him as saying he was certain that "any attacks the enemy dares to make on Italy will be smashed."

In an order of the day he asked the population to "give proof of patriotism by the self-sacrificing way in which they bear the very heavy weight of British air raids."

Meanwhile the unrest on Axis-occupied territories continues. Stockholm dispatches said 14 Belgians had been condemned to death at Ghent for sabotage, assassinations and anti-Nazi propaganda. The BBC said Belgian patriots had dynamited a train at a junction of three rail lines.

Three big underground groups are reported working against the Germans in France.

26 Sentenced to Death

Reports from Vichy said the Nazi military court at Paris had sentenced 26 French men and women to death for terrorism, charging them with belonging to a Communist special organization.

The Netherlands Aneta agency reported eight persons had been sentenced to death in Amsterdam on sabotage charges and that two Dutch officers were on trial at the Hague for killing a brother of the Dutch Nazi leader, Anton Mussert.

The Italians admitted that their casualties in the occupied Balkans in March alone totaled 352 killed and 358 missing. This probably was in Greece alone.

The Germans still are fighting against big-scale guerrilla activities in Yugoslavia and in Norway are having series trouble with churchmen and educators, 2,000 of whom are reported under arrest, as are most of Norway's labor leaders.

Helping along the unhappy state of Axis nerves, the British radio's mysterious Colonel Britton, commandant of the V-for-Victory campaign, told the peoples of occupied countries:

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"Travel as much as you can every day except Tuesday. There is a reason for this."

The Germans can guess what the reason is, if they like, but the opinion in London is that the guesses are not helping Gauleiters to sleep soundly.

NAZIS EXPECT INVASION PUSH INTO EUROPE

Germans Say They're Ready to Counter Landing Attempts.

MARSHALL SEES MOUNTBATTEN

General's Talk With Commando Chief Linked With Allied Front on the West.

APR 15 1942

London, April 14 (A. P.)—Reports reaching London from neutral capitals indicated today that the German High Command was resigned to an impending invasion of Europe by Allied forces and afraid that the attack would come at a place where it was not expected.

The well-publicized visit of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, adviser to President Roosevelt, has given Berlin an advanced case of jitters, although statements issued from Berlin are full of bravado, these reports showed.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Demokraten reported that a German High Command spokesman said:

"We are expecting an invasion at any time. Let them try it. We are ready."

The correspondent of the Geneva newspaper La Suisse reported that there was open talk in Germany about possible British military action in Western Europe.

A similar report was heard over the Rome radio last night when the Italians said that Italy already was prepared, and that Canadian troops had been assigned to spearhead the drive. London sources said, however, it was obvious that the Italians had no factual basis for the announcement.

If the Axis is afraid that the Italian peninsula offers a real avenue for an allied invasion, it is likely that coastal defenses are being thrown up with the same desperate haste that has been noted along the coasts of Norway and France.

Narvik Verboten.

30.24 — 15959

30.24 — 15959

Stockholm reports said the bleak Norwegian port of Narvik had been proclaimed a forbidden zone by the Germans as work was intensified on defenses.

Fear was said to be growing in Brest as the Nazis occupiers took more precautions daily against any eventualities.

The Nazis apparently were doubly anxious to prepare the best possible physical barriers to an invasion since their garrison strength must necessarily become weaker as the demands of the Russian campaign grow.

A source with dependable contacts on the Continent said the Germans recently called a meeting of all district leaders in Occupied France and divided the country into "defense districts." Detailed plans were made for measures to be taken in case of invasion.

The extensive preparations indicated a real fear on the part of the Axis, London observers commented. While a self-assured note was contained in the reports, they said this probably was the result of "whistling in the dark" combined with the hope that the reports would provoke some revealing comment from Allied authorities.

The sum total, however, was that Germany now is suffering a severe "war of nerves," such as she has used so successfully against some of her enemies earlier in the war, expert opinion held.

When American troops landed in Northern Ireland, the wish was heard in many quarters that they join the invasion-trained Commandos and participate in raids on the European continent. There was even speculation that they might be trained as shock landing troops. Official silence has been maintained, however, on the American objectives.

While General Marshall was engaged in military conferences, Harry Hopkins met V. K. Wellington Koo, China's Ambassador here, for an hour's discussion and then conferred with Count Edward Raczynski, Foreign Minister of the Polish government-in-exile.

As chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board in Washington, Mr. Hopkins was considered to be concerned with supplies for the Polish Army in Russia, which will be equipped largely by Britain and the United States.

The Polish Government-in-exile at the same time announced that Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, commander in chief of Polish forces in Russia, was coming to London via Cairo for conferences with the Polish Premier, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, and British officials.

Moscow, Wednesday, April 15- (AP)-The Moscow radio quoted the Stockholm newspaper Tidningen today as saying that German military authorities in Norway had banned ship traffic in the straits near Alesund and Molde. The two western Norwegian coastal points are about mid-way between Trondheim and Bergen.

British Radio Blamed For Anti-Nazi Activity

London, April 14—(AP)—Evidence that British broadcasts are arousing the inhabitants of Nazi-occupied countries against the German occupation forces was given today in an Exchange Telegraph report from Stockholm that a German court at Ghent had sentenced 14 Belgians to death on charges of murder, sabotage, possession of weapons, Communist activity and anti-German propaganda.

The court, said the agency, decided that the accused were "to a high degree influenced by broadcasts from Britain" and imposed the sentences as an example to others who listen to the British radio's hints for secret work against Germany.

General Marshall Sees Lord Louis Mountbatten

Confers Several Times With New Commando Chief

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, conferred several times yesterday with Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of Britain's Commandos, and arranged for further conferences today, it was stated reliably.

Observers noted that Lord Mountbatten, whose appointment as chief of the Commandos was disclosed yesterday, is one of Britain's foremost experts on invasion tactics.

2,000 Imprisoned In Last Six Weeks, Norwegians Report

Teachers and Ministers Declared Seized by Quisling Regime

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 14.—A Norwegian government-in-exile spokesman estimated today that the German-controlled Quisling regime had imprisoned 2,000 teachers and Lutheran ministers in the occupied kingdom in the last six weeks.

This, he said, was done in an effort to crush opposition to establishment of a Nazi youth organization and the "teachers front" in Norway.

The spokesman said 7,000 Norwegians, including most of the country's labor leaders, now were in concentration or forced labor camps.

Because of continued outbreaks, even in the concentration camps, he said, some of the more rebellious leaders had been moved to Germany. These included Didrik Seip, rector of Oslo University, and Arnulf Overland, fiery young leader.

Quisling's attack on Norway's state-supported Lutheran church, which already has resulted in the imprisonment of the bishop of Oslo and several other church leaders, was said by the spokesman to have resulted from orders of Martin Bormann, successor to Rudolf Hess as Hitler's deputy.

Quisling was said to have visited Bormann in Berlin in February and shortly afterward to have issued a decree forcing all children between 10 and 18 to join the Nazi youth movement. Another edict said teachers must belong to the Nazi teachers' front.

The churchmen and educators united in protesting against the decrees, and Quisling installed himself as head of the church after 1,100 ministers resigned Easter Sunday in the first mass defiance by the church of any occupied country.

BRITISH BOMBERS FLY OVER FRANCE IN TEN-HOUR RAID

R.A.F. Blasts Occupied Zone from Boulogne to Normandy.

LONDON, April 14.—(AP) British fighters and bombers ranged over northern France with comparative freedom for 9 1-2 hours today in their longest daylight offensive of the year.

From the Boulogne-Calais coastal strip to Caen, in Normandy, RAF airmen bombed and strafed German targets and on their way home engaged in brisk dogfights with Nazi interceptors 20,000 feet above the channel.

Two American pilots tangled with eight Nazi fighters in one scrap and scored hits on a pair of the enemy.

The Americans were Flight Lieut. Newton Anderson and Pilot Officer Michael George McPharlin. The Air Ministry did not have their home addresses.

Losses for the day were seven—four British and four German fighters.

In Normandy, British bombers blasted a power station at Caen and nearby industrial plants.

The R.A.F. bucked a near gale over the channel tonight to keep up their attacks. From flashes and explosions seen and heard from this side it appeared that Calais and Cap Gris-Nez were getting a terrific pounding.

German Bombers Kill 14 In Scattered Raids

A Northeast Town in England, April 14 (AP)—Fourteen persons were killed, many others injured and considerable damage caused to residenital property in German bombing attacks over scattered areas last night, it was announced today.

Most of the raiders attacked towns near the coast, but one flew inland to northwest England. The German communique reported the raids were made on the Humber river estuary, where the principal towns are Hull and Grimsby.

Eight high-explosive bombs fell on one town, killing nine persons, injuring thirty and destroying thirty-seven homes. Four persons were killed and six injured by three bombs which smashed homes and air-raid shelters in another town. Another person was killed in the adjoining countryside.

Bad Weather Hampers Activity by R. A. F.

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—Some R. A. F. activity over Germany last night was reported in informed quarters today, but bad weather was said to have kept most of Britain's big bomber squadrons grounded.

German raiders attacked coastal districts in Eastern and Northeastern England last night, taking some lives, but nowhere causing extensive damage or casualties, a communique announced. One raider stabbed inland "some distance toward the northwest," it said.

Near one northeastern town bombs smashed a garden shelter where nine members of two families had sought refuge. Four persons were killed outright; the remaining five were sent to hospitals.

No Bombs Dropped, Nazis Say.

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts), April 14 (AP).—The Royal Air Force, penetrating Germany for the second successive night, was over North German coast areas last night, D.N.B. said today.

"During the night, minor forces of British attempted to fly into Northern German coast areas," the agency said.

"Strong German defenses compelled the British to turn back before they reached the coast and dropped any bombs.

"One British bomber was shot down."

The agency said that "strong formations of German bombers" at the same time raided installations of "a British supply port in the estuary of the Humber."

The high command said daylight raiders bombed harbors, installations and supply facilities on the English south coast and destroyed a factory.

DESTROY BATTALION

South African Unit Smashes Italian Forces in Libya—Five Officers Taken Prisoner—British Hit Nazi Column of Tanks

BY WILLIAM McGAFFIN

CAIRO, April 14—(AP) Virtual destruction of an Italian battalion which was part of the Axis columns attempting to establish strong points in the Libyan no-man's-land was claimed today by British military sources while the desert fighting went on in the midst of swirling dust storms.

A South African unit attacked the Italians 12 miles southeast of Tmimi five days ago, it was disclosed, and killed 60 Italians, wounded many and took 165 prisoners, including five officers.

The British were continuing to harrass Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel's tanks and artillery which are doggedly digging in in an attempt to hang on to their new positions. The latest reports said British guns had scored direct hits on a column of tanks, armored cars and artillery in the northern, or Temrad sector, 12 miles southwest of Gazala and about 60 miles into no-man's-land from the main British positions at Tobruk.

Direct Hits Scored On Axis Column in Libya, British Say

Fighting Patrols Are Active in Spite of Poor Visibility

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, April 14.—British headquarters said today their patrols apparently scored direct hits on a column of Axis tanks, armored cars and artillery yesterday on the Libyan desert.

The headquarters communique said British columns and fihting patrols were especially active yesterday in the northern sector despite dust-obscured visibility.

"Results were difficult to observe," it said, "but direct hits by our artillery are claimed on a column of enemy tanks, armored cars and artillery in the Temrad area."

Temrad is 12 miles southwest of Gazala and about 60 miles across no-man's land from the main British positions at Trobruk.

Italy Reports Repulse Of British Columns

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 14 (AP).—Strong British columns, supported by armored units and artillery, were repulsed after fierce fighting in Eastern Libya by Axis forces which destroyed seven tanks and captured two officers and several dozen men, the Italian high command said today.

"The enemy, which suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded, retreated," the high command reported.

Bombing operations against British Malta were declared to have been continued by waves of planes.

THREE GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN AT MALTA

VALLETTA, Malta, April 14.—(AP) Three German planes were shot down and four more were damaged over Malta today as the island remained under a day-long alert with the third attack still in progress tonight, the high command announced.

The harbor area and airfields were bombed and there was some civilian property damage and some fatalities.

23 Killed As Flyer Mistakes Observers In Target Dummies

London, April 14 (AP)—The twenty-three officers and men killed yesterday in an accident at maneuvers in southern England were victims of a Hurricane pilot who came screaming out of the sky at 500 miles an hour and, missing his target, sent a stream of machine-gun bullets into a group of observers including high staff officers, who were standing about 800 yards away.

Some sixty others were wounded in the accident which occurred at Imber Down near Warminster, Wiltshire.

The official observers were standing about 800 yards from the target. Plane after plane had dived down at the target, puring machine-gun bullets into it, when one plane headed down off the target.

Signal men tried frantically to warn the pilot, but it was too late. Instead of the dummies in the target area, the bullets sprayed the official observers.

Thirty of the wounded were in critical condition tonight. The dead included Brigadier Grant Taylor, 46, who saw action in France and Belgium; one major, three captains and four lieutenants.

An official inquiry was under way.

Food Rations Cut by Swiss

Bern, Switzerland, April 14—(AP) — New food restrictions, among other things halving the sugar allowance in public eating places, will go into effect April 27.

Coffee, tea and chocolate drinkers will be allowed one lump of sugar unless they bring their own.

Week-day meals will be limited to three courses — soup or entree, main dish and dessert — with an extra course on Sundays and holidays.

Fish will be prohibited as an entree.

Butter for breakfast will be limited to 15 grams (roughly half an ounce) and bread with each meal to 50 grams (less than two ounces).

British Luxury Taxes Doubled and Trebled

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Britain to Spend Over 21 Billion Next Year Despite Lease-Lend Aid—No Rise In Income Levy.

BY NOLAN NORGAARD

LONDON, April 14. (AP)—Britons in their third spring of war were given today an "austerity budget" which calls for historic expenditures of £5,286,000,000 ($21,144,000,000) in the coming fiscal year—even though American Lease-Lend aid now is coming at the rate of $400,000,000 a month.

To Ease Load on Lower Incomes

Recognizing that these Lease-Lend deliveries constitute "a vital factor in our effort," Sir Kingsley Wood, chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons that henceforth a larger proportion of the total would be transferred to India and the Dominions. Through the end of March, he estimated, Lease-Lend aid totalled $2,400,000,000.

Yet in the coming year Britons will feel a far heavier burden in taxation on what are known as luxuries, including tobacco, beer, whiskey, some electrical appliances, silk or brocaded fabrics, china articles, cosmetics, entertainment and many other things. In many cases these taxes will be doubled and trebled.

With the basic income tax already 50 per cent, Sir Kingsley said it would not be increased; indeed, some relief was offered to workers in the lowest income tax brackets.

This appeared to be tacit recognition by the government of what some economists have been arguing—that the income tax which already takes, in the highest brackets, all but about 2 1-2 cents out of every dollar of income, cannot be boosted without diminishing returns.

But, said Sir Kingsley, "there must be a further curtailment of civilian consumption and the policy of stabilization will be continued and developed."

Warning Against Inflation

He stressed the necessity of keeping price levels from climbing further, declaring the price of certain food staples had gone up 23 per cent since the start of the war, before the government hammered the level back to 18 per cent.

The cost of living as a whole now is 29 per cent above the pre-war level, he added. But, he said, "during the last year we have definitely held our own against the onset of inflation."

The new budget contemplates sending Britain's total wartime spending around the $60,000,000,000 mark. Up to the beginning of the new fiscal year, April 1, these wartime expenditures are estimated unofficially at $39,700,000,000.

Two Billions Increase

The coming year's budget increases last year's spending by £510,000,000 ($2,040,000,000).

The 10 shilling per pound increase in tobacco taxes means that a package of 10 cigarettes which have been selling for nine pence (about 15 cents) will now sell for a shilling or 20 cents.

Whiskey, which has been selling for 17 shillings 6 pence per bottle (fifth)—$3.50—now will cost one pound, two shillings and six pence —$4.50. The tax increase is 4 shillings 8 pence (93 cents) per bottle.

Beer will be taxed three pence (5 cents) a pint instead of a penny.

This will mean an increase in the retail price of beer to 25 cents a pint.

Doubling of the entertainment tax means that a moviegoer buying a ninepenny (15 cent) seat will pay a two pence halfpenny (about 4 cent) tax. At a fight ringside the tax will be one pound, one shilling and two pence or about $4.23.

The income tax changes for lower brackets were thought likely to boost war production, since there have been reports that many low paid workers were declining to work overtime because the extra money would go out in taxes.

The new limits will exclude single men earning less than $8 weekly and married men earning less than $12 weekly. A married man with two children must now earn $20 weekly before he is liable to income tax.

Married women earning up to $320 annually instead of $180 also are exempt from tax.

Britain Announces Record War Budget; New Taxes Planned

U. S. Aid Coming at Rate Of $400,000,000 Monthly, Wood Tells Commons

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 14.—Announcing a record war budget of £5,286,000,000 ($21,144,000,000) for 1942-3, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, called on the already heavily tax-burdened British nation today to pay additional levies on beer, whisky and luxury items to raise the money needed to fight the war.

The new budget he presented to the House of Commons also proposed higher taxes on wines, tobacco and entertainment.

But he indicated that the basic income tax rate, already 50 per cent, would not be increased and announced some lightening of burdens on persons now in the lowest income tax brackets.

Lease-Lend Aid Stressed.

Sir Kingsley said United States lease-lend aid had become an important item in Britain's budget calculations and had reached the rate of $400,000,000 monthly.

All the new rates except the entertainment tax, which will be doubled effective May 10, go into operation tomorrow.

The beer tax, now one penny a pint, will be tripled, making it about 5 cents.

The whisky tax is raised by 93 cents a fifth-gallon, making an average price whisky, now selling for about $3.50, cost about $4.43 a bottle.

The tax on tobacco will rise $2 a pound, increasing the cost of a pack of ten cigarettes about 5 cents.

The Chancellor estimated revenue for the new fiscal year, which began April 1, at $8,976,000,000. He said a further $3,144,000,000 would be raised by liquidation of foreign investments still held in Britain.

Says Tax Boost Essential

"I have no further course but to look to the taxpayer for further substantial contributions," he went on. "There must be further curtailment of civilian consumption and **the policy of stabilization will be continued and developed."**

But, he continued, "I cannot look to direct taxation; the weight of the last budget now is being borne in its full verity."

Thus he promised no increase in the income tax, which the budget of a year ago fixed at the basic rate of 10 shillings in the pound, or fifty per cent. on amounts above the scale of exemptions.

The estimated expenditures mark an all-time high for Britain and an increase over last year's actual spending of £510,000,000 ($2,040,000,000), the Chancellor said.

The budget was for the new fiscal year started April 1.

Assistance through the end of March was likely to reach $2,400,000,000, he said in declaring that lend-lease deliveries from the United States are a vital factor in our effort.

There was no immediate indication in the speech as to what the Government's needs would be for the new year, but financial experts estimated that expenditures would be about $20,000,000,000.

Apparently paving the way for new taxes or compulsory savings to curtail spending, the Chancellor said:

"The dangerous situation resulting from the larger national income and reduced supply of goods cannot be ignored." However, he added: "During the last year we have definitely held our own against the onset of inflation."

The Chancellor predicted that a larger portion of the total of lend-lease supplies will be transferred to India and the dominions in the future.

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Sir Kingsley proposed income tax relief for the lowest bracket wage earners. Present income taxes are levied on single men earning as little as about $7.50 a week and on married men earning about $11.50.

The new limits would exclude single men earning less than $8 weekly and married men earning less than $12, he announced.

War Secretary Wins Seat In Parliament

London, April 14 (AP)—Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, who rose to cabinet rank from the civil service, was elected a member of the House of Commons from the Welsh port of Cardiff today.

His election—by better than a 3-to-1 margin—enabled him to appear on Parliament's floor to answer questions concerning his department. He was sponsored by the Government for that purpose.

Sir James polled 10,030 votes to 3,311 for A. Fenner Brockway, Independent Labor party candidate. His constituency is East Cardiff.

Queen's Dressmaker Fined

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—Norman Hartnell, Ltd., the dressmaking company which designed the gowns for Queen Elizabeth's visit to Canada and the United States in 1939, was fined $2,400 for violating war regulations limiting fur sales. The charge against Hartnell himself was dismissed upon payment of $42 costs. He had pleaded innocent.

Diplomatic Exchange Ship Will Sail Soon

Stockholm, April 14 (AP)—The Swedish-American Liner Drottningholm, chartered by the United States Government for an exchange of American and Axis diplomats, is expected to sail from Goteborg within the next few days with 200 non-official Americans returning home.

The Drottningholm will pick up Axis diplomats in the United States to be taken to Lisbon for an exchange of American diplomats.

Diplomat Ship Will Sail Soon

Stockholm, Sweden, April 14 (AP).—The Swedish-American liner Drottningholm, chartered by the United States Government for an exchange of Axis and American diplomats, is expected to sail from Goteborg within the next few days with 200 non-official Americans returning home.

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The Drottningholm will pick up Axis diplomats in the United States to be taken to Lisbon for an exchange of American diplomats.

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Yanks Quit Rome Soon

Berlin (From German Broadcast), April 14 (AP).—The Italians announced in Rome today that departure of United States diplomats and newspapermen is now scheduled for April 30.

Chile's Reds Hit Isolation

Party Manifesto Calls on Nation to Break With Fascist Aggressors

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 14 (AP).—The Communist party issued a manifesto today calling on Chile to join the united nations "against the Fascist aggressors."

The party, part of the Left coalition which elected President Juan Antonio Rios, called on the new administration to carry out the recommendation of the Rio de Janeiro Conference and break relations with Germany, Japan and Italy. Chile and Argentina are the sole Western Hemisphere nations maintaining relations with the Axis.

"It is necessary to end the policy which is isolating Chile," the manifesto said.

GAS SHORTAGE IN HAVANA

HAVANA, April 14. — (AP) An acute shortage of gasoline stalled many of Havana's taxicabs and private cars today.

Oil Field Fires Speed Mexico's Alien Drive

Mexico City, April 14 (AP)—A recent series of breakdowns, fires and explosions in Mexico's South Gulf oil fields has led to a redoubled drive against Germans, Japanese and Italians still in that area.

Informants at the Interior Ministry, which is directing the clean-up, said there were about 250 Axis aliens in the oil district around Minatitlan, Puerto Mexico and Agua Dulce.

These sources said the aliens would be removed as rapidly as possible to interior concentration camps where hundreds of Axis subjects already are confined.

BERLIN REPORTS RAID ON CONVOY

Berlin (from German broadcasts), April 14 (AP)—The high command declared today German submarines and planes had sunk 15 more Allied merchant ships totaling 120,000 tons, two of them American vessels in a convoy returning from the Soviet port of Murmansk.

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Submarines were said to have destroyed the American craft. One had been damaged previously by an aerial attack, a special communique said. They were reported to have totaled 12,200 tons.

"Fighter planes sank one tanker of 4,000 tons and damaged a large merchant ship—both belonging to the same convoy—so severely that its loss must be reckoned with," the communique declared.

Submarines operating in the Atlantic were said to have sunk 12 Allied merchant ships of 104,000 tons.

"Nearly all these ships, which included seven large tankers, were torpedoed directly off the east coast of America," the communique said.

Rome Reports Five Ships Sunk

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), April 14 (AP).—The Italian high command said today an Italian submarine, "operating in the Atlantic under command of Captain Emilio Ugieri," had torpedoed and sunk two merchant ships and three tankers totaling 48,000 tons.

NAVY PLANES HUNT

Axis Raiders Torpedo 4 More U. S. Vessels Off East Coast

At Least 17 Lives Lost—59 Survivors Reach Morehead City, 68 Landed At Jacksonville

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[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Va., April 14—Four seamen were lost and eight others were missing after two medium-sized merchant ships were torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast last week, the Fifth Naval District announced tonight.

Fifty-nine survivors from the two vessels were landed at Morehead City, N. C.

The first of the two attacks occurring Thursday, set the cargo ship aflame, and survivors said the vessel was still burning and settling by the stern when they were picked up by a rescue vessel.

Lifeboat Catches Fire

Two of the crew, Third Mate Norwall Sweeney and Richard Lyons, ordinary seaman (no addresses available) were lost when they leaped overboard after their lifeboat caught fire. The thirty-two other crewmen were landed at Morehead City, where five were hospitalized. Lyon's body was recovered later.

The second ship was torpedoed early Saturday morning. Two crewmen—Third Mate Marion Feathers, of Houston, Texas, and Radio Operator Posnan Tiers (no address)—were known to have died in this attack.

Eight Others Missing

Eight other men were missing when the twenty-seven survivors reached Morehead City.

The ship in Thursday's attack was struck first on the starboard side in the pumproom. The crew abandoned ship within ten minutes. From the lifeboats they saw a second torpedo hit amidships, also on the starboard side. This torpedo started fires aft and amidships which quickly enveloped the entire vessel.

U-BOAT FOLLOWING ATTACK ON 2 SHIPS

Survivors of Tanker, Merchantman Landed at Jacksonville, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 14—The Navy disclosed today the sinkings of a medium-sized tanker and a small merchantman, both United States ships, by Axis submarines off the Atlantic coast last week.

Sixty-eight survivors were landed here. They related tales of individual heroism by their shipmates and said that after each attack, Navy planes appeared overhead within a short time and dropped flares in efforts to locate the Axis undersea raiders.

One of Crewmen Missing

The Navy said the small merchantman was torpedoed in the early morning hours of April 9, and that only one of the crew of 40 was missing.

The tanker was torpedoed and shelled the night of April 10. Of the crew of 48, the Navy said 12 were dead and seven missing. Although withholding the location of the sinking, the Navy permitted disclosure that it occurred within sight of hundreds of spectators on shore and many were able to see the flashes of shellfire.

"Our soldiers and sailors can't fight without supplies and we mean to see that they get them," declared Chief Engineer Vasco R. Geer of the tanker. The 57-year-old maritime veteran said he planned a brief visit to his home at Port Arthur, Tex., and then would go to sea again on the first ship available.

Geer and Glenn Wood Smith of Revere, Mass., second pumpman, were among the last to leave the tanker, assisting many of the crew into lifeboats on the port side after two torpedoes crashed into the starboard side of the ship.

Geer said the submarine "circled around the stern of the ship and started to shell us—I only wish we had a chance to use the gun against them."

The tanker had a deck gun and a navy gun crew but survivors said the blast from the torpedoes and the flames that followed made it impossible to use them. The men did not see the sub but saw the flashes from its guns and said it remained about 300 yards away.

Six Reach New Orleans

New Orleans, April 14 (AP)—Six survivors of a Norwegian ship, torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Atlantic early in March apparently without loss of life, arrived here today aboard an unnamed vessel from a foreign port.

4 More Ships Torpedoed Off Atlantic Coast

At Least 17 Lives Lost in Attacks on U. S. Vessels.

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By The Associated Press

Four more American ships have been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast by Axis submarines, the Navy announced yesterday, with the loss of at least 17 lives.

Sixty-eight survivors were landed at Jacksonville and 59 were picked up and taken to Morehead City, N. C. Sixteen were listed as missing in the four torpedoings, all of which occurred last week.

The Navy at Jacksonville disclosed the sinkings of a medium-sized tanker and a small merchantman. Survivors of these two ships told how, after each attack by U-boats, Navy planes quickly swarmed the scene to drop flares in an effort to locate the raiders.

Fifth District headquarters at Norfolk announced the torpedoing of two medium-sized merchant ships in the first of the two attacks occurring last Thursday. The second came early Saturday morning.

While withholding the location of the sinkings of the tanker, shelled the night of April 10, the Navy disclosed that it occurred within sight of hundreds of spectators on shore, many of whom saw shellfire flashes.

Vinson to Offer Bill For More Submarines

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—Representative Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee, said today that he would introduce a bill calling for the construction of an additional 170,000 tons of submarines.

Navy Plane Rescued 17 at Sea

Ensign Flew Patrol Bomber Off Water With 25 Aboard—Continued U-boat Search.

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—An already heavily loaded navy patrol plane recently rescued sixteen men and one woman from a life raft in the Caribbean, the navy reported today, and flew them safely to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, despite the fact that it had to take off from a bumpy sea with a total of twenty-five persons aboard.

The twin-engined craft, which had a normal carrying capacity of only seven men, was piloted by Ensign Francis E. Pinter, 28 years old, of Bethlehem, Pa., who continued his hunt for enemy submarines even while performing the hazardous rescue mission.

"I did not drop my depth charges on the rough sea landing or take off," Ensign Pinter reported to his superiors, "as I had hoped that we might sight an enemy submarine crossing windward passage."

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Ordered to Fly Over Raft.

The seventeen persons rescued were survivors of a torpedoed American merchantman, the loss of which was recently announced by the navy, and they were picked up by the patrol plane, a Consolidated Catalina, while it was making a flight from San Juan, P. R., to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

The story of the extraordinary exploit was revealed by the Navy Department after receipt here of Ensign Pinter's report from Vice-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, who praised the action as "one requiring the highest degree of skill and aircraftsmanship."

Ensign Pinter and seven other navy men, one more than the plane's normal capacity, set out on what was scheduled as a routine flight on the morning of March 9. About four hours out of San Juan Pinter was ordered by Guantanamo to investigate a raft afloat near the Caribbean end of the windward passage and "report number of men on raft and possibility of rescue."

Debated Over Landing.

Upon sighting the raft, he was unable to determine the number of survivors on the float which was only about ten feet square.

Obviously the people were in urgent need of rescue. Ensign Pinter "debated the possibility of landing and getting away with it."

"We had 500 gallons of gas, two depth charges, beaching gear, three machine guns, three tow reels and wire, targets, and personal gear, besides the personnel on board," his report stated. "On the other hand we had burned 300 gallons of gas which was 1,800 pounds less than we had on take-off; so I decided to land. We dropped smoke flares for wind direction and landed near the raft."

He found that the seventeen on the raft had tasted neither food nor water for sixty hours, their vessel having been torpedoed in the early morning of March 7.

It was impossible to taxi the plane up to the raft in the rough sea, so Pinter maneuvered so that a line could be passed to the survivors. The raft was pulled to the bow of the plane. Aviation machinist's mate first class, Stanley B. Bezanson, a crewman, climbed out on a wing and made the line fast. The survivors were taken into the plane through the navigator's hatch, all of them virtually having to be carried aboard.

Describes Take-off.

Cloth targets were used as blankets, water was distributed and first aid was administered. Four of the survivors had to be

placed in the bombing compartment. A fifth was seated on the deck between the pilot's seats. The woman was made comfortable on the only available bunk.

Ensign Pinter then faced the dangerous problem of getting his overburdened ship into the air again.

"On the first attempt at takeoff," he reported, "the diagonally crossing swells hit the plane, bouncing us 90 degrees out of our original course. I immediately cut the guns, shifted more weight forward and tried again.

"On this attempt I managed to get the step and start the run. The plane bounced high into the air without speed and on each bounce Aviation Machinist's Mate Lewis M. Thompson, the co-pilot, gave it more power as I nosed it down at the peak of each bounce and pulled back as we hit the swells and waves, easing the blow and still increasing air speed.

"Finally on one of the bounces I gave it maximum power available and it stayed in the air. It took us approximately twenty minutes to climb to 500 feet."

President Sees 2 or 3 Years More of War

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We Will Win in Long Run, Roosevelt Tells Latin American Diplomats on Pan American Union Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, April 14. (AP)—President Roosevelt assured diplomatic representatives of the other American Republics today that a hemispheric council would help frame the peace to follow the present war.

"Substantial Unanimity" in Americas

But, he said, it may take two or three years "before we can make sure our type of civilization is going to survive." In the long run, he said, "we are going to come out the winner."

The President spoke informally to the governing board of the Pan American Union at a White House conference commemorating Pan American Day. The board is made up of the ambassadors and ministers from the nations below the Rio Grande, with Secretary of State Hull as chairman.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted there was "substantial unanimity" among the American republics in the present war which, he said, comes pretty close to being one for the "survival of our civilization, the survival of democracy, the survival of a hemisphere."

His observations came on the 52nd anniversary of the Pan American Union.

"There may be other problems after the war that we will have to work out among ourselves, sitting around the table," he declared, "but at the present time we have substantial unanimity. That is a great thorn in the flesh of Herr Hitler."

Rio Parley Blow to Axis

Mr. Roosevelt added that he felt that the success of the recent Rio de Janeiro conference had been a very serious blow to the Axis' efforts to dominate the world.

"And when it comes to cleaning up the mess at end of the war, after the Axis is defeated," he emphasized, "we will have again an hemispheric council around here to see what we are going to do all over the world, because we will have a very great voice in preventing, in the future, an attack on our American civilization."

Vice President Wallace in a formal statement declared that "Pan Americanism is an ideal which transcends this hemisphere and which can serve as a pattern for an international society where people can live and work in freedom, in friendship and in peace."

President's Remarks

The text of the President's remarks follows:

"Do not let us be formal, we are not having any formalities today, because whenever I make a speech it takes me one week to prepare it, and I have no spare weeks at the present time.

"I think it is a fine thing that again we are celebrating Pan American Day. I hope that we are celebrating it in every republic, because I think it has more significance this year than at any previous time in the history of the hemisphere. I know that some of you have—one or two of you—certain problems back home. And, I do think that the idea is being understood more than ever before what would happen if any part of the hemisphere were dominated by a successful Germany. We wouldn't live the same kind of lives—that is the easiest way of putting it. Because that new—not the old German civilization—that new German civilization is so totally different from what all of us have been accustomed to since we were born. I shudder to think what would happen to any part of the hemisphere that came under German domination.

"So I am looking for a word—as I said to the newspaper men a little while ago—I want a name for the war. I haven't had any very good suggestions. Most of them are too long. My own thought is that perhaps there is one word that we could use for this war, the word "survival."

"The Survival War"

"The survival war. That is what it comes pretty close to being—the survival of our civilization, the survival of democracy, the survival of hemisphere—the newest hemisphere of all of them—which has developed in its own ways. On the surface these ways may be a bit different, but down at the bottom there is the kind of civilization that has come from a love of liberty and the willingness to pioneer. So I think that survival is what our problem is, survival of what we have all lived for a great many generations. I think in all of the republics we have, relatively speaking, quite an ancient civilization—reckoned since we have had independence, and even for a good many years before that. That is why I hope that continental hemispheric solidarity and unanimity are going to continue. At the last Pan-American conference of the hemisphere down at Rio—while some people felt it had not gone so far as it would like to go—we did manage to retain the objective of unanimity.

"There may be other problems after the war that we will have to work out among ourselves, sitting around the table, but at the present time we have substantial unanimity. That is a great thorn in the flash of Herr Hitler. He felt that the success of the Rio conference was a very serious blow to the Axis' efforts to dominate the world.

"And so I hope that we will go on as we have in the past. A few of you were here at the time—in the summer of 1933, after I had been in here for a few months—we had a bit of trouble in the republic of Cuba. I asked all of the ambassadors and ministers of the hemisphere to come in and sit around the table in an informal way and I told them that I didn't want the United States to do anything without everybody knowing all about it, and that my thought was that it was a problem for Cuba to decide for herself. Cuba did, and many old-fashioned commentators in this country said it was a terrible thing to let Cuba handle the affairs of Cuba.

"So I hope we will continue to have the unanimity of the past. And when it comes to cleaning up the mess at end of this war, after the Axis is defeated, we will have again an hemispheric council around here to see what we are going to do all over the world, because we will have a very great voice in preventing, in the future, an attack on our American civilization.

"I haven't prepared any speech. These are just some thoughts that come to me every day and night.

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Two to Three Years More

"We are going places. We will get somewhere. And we are going to have a couple of years, perhaps three years, before we can make sure that our type of civilization is going to survive. I am perfectly confident of it myself. We have all got to sacrifice. But we are going to come out the winner in the long run.

"It is good to see you all, and I hope that next year we will be in an even better state than we are in 1942. Good luck to you."

A Name: 'War Of Survival'

Washington, April 14 (AP)—The "War of Survival" is the tentative choice of President Roosevelt as a name for the current war, on the basis of information passed along today to the ambassadors and ministers of the Latin American republics.

Fernando Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador to the United States, said the President had declared he had virtually selected that designation, since the survival of all humanity hinges on the outcome of the conflict.

The Latin American diplomats called on the Chief Executive in observance of Pan American Day, and there was a bit of incidental discussion of what to call the war. Mr. Roosevelt had asked for suggestions at a press conference recently.

Roosevelt Urges Jobs For Workers Over 40

WASHINGTON, April 14—(AP)—Declaring there was a place for veterans of the last war and other workers over 40 years of age in the war production program, President Roosevelt today proclaimed a National Employment Week beginning May 3.

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He urged its observance by organizations and individuals "to the end that our unemployed men and women over 40 may be given the opportunity to take their place in, and add their efforts to, the war production program of the country."

It is fitting to remember, the chief executive said, that the men who were in the military ranks in 1917 and 1918 not only can serve, but are vitally needed in the ranks of industry and agriculture today. He added:

"They had something to give in youth and valor then; they have something to give in experience and skill today."

For them and for workers past 40, he said, there is a place in jobs for which they already are fitted and a place for them in job-training courses designed to increase the skills of the nation's man power.

"Sound Business"

Not alone on a basis of patriotism did Mr. Roosevelt urge employers to take on older workers. They should do so on the basis of sound business sense as well, he said, for these persons have qualifications which younger persons lack.

"Work experience, stability, and responsibility are assets we cannot afford to waste in this crisis," the President asserted.

A sweeping executive order, cutting into authority previously held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other federal agencies, gave Wallace's board power to direct this country's buying of war materials and civilian goods in any world market.

Previously Wallace's organization had power only to advise and recommend, while RFC and at least six other agencies had fingers in the actual policy making and purchasing of rubber, and other critical supplies.

The decree, one official source said, created a "foreign Donald Nelson"—meaning that the authority over foreign economic relations conferred on Wallace was equivalent to the vast domestic powers vested in the chairman of the War Production Board.

The Board of Economic Warfare will continue to work mainly through RFC and its lending and spending subsidiaries headed by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones this official said, but can issue mandatory directives to carry out plant financing, stockpile buying and other functions in Latin America and elsewhere.

The presidential action also gave BEW sole control over the preclusive buying program. This is the government's effort to interfere with trade relations between neutrals and the Axis by buying up everything the neutrals have to trade with. So far such efforts have been centered mainly on Latin America.

Given Control of 'Reciprocal Aid'

An additional provisional gives BEW—whose actual operating boss is Milo Perkins, executive director—control over "reciprocal aid," other than arms and muntions, received from the United Nations as part repayment for Lend-Lease deliveries. Such control formerly was exercised by the office of lend lease administration.

Small quantities of these reciprocal shipments—machine tools among them—have been received in

Economic War Bd. Given Wide Powers

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Agency Headed By Wallace Handed Sole Responsibility for Waging War With Dollars on Foreign Fronts.

WASHINGTON, April 14. (AP)—President Roosevelt today handed over to the Board of Economic Warfare, headed by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, sole responsibility for waging the war with dollars on foreign fronts.

Cuts Into RFC Authority

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recent months, but mostly they have consisted of such military items as ammunition, anti-aircraft weapons, repair of American ships in foreign ports and airline rights.

In effect, the executive order pulled together in BEW responsibility which has been scattered among such agencies as RFC, lend-lease, WPB, the office of the coordinator of inter-American affairs, and the state, agriculture and commerce departments.

BEW was authorized to "determine the policies, plans, procedures and methods of the several federal departments" with respect to the procurement of non-military materials and commodities "required to be imported for the war effort and civilian economy." BEW also was instructed to provide for the "production, delivery, sale or other disposition of such goods."

In exercising these powers, it will receive from WPB Chairman Nelson directives as to the quantities, specifications, delivery dates and priorities on the materials needed, and will take the necessary action in foreign markets to acquire them.

One broad but not immediately interpreted clause authorized BEW to "take such other action that may be deemed necessary to facilitate the war effort and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States."

Soviet Mission Calls on Roosevelt

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—The president and vice-president of a Russian purchasing mission in the United States, Major-Gen. Alexander Belyaeff and Rear Admiral Mikail Akulin, were introduced to President Roosevelt today by the Soviet Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff.

Asked whether the President indicated that there would be an increase in war supplies for Russia, Mr. Litvinoff responded that "of course it will go on improving." He said the call on the President today had no relation to the conference in London yesterday between Harry L. Hopkins, American chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignment board, and Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky.

KNOX WOULD KEEP FORTY-HOUR WEEK LAW UNCHANGED

Says Loss of Production Since Pearl Harbor Is Virtually Negligible.

APR 15 1942

Washington, April 14 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox told Congress today that suspension of the forty-hour work week law would result "only in confusion and delay." He opposed a flat percentage limitation on war profits and urged a cessation of industrial disputes over the closed shop issue. He said there was no need for labor legislation so far as the navy was concerned.

Mr. Knox told the House Naval Committee flatly that he thought the matter of changing the forty-hour week was only a question of wages and would mean a 10 per cent cut in the income of workers. He urged for both industry and labor a "psychological appeal" to stimulate production through patriotism, rather than having Congress enact legislation, and expressed the belief that the force of the profit motive was diminishing and "would further diminish as the war continued."

As to Excess Profits Taxes.

Called to testify on the Smith-Vinson bill which would put a 6 per cent limit on war profits and suspend the forty-hour-week law and freeze the closed shop status, the Secretary said he thought the profits question could best be dealt with through the Treasury's plan for sharply increased excess profits taxes.

He suggested a vigorous campaign to "arouse and acquaint" the workers in war plants, "that their own personal security rests upon the production of the tools of war."

He said that "the nation needed the type of spirit engendered immediately after Pearl Harbor," adding that a "considerable part" of that wave of enthusiasm still remains.

He emphasized that the loss of production since Pearl Harbor was "practically negligible."

Representative Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the committee, submitted his new version of the Smith-Vinson bill. It would limit profits on large war contracts to $6,000 plus 8 per cent of the cost of the contract.

It would not apply to contracts under $100,000 nor would it affect individuals or organizations performing technical or professional services.

The original bill proposed a 6 per cent profit limitation on navy contracts over $10,000. The revision, Mr. Vinson said, was intended to offer an incentive to small contractors to convert to war production. It applies to all war contracts.

Administration of the proposed legislation would be vested in the Treasury Department, which would have authority to exclude, in computing profits, improper elements in construction costs.

While proposing to abolish all double pay for overtime work, Mr. Vinson's new bill would provide payment of time and one-half for hours worked in excess of forty-eight. It would freeze the closed shop as of March 31 last, except as to renewals of existing contracts.

Restrictions placed on labor include a limitation of union initiation fees in closed shop defense work to $5, with a maximum of $2 per month for dues and assessments, and a ban against denying union membership to any individual or discharging members for dues arreage of less than two weeks.

Government-financed Bonuses.

Partially to offset the loss of double time and other premium payments, the new legislation proposes that the War Production Board put into operation a system of Government-financed production bonuses not to exceed a worker's regular pay. This bonus system would be operated by the navy, the War Department and the Maritime Commission in the case of Government-operated plants such as arsenals, docks and shipyards.

If approved in its present form, the new bill would lay down as a congressional policy that certain practices are inconsistent with the expeditious and successful prosecution of the present war and are prejudicial to those serving in the armed forces.

Among these are the retention of excessive profits, the payment of overtime wages before a full six days of work, the insertion in labor-management contracts of clauses prohibiting the employment of any but union workers and the charging by unions of excessive initiation fees, dues and other charges.

COLOMBIA OFFICER ASKS U. S. TO TAKE FOREIGN RECRUITS

APR 15 1942

Urges That Latin American Volunteers Be Accepted In Armed Services.

CHICAGO, April 14—(AP) Lieut. Commander Carlos Fallon, former chief of staff of the Colombian navy, urged tonight that "a part of the United States forces be thrown open to the enlistment of Latin American volunteers."

Commander Carlos, son of the Colombian consul in Chicago, made the plea in an address written for a dinner meeting highlighting a celebration to establish closer relations with the 20 republics in Central and South America.

Wants to Enlist

"My plea," he said, "is that a part of the United States forces be thrown open to the enlistment of Latin-American volunteers who come with the consent of their respective governments. I speak only for myself, but there are hundreds of thousands of Latin Americans who feel as I do.

"Many of us know that this is our fight and we want to do our share. We are not made of the stuff that can wait until our governments iron out all the political and diplomatic difficulties for a declaration of war. The enemy isn't waiting. Hitler is using every man in Europe who will pick up a rifle for him. Japan has organized Koreans, Malays, the Burmese to fight for her empire. In this war the enemy is using all available man-pawer. The Americas have to do the same.

Hemisphere Closely United

"I know that at present there are no diplomatic arrangements for Latin American volunteers but the western hemisphere is daily being drawn together by bonds stronger than formal treaties or military alliances, bonds such as personal freedom, racial equality, religious tolerance, and the dignity of self government.

"Many of our governments as well as our people are beginning to realize that the very fundamentals of American life are in real danger. They will welcome the opportunity to send volunteers to help protect their institutions. What seemed impossible yesterday, is probable today and may be necessary tomorrow.

"We also feel that there are some things worth fighting for and dying for. The men at Wake Island and the Philippines have shown that North Americans can fight and die for their ideals.

"Because many of us have received special training in jungle warfare we could think of no greater honor than to form part of the forces that avenges the heroes of Bataan peninsula.

GENERAL ELECTRIC HAD PATENT PACT WITH GERMAN FIRM

Agreement with Krupp Caused Production Bottleneck, Senators Are Told.

APR 15 1942

WASHINGTON, April 14 — (AP) After hearing a Justice department official describe pre-war agreements between the General Electrict company and German concerns, Senator Bone (D.-Wash.) asserted today that "leading American business lights" had been "holding hands" with Hitler.

The caustic comment by the chairman of the Senate Patents committee came after John Henry Lewin, special assistant to the attorney general, told the committee that a patent agreement between General Electric and Krupp interests had caused a serious "bottleneck" in the production of machine tools, munitions, airplanes, tanks, armor plate and numerous other war products dependent upon hardened metal.

Centered on Tungsten Carbide

Lewin explained that most of the patents centered about "cemented tungsten carbide — a substance nearly as hard as diamonds—and other "hard metal composition."

"Cemented tungsten carbide had been produced abundantly in Germany where it has been extensively used by German industry," Lewin testified. "Furthermore, German industry has enjoyed the use of this material at comparatively low prices. German manufacturers have sold approximately 12 times more of the metal than American manuacturers have sold in the same period for almost the same financial return."

Quotes Court Exhibits

The government lawyer said his testimony was based on 124 exhibits, including many letters, used in anti-trust action brought in the southern district of New York against General Electric, its subsidiaries, and Fried. Krupp Aktiengesellschaft.

The anti-trust official testified these documents showed that General Electric and its subsidiary increased prices of "cemented tungsten carbide" from $50 a pound to $453 in order to discourage competition and that since 1936 the Krupp company of Essen, Germany, had been permitted to decide "who should be come American manufacturers."

As Lewin detailed international agreements for division of world trade, Senator Bone interrupted to observe that despite a recent book, "You Can't Do Business with Hitler," "these gentlemen seem to have been having very pleasant relations with Germany."

The Senator added that while members of Congress "were industriously damning Hitler and calling down the wrath of the deity on his head these gentlemen were doing business with him. Our leading business lights seem to have been holding hands with him."

Both Lewin and Francis M. Shea, another assistant attorney general who preceded him, testified that existing patent laws offered serious barriers to all-out war production in this country. Both approved a bill, offered jointly by Senators Bone, O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) and La Follette (Prog.-Wis.), which would give the government authority to seize or license patents which the President considered vital to the war effort.

SUGAR IMPORT CURBS LIFTED

Action Not Expected To Increase Supplies For Nation, However

Reduced Shipments And Need For Exporting To Allies Are Cited

APR 15 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 14—The United States removed all legal restrictions upon the importation and domestic marketing of sugar today, but officials said the action was not expected to increase supplies.

An order by President Roosevelt suspended quotas set up under the Sugar Control Act of 1937. This had been recommended by the Agriculture Department, because quotas were not deemed necessary under present war conditions.

The quotas were designed to control surpluses and to stabilize prices by dividing the American market among areas which normally supply it.

War And Supplies

Now that the war has cut off supplies from the Philippine Islands and reduced shipments from Hawaii and the Caribbean, and supplies must be shared with Great Britain and Russia, surpluses in the American producing area no longer exist.

Agriculture Department authorities said the only practical effect would be to permit Puerto Rico, Cuba and other off-shore areas to send much larger quantities of sugar to this country in the refined rather than in the raw form. Quotas permitted only a small portion of imports to be refined.

These officials said refineries in this country would, consequently, be forced to restrict their operations to the extent that the Caribbean producing areas increased theirs.

The Agriculture Department had previously removed all restrictions upon the production of sugar cane and sugar beets in this country. The President's order did not affect phases of the sugar act authorizing

benent payments to domestic producers.

Wheat And Flour

Import quotas applying to certain wheat and wheat flour also were suspended by a presidential proclamation today, upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The products affected include wheat and wheat flour for experimental purposes, specifically:

Samples of wheat or wheat flour in lots of ten pounds or less for use by scientific organizations or milling or baking laboratories in scientific uses.

Wheat or flour in lots up to ten pounds for scientific uses whenever written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture is presented at the time of entry or a bond furnished equal to the value of the merchandise plus duty, conditioned upon production of the Secretary's written approval within six months from the entry date.

Seed wheat for seeding and crop improvement purposes, in bags tagged and sealed by an officially recognized seed-certifying agency of the country of production, in lots of one hundred bushels or less, with the same provisions for entry under bond or with the Secretary's written consent.

Any shipment of foreign wheat or wheat flour which, because of military, naval, or other emergency act of God, or Government act, has been diverted to the United States or its territories or possessions from a destination in a foreign country, is also included, whenever the Secretary approves.

COUGHLIN'S PAPER DENIED MAIL RIGHTS

Permanent Ban On Social Justice To Be Decided At Hearing April 29

Walker Acts After Attorney General Lays Pro-Axis Stand To Tabloid

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 14—*Social Justice*, a weekly newspaper founded at Royal Oak, Mich., by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, was excluded from the mails temporarily tonight and a hearing ordered to determine whether it should be barred altogether for alleged seditious utterances.

Postmaster General Walker announced that the hearing would be held April 29. Pending the hearing, he directed the postmaster at Royal Oak to withhold the publication from the mails until officials at Washington determine its "mailability."

Acts On Biddle's Request

Walker acted on the recommendation of Francis Biddle, Attorney General. He made public an exchange of letters in which Biddle declared that examination of *Social Justice* since the war began December 7, 1941, made it clear that "it has made a substantial contribution to a systematic and unscrupulous attack on the war effort of our nation, both civilian and military."

"*Social Justice* reproduces in this country," the Attorney General said, "the lines of the enemy propaganda war being waged against this country from abroad. The Espionage Act of 1917 is designed to defeat this type of attack."

Officials said that the Michigan corporation records showed Father Coughlin as one of the original founders of *Social Justice*.

Coughlin Denies Any Share

It was added, however, that records do not disclose that any stock in the Social Justice Publishing Company, publishers of the tabloid, is now owned by the priest. The paper lists E. Perrin Schwartz as editor, and Cora Quinlan as secretary-treasurer. Its weekly circulation was estimated at 200,000.

Father Coughlin disavowed any connection with *Social Justice* last July, at that time disclosing that his parents, Thomas J. and Amelia Coughlin, owned the magazine.

The *Michigan Catholic*, in an issue of April 2, published a statement by Msgr. Edward J. Hickey, chancellor of the Detroit archdiocese, saying that Father Coughlin had withdrawn from responsibility for *Social Justice* with the issue of May 27, 1940. The publication was founded in 1936.

Informed of the Postmaster General's action, Father Coughlin declared in a statement from the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak that "the Jews and Communists, and New Dealers of America have been characterizing me as a seditionist, a pro-Nazi and a disgrace to the priesthood of the United States."

He asserted he would be "happy to accommodate" Attorney General Biddle if the latter invited him to Washington to answer charges made against the magazine and added:

"I am neither editor, owner nor publisher of *Social Justice*. However, if Attorney General Biddle wishes to summon me to Washington to defend the property of *Social Justice* I will not only be happy to do so but will challenge him to the invitation.

To Fight Walker Order

"The reason I make this statement is due to the persistent fact that the Jews and Communists and the New Dealers of America have been characterizing me as a seditionist, a pro-Nazi and a disgrace to the priesthood of the United States.

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"Gladly, therefore, do I meet their challenge. . . ."

"We'll fight this order as long as there are courts in the land in which to fight in," Prewitt Semmes, Father Coughlin's personal attorney who also is counsel for *Social Justice*, said.

Bitter Critic Of Administration

The newspaper has been a bitter critic of the Administration for a long period.

Referring to this in his letter to the Postmaster General, Biddle said:

"This publication has engaged over a period of time in a sustained and systematic attack on certain of our activities directly related to the war effort, as well as upon public morale generally. Furthermore, a study of the ten major themes which have been broadcast by our enemies since December 7, 1941, as reported by the foreign broadcast monitoring service of the Federal Communications Commission shows a close relation of material contained in *Social Justice* to those themes during approximately the same period.

"This parallelism has existed in a series of items and in repeated issues in which these themes are reproduced.

Similarm To Axis Propaganda

"The themes played upon by *Social Justice* since our entry into the war, at which time the statute (the 1917 Espionage Act under which alleged seditious activities are being prosecuted by the Justice Department) came into operation, are in the main but a continuation and development of those appearing over a long period of time prior to December 7.

"In fact, a striking similarity between this publication and Axis propaganda appeared as early as the issue of December 25, 1938, in which whole portions of a speech, made on September 13, 1935, by (German) Propaganda Minister Goebbels were published in *Social Justice* as an original article with but a few words changed here and there and with no crediting or other identification of the source.

Same Themes Emphasized

"Some of the themes emphasized both by *Social Justice* and by enemy propaganda are:

Pride in the achievements of the Axis powers and sympathy with their aims.

Disparagement of the intentions and motives of Great Britain and of the United States.

Blame for the war on international bankers and their control of, or influence in, the present national Administration and in the government of the Allies.

Creation of racial hatreds and distrust.

Constant and frequent attacks upon the war policies of the present Government.

Doubt as to the ability of the United Nations to win the war.

"What in a single instance might be excused as a careless overstatement may be constant repetition become evidence of a deliberate and intentional distortion of the truth—the more so when one considers the probable effect of such publication upon persons in the armed services of the United States and those not yet inducted but subject to induction or enlistment."

Some Quotations Given

Biddle recalled that he had previously submitted information concerning *Socal Justice* to the Postmaster General and said that he wished to add some quotations appearing in the paper since the war began. He included these quotations:

"Was Pearl Harbor an accident? Was the scuttling of the Normandie an accident? Was the diabolical program of governmental muddling an accident? Or was all this planned that way?—planned from within; planned by men who prated of democracy while blueprinting chaos; x x x."

He noted that the paper said on March 9:

"We are practical enough to ask ourselves the leading question: 'Why attempt the hopeless?' The question is more pertinent when we remember that a Japanese submarine was bombing the coast of California; that Nazi submarines were devastating cargo bottoms in the Caribbean at the moment the President was arguing in defense of his case, strategy number two."

Judge Releases Hudson Of Contempt Charge

Washington, April 14 (AP)—Justice F. Dickinson Letts, of the United States District Court, signed an order this morning directing the release from jail of Charles B. Hudson, Omaha, Neb., publisher sentenced to three months for contempt of court.

Hudson was committed to jail last week for refusing to answer questions asked by a grand jury investigating alleged Axis propaganda activities. He was given ten days within which he could purge himself of the contempt by supplying the information sought, concerning the name of the printer who printed a card he distributed. He appeared before the grand jury again after being sentenced.

GREY SHIRTS' LEADER JAILED

Hubert Schmuederrich Is Accused Of Failing To Register For Draft

APR 15 1942

Declared To Have Sent Anti-Semitic Literature To U. S. Troops

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 14—The arrest of Hubert Schmuederrich, 40-year old self-styled leader of "The Grey Shirts of America," on a charge of failing to register under the Selective Service Act, was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

P. E. Foxworth, assistant director of the FBI, who announced the arrest, said that Schmuederrich had distributed pamphlets concerning the Grey Shirt movement since 1938. Since last August, Foxworth said, Schmuederrich had mailed many pamphlets to non-Jewish officers and other soldiers in the United States Army.

The literature was anti-Semitic in tone, Foxworth said, and declared "our world revolution is victorious. Long live our leader, Adolf Hitler."

In the War Zone

Deadly Peril to China From South Demands Attention From Allies

APR 15 1942

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

With the compass being boxed by speculation as to where the Japanese are likely to strike next, attention has been diverted from one of the great Allied danger spots in which the Nipponese already are achieving success, and that is in their fierce drive through the Burmese back-door to China.

There are, of course, several offensives which the Japanese might undertake—against India, Australia, Russian Siberia—but there's one thing about which we can be dead sure—that they intend to conquer China. After all, China is the keystone of their grandiose expansionist program. Hence their assault on Burma, which is a matter of anxiety for the Allies.

Already the Japs have overrun lower Burma, blocking the famous Burma Road, over which China was getting virtually all her military supplies from the outside world; they have fought their way up the Irrawaddy River into the oil fields upon which the Chinese have been depending for their vital oil supply, and, unless the invaders can be held there, they may stagger the world by putting an army into Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's capital of Chungking and overrunning all the rest of southern China.

Would Be Blow to China.

China certainly would be hard hit by such a triple tragedy—loss of her lifeline to the outside world, loss of the oil which is essential to war, and loss of the rich Southern territory upon which she depends so much for food and minerals. Yet those losses surely represent the goal of the Japanese, who today are reported to have made still further gains in Burma.

British Premier Churchill's disclosure in the House of Commons that the Nipponese are operating a great naval and air fleet in the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and India, fits in perfectly with Japan's designs on China. Of course, it's quite possible that this fleet presages a tempt invasion of India, but means that the Japanese intend to cut the American and British sea communications, since that helps consolidate the invaders' position in Burma.

Undoubtedly the Japs also are bent on more extensive naval and air operations, reaching throughout the Indian ocean and calculated to cut Allied shipping with the whole Middle East. Recognition of this likely is the explanation of today's news that Iran has broken off relations with Japan. The Allies are getting set for action.

Makings of Naval Battle.

Indeed, there are the makings of a great naval battle in this situation. One of Britain's foremost sea-fighters, Admiral Sir James Somerville, has been put in command of British naval operations in that part of the world. Details of the fleet at his disposal are lacking, but it will be remarkable if the two forces don't clash.

As for an Indian invasion, occupation of the eastern part of that country would sever Allied communications with China via India over the ancient caravan routes, and would perfect the protective ring about the Burmese conquest. Whether the Japanese would try to overrun the whol

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of the vast Indian Empire is questionable, since they would be spreading themselves most awfully thin. Probably they would be governed by circumstances after they started the invasion, that is, whether things went easily for them.

Conquest of all India would be a vast stride toward achievement of Hitler's ambition to make a junction of the Nazi and Japanese forces in the Middle East. However, it's plain that Japan isn't fighting this war for the benefit of the Fuehrer, and that her military operations will be governed entirely by the question of whether they benefit her. The Japanese business is to get ahead with the eastern Asia program, and start consolidating the far-flung gains she already has made.

free space

BERN -ADD #4 FRENCH-(HAWKINS)- xxx PRESSURE.

THE FORMAL REPORT PRESENTED TO PETAIN BY DARLAN AND JUSTICE MINISTER JOSEPH BARTHELEMY, ADVOCATING SUSPENSION OF THE RIOM TRIAL, SAID THE "RESPONSIBILITIES INCURRED FROM INADEQUACIES IN OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE AND POLITICAL AND MILITARY MISTAKES WHICH LED TO WAR AND DEFEAT ARE INDIVISIBLE BECAUSE THEY CONTRIBUTED TO THE SAME DISASTER. APR 15 1942

IT URGED THAT "FULL LIGHT" BE THROWN ON NOT ONLY THE "COMPETENCE OR INCOMPETENCE WITH WHICH THE DEFENDANTS ARE CHARGED, BUT ALSO ON "SUCH OF THEIR POLITICAL OR MILITARY ACTS WHICH COULD HAVE CONSTITUTED CRIMINAL FAILURE IN THE DUTIES ENTRUSTED TO THEM."

"THIS SEARCH FOR THE FULL TRUTH WILL AT LAST PUT AN END TO THE PERNICIOUS CAMPAIGNS WHICH HAVE BEEN MAGNIFYING OR DISTORTING ALLEGATIONS OF THE DEFENDANTS, ATTEMPTING TO DIVIDE OUR PUBLIC OPINION AND, BY THEIR UNRESTRAINT, GOING SO FAR AS TO THREATEN OUR EXTERNAL SECURITY BY COMPROMISING OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS," THE REPORT CONCLUDED.

TWO OF THE RIOM DEFENDANTS WERE REPORTED ILL TODAY. FORMER PREMIER LEON BLUM HAS BEEN CONFINED TO HIS BED FOR THREE DAYS WITH RHEUMATISM, AND FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER ALSO IS SICK. bv

30.24 — 15965

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FRENCH - BY TAYLOR HENRY

VICHY, FRANCE, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE VICHY FRENCH GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ANGRILY REJECTED THE UNITED STATES' OUTLINE OF ITS REASONS FOR SENDING A CONSUL-GENERAL TO FREE FRENCH BRAZZAVILLE IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA, FINALLY ISSUING A PREVIOUSLY WITHDRAWN STATEMENT DENOUNCING THE AMERICAN POSITION. am

THIS STATEMENT, WHICH HAD BEEN URGENTLY RECALLED AFTER IT FIRST BEEN ISSUED IN THE AFTERNOON, REFERRED TO THE AMERICAN NOTE AS "INJURIOUS"--THIS BY OFFICIAL TRANSLATION--BUT SOME THOUGHT THAT UNDER ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES THE TRANSLATION "INSULTING" WOULD BE MORE NEARLY ACCURATE. APR 15 1942

IT WAS FOR THE SECOND TIME RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION SOME HOURS AFTER IT HAD BEEN CANCELLED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

ON A DAY WHICH OTHERWISE SAW MARSHAL PETAIN MAKING A PLACE FOR THE RETURN TO POWER OF PIERRE LAVAL, PRIMARY EXPONENT OF FRENCH-GERMAN COLLABORATION, THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE WAS READ TO THE AMERICAN PRESS, SUBSEQUENTLY CALLED BACK AND STILL LATER REINSTATED: 3d

"AFTER HAVING TAKEN NOTICE OF THE AMERICAN NOTE HANDED TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON APRIL 13 BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE ON THE SUBJECT OF OPENING AN AMERICAN CONSULATE AT BRAZZAVILLE, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY GAVE INSTRUCTIONS TO M. HENRY-HAYE (THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON) TO INFORM THE SECRETARY OF STATE THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DOES NOT ACCEPT THE NOTE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, COUCHED IN INJURIOUS TERMS WHICH TEND TO DISCREDIT IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD THE CONDUCT OF FRENCH CITIZENS, WHO DO NOT HAVE TO TAKE LESSONS IN PATRIOTISM FROM ABROAD. APR 15 1942

"IN ADDITION THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS OBLIGED TO TAKE NOTICE THAT

THE IMMEDIATE DIVULGING IN UNUSUAL CONDITIONS OF THIS STRANGE DOCUMENT WELL SHOWS THAT IT WAS MADE FOR THE ENDS OF PROPAGANDA AND IN AN EFFORT TO TROUBLE SPIRITS. OTHERWISE IT DOES NOT ANSWER THE QUESTION ASKED."

A PRELIMINARY TRANSLATION OF THE NOTE HAD THE WORD "UNUSUAL" AS "INSOLENT", BUT FRENCH OFFICIALS POINTED OUT THAT "UNUSUAL" WAS THE ACCURATE TRANSLATION OF THE FRENCH WORD "INSOLITE."

THEN, LESS THAN HALF AN HOUR LATER, THE GOVERNMENT URGENTLY REQUESTED CORRESPONDENTS TO WITHDRAW THE NOTE FROM PUBLICATION.

--DASH--

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THE DECLARATION WAS IN ANSWER TO THE NOTE HANDED YESTERDAY TO HENRY-HAYE BY SUMNER WELLES, ACTING U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, WHICH ITSELF REPLIED TO THE FRENCH PROTEST ON ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSULATE.

WELLES REFERRED TO "THAT HANDFUL OF FRENCHMEN WHO X X X HAVE SORDIDLY AND ABJECTLY, UNDER THE GUISE OF 'COLLABORATION', ATTEMPTED TO PROSTITUTE THEIR COUNTRY TO THAT VERY REGIME IN GERMANY WHICH IS BENT UPON NOTHING LESS THAN THE PERMANENT ENSLAVEMENT OF FRANCE."

HE SAID FLATLY THAT VICHY WAS NOT IN CONTROL OF FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA BUT THAT IT WAS BEING ADMINISTERED BY THOSE "WHO ARE FIGHTING ACTIVELY ON THE SIDE OF THE FORCES OF FREEDOM."

--DASH--

THE FRENCH DECLARATION WAS FIRST HANDED OUT SHORTLY BEFORE 8 P.M., A FEW HOURS AFTER THE TRIUMVIRATE OF PETAIN, LAVAL AND ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, THE PRESENT VICE-PREMIER, HAD DECIDED TO FORM A GOVERNMENT ON "NEW FOUNDATIONS" AND AFTER THE RIOM TRIAL OF WARTIME FRENCH LEADERS HAD BEEN OFFICIALLY SUSPENDED.

AT THE SAME TIME A LAW PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL BROADENED THE POWERS OF THE RIOM COURT IN ORDER TO "PUT AN END TO THE PERNICIOUS CAMPAIGN WHICH, MAGNIFYING OR DISTORTING THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE DEFENDANTS, HAS ATTEMPTED TO DIVIDE OUR PUBLIC OPINION AGAIN AND X X X COMPROMISE OUR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS."

APR 15 1942

LONDON-SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH BUDGET (TOP ON AA)
X X X EXEMPT FROM TAX.

SIR KINGSLEY ANNOUNCED THAT THE BUDGET PROVIDED FOR POST-WAR CREDITS FOR 20 PER CENT OF WAR-TIME EXCESS PROFITS TAXES PAID, SAYING THIS WAS EXPECTED TO CONTRIBUTE SUBSTANTIALLY TO POST-WAR INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

AN EMINENT BRITISH ECONOMIC EXPERT SAID THIS POST-WAR CREDIT FOR A PART OF THE EXCESS PROFITS TAXES WOULD PROVIDE AN INCENTIVE PREVIOUSLY LACKING AND THAT THE UNITED STATES MIGHT WELL CONSIDER A SIMILAR PLAN.

THIS EXPERT ESTIMATED THAT UNDER THE NEW BUDGET THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE THROUGH DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION 50 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL NATIONAL INCOME, COMPARED WITH 40 PER CENT IN 1941 AND 26 PER CENT BEFORE THE WAR.

HE SAID THAT RECKONING TOTAL EXPENDITURES AGAINST NATIONAL INCOME THE PERCENTAGE WOULD BE 87 1/2, BUT THAT "IS QUITE ABSURD BECAUSE NOT ALL THE PAYMENT OF SUCH EXPENDITURES COMES OUT OF THE NATIONAL INCOME."

MOSCOW, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15-(AP)-YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS HAVE ROUTED A GERMAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION OF 5,000 TROOPS, AND ARE BESIEGING THE CITIES OF SARAJEVO AND VALJEVO, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY.

ONE SURROUNDED ITALIAN GARRISON IS STARVING TO DEATH, THE ANNOUNCER SAID.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 14-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIAN MINISTER CONSTANTIN FOTITCH TOLD ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE WELLES TODAY THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS SENT WORD TO 14 YUGOSLAV OFFICERS STILL FIGHTING AGAINST NAZI TROOPS IN SERBIA THAT THEY MUST SURRENDER IMMEDIATELY OR LET THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN PAY THE PENALTY.

INCLUDED, FOTITCH SAID, WERE GENERAL DRAZA MIHAILOVICH, LEADER OF THE YUGOSLAV RESISTANCE, A LIEUTENANT COLONEL, SEVEN MAJORS, THREE CAPTAINS AND TWO LIEUTENANTS.

30.24—15967

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL FILM CHAMBER, WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM 15 COUNTRIES PRESENT, DECIDED AT A CONFERENCE IN ROME LAST WEEK THAT AMERICAN FILMS WILL NOT BE SHOWN IN EUROPE AFTER THE END OF THIS YEAR, ATTORNEY SVEN MUNCH, THE SWEDISH DELEGATE, SAID HERE TODAY ON HIS RETURN.

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MUNCK SAID THAT SWEDEN AND DENMARK OPPOSED THE ACTION AND THAT HE EMPHASIZED IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR A NEUTRAL COUNTRY TO TAKE SUCH A STEP. THE SPANISH DELEGATE ALSO POINTED OUT THE DIFFICULTIES THE ACTION WOULD CAUSE.

LONDON, APRIL 14-(ANETA)-ROST VAN TONNINGEN, PRESIDENT OF THE NAZI-CONTROLLED NETHERLANDS BANK, HAS SOUGHT TO EXPAND THE BANKS CREDIT BY INCREASING THE VALUE OF ITS GERMAN PAPER HOLDINGS USED AS A COVER FOR DUTCH CURRENCY, ACCORDING TO ANETA'S ECONOMIC CORRESPONDENT.

VAN TONNINGEN, WHO WAS APPOINTED TO HIS PRESENT POST BY REICH COMMISSIONER ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF HIS ADMINISTRATION INCREASED THE INSTITUTION'S HOLDINGS OF GERMAN MARKS AND TREASURY NOTES BY A BILLION GUILDERS.

THIS TOTAL REPRESENTED GERMAN PURCHASES OF DUTCH GOODS, SERVICES AND CAPITAL, ESPECIALLY SECURITIES. THE GERMAN PAPER WAS USED BY VAN TONNINGEN TO COVER A GREATLY EXPANDED DUTCH NOTE CIRCULATION.

IN RECENT RULINGS VAN TONNINGEN HAS ALLOWED EVEN LARGER AMOUNTS O GERMAN PAPER TO COVER THE DUTCH NOTE ISSUE. SIMILAR STEPS WERE TAKE IN BELGIUM LAST MONTH WHEN THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SUSPENDED THE EXISTING COVER REQUIREMENTS FOR BELGIAN NOTE ISSUE.

THESE MOVES BY VAN TONNINGEN, IT IS POINTED OUT HERE, SERVE AS FRESH EVIDENCE THAT DUTCH CURRENCY HAS BECOME A PURE MARK CURRENCY AND THIS REALIZATION ALREADY HAS PRODUCED AN INFLATIONARY RISE ON THE AMSTERDAM BOURSE.

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, APRIL 14-(AP)-BRITISH AND GERMAN FIGHTERS BATTLED OVER THE CHANNEL AT 20,000 FEET BEFORE DARK TOONIGHT.

FOR AN HOUR SPITFIRES ROARED THROUGH A CLEAR SKY SEEKING OUT GERMAN FIGHTERS WHO WERE ATTEMPTING TO INTERCEPT BRITISH BOMBERS SWEEPING OVER THE GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRENCH DEPARTMENT OF PAS DE CALAIS.

WATCHERS ALONG THE COAST SAW THE PLANES MANEUVERING AT HIGH ALTITUD AND HEARD MACHINE-GUN AND CANNON FIRE.

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LONDON, APRIL 14-(AP)-EIGHT NETHERLANDERS HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A GERMAN COURT IN AMSTERDAM ON CHARGES OF SABOTAGE, ANETA AGENCY REPORTED TODAY. THEY WERE THE LATEST SEVERAL CONDEMNED BY THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES TO CHECK GROWING ANTI-NAZI ACTIONS, IT WAS SAID.

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THE SENTENCES CAME AS TWO DUTCH RESERVE OFFICERS, CAPT.A.J. BLOM AND LIEUT.A.J.KRUITHOF, WENT ON TRIAL IN THE HAGUE FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF LIEUT. COL. MUSSERT, BROTHER OF THE DUTCH NAZI LEADER, ANTON MUSSERT, DURING THE GERMAN INVASION OF HOLLAND IN MAY, 1941.

AS MEMBERS OF A CYCLIST BRIGADE THEY ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE DIS-COVERED MUSSERT SABOTAGING THE DUTCH DEFENSE AGAINST THE INVADERS.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15-(AP)-CORPORAL JOHN DEERMAN OF (140 GRAY STREET) BUFFALO, N.Y., WHO IS ON DUTY HERE WITH GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FORCES, AND MISS ESTHER WILKINSON, MELBOURNE NURSE, WERE MARRIED TODAY BUT THEY HAVEN'T AGREED ON POST-WAR PLANS.

CORPORAL DEERMAN HOPES TO SETTLE DOWN IN AUSTRALIA AFTER THE WAR, BUT THE BRIDE SAID SHE PREFERRED TO LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES. DEERMAN, WHO IS 22, PRESENTED THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF HIS COMMANDING OFFICER BEFORE TAKING THE VOWS.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 14-(AP)-LIEUT. WILLIAM TAGGART, FORMER WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, BAPTIST MINISTER AND AN ARMY CHAPLAIN FOR THE PAST EIGHT MONTHS, WAS SINGLED OUT TODAY FOR ESPECIAL PRAISE FOR HIS RELIGIOUS WORK IN JAVA.

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MAJOR JOHN KINNEY, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS, SAID TAGGART WAS THE ONLY CHAPLAIN IN IN JAVA AND DID A FINE JOB HELPING THE BOYS IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE ISLAND FROM HIS ARRIVAL LATE IN JANUARY UNTIL HE

LEFT FET FEB. 27.

TAGGART USED PLANE TRANSPORTATION SO MUCH GETTING ABOUT JAVA THE SOLDIERS SOON DUBBED HIM "SKY PILOT."

THE TALL, YOUTHFUL CHAPLAIN WHO CALLS ABILENE HOME, STOPPED SORTING BAGS OF NEWLY ARRIVED MAIL AT AN ARMY CAMP LONG ENOUGH TO DESCRIBE HIS EXPERIENCES.

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"AT THE BOYS' WISHES AND MY OWN I TRIED TO HOLD SERVICES UNDER NO MATTER WHAT CONDITIONS," HE RELATED.

"I CONDUCTED ONE SERVICE IN A SHIP'S HOLD, ANOTHER FROM A GUNNER'S TURRET AND STILL ANOTHER IN THE END OF A BAGGAGE CAR.

"WHEN AIR RAIDS WERE TOO INTENSE AT THE CAMPS THE MEN LIVED, SLEPT AND ATE IN THE JUNGLES AND I HELD SERVICES THERE TOO. I HAVE A SMALL FOLDING ORGAN WHICH SAW SERVICE WITH ME IN THOSE JUNGLES."

MELBOURNE, APRIL 14-(AP)-UNITED STATES COMMANDERS IN AUSTRALIA HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO DO THEIR UTMOST TO PERSUADE AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOT TO MARRY WHILE SERVING IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, MAJOR JOHN KINNEY, CHIEF OF THE CHAPLAINS, SAID TODAY.

"WE DON'T WANT OUR SOLDIERS TO UNDERTAKE RESPONSIBILITIES OF FAMILY LIFE AT THIS TIME," MAJOR KINNEY SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. AT PRESENT THE AMERICAN SOLDIER CAN GUARANTEE HIS

FAMILY LIFE AT THIS TIME," MAJOR KINNEY SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "AT PRESENT THE AMERICAN SOLDIER CAN GUARANTEE HIS AUSTRALIAN WIFE NOTHING. HE DOESN'T EVEN KNOW WHERE HE IS GOING TO BE FROM DAY TO DAY.

"WE ENCOURAGE ENGAGEMENTS. IF AFTER THE WAR, A SOLDIER WANTS TO REMAIN IN AUSTRALIA, SETTLE DOWN AND RAISE A FAMILY, I SAY GO TO IT. I RECOMMEND OUR BOYS HIGHLY AS FUTURE AUSTRALIAN CITIZENS."

SOME 30 OF THE AEF TOOK AUSTRALIAN BRIDES SOON AFTER THEY ARRIVED, CAUSING SHARP PROTESTS FROM AUSTRALIAN CHURCHMEN. AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS CAME SWIFTLY TO THE AID OF THE LOVELORN WITH APOLOGIES FOR THE PASTORS' CRITICISM.

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MEXICO CITY, APRIL 14-(AP)-PRESS DISPATCHES FROM MAZATLAN SAID TONIGHT THAT A GERMAN CAVALRY CAPTAIN HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN THAT PACIFIC PORT ON CHARGES OF SPYING AFTER HE HAD QUESTIONED A NAVAL LIEUTENANT ABOUT COAST DEFENSES.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 14-(AP)-WITH ONLY FIVE DAYS LEFT IN WHICH TO AGREE ON A VALUATION FOR THE EXPROPRIATED AMERICAN OIL PROPERTIES, THE U.S. AND MEXICAN EXPERTS APPOINTED LAST NOVEMBER TO RESOLVE THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD CONTROVERSY WERE REPORTED IN AUTHORIZED QUARTERS TODAY TO BE STILL APART ON SOME IMPORTANT POINTS.

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THEY WERE SAID TO BE TRYING WITH "ALL GOOD WILL" TO CLOSE THE GAP OF "HONEST DIFFERENCES" THAT PREVENTS THEM FROM FINDING COMMON GROUND BETWEEN THE $150,000,000 COMPENSATION FIGURE OF THE SEIZED COMPANIES AND THE $15,000,000 ESTIMATE ONCE ADVANCED BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

SHOULD THEY FAIL, THE THORNY PROBLEM CREATED WHEN FORMER PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS ORDERED THE EXPROPRIATION IN 1938 WILL BE DUMPED SQUARELY IN THE LAPS OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

IF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CANNOT THEN AGREE ON JUST COMPENSATION TO BE PAID THE AMERICAN OWNERS FOR THEIR PROPERTIES AND RIGHTS AND INTERESTS" WITHIN FIVE MONTHS, THE WHOLE OIL PACT SIGNED LAST NOVEMBER IN WASHINGTON WILL BE VOID AND THE $9,000,000 GUARANTEE DEPOSITED BY MEXICO WILL BE RETURNED.

30.24 —— 15969

30.24 —— 15969

MONTREAL, APRIL 14-(AP)-TRANSIT CONTROLLER G.S. GRAY'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT "WILL BE NECESSARY TO ELIMINATE BUS SERVICES IN CANADA WHICH DUPLICATE RAIL LINES, PARTICULARLY THOSE ENGAGED IN LONG HAULS." IT WAS IMPLIED THAT ADJUSTMENTS WOULD BE MADE TO BUS SCHEDULES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

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HOW THE RESTRICTIONS WOULD AFFECT INTERNATIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN POINTS LIKE MONTREAL AND NEW YORK WAS NOT STATED BUT BUS SERVICES BETWEEN POINTS LIKE MONTREAL AND TORONTO WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

OTTAWA, APRIL 14-(AP)-WEST COAST UNION REPRESENTATIVES AND EMPLOYERS HAVE ACCEPTED THE PROPOSALS OF LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL FOR COAST SHIPYARDS TO OPERATE 24 HOURS A DAY, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, TO MEET THE CRITICAL NEED FOR SHIPS, MITCHELL ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IMMEDIATE ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTINUOUS OPERATION OF THE SHIPYARDS, MITCHELL SAID.

"WITH SUCH CO-OPERATION BETWEEN WORKERS AND MANAGEMENT, VICTORY CANNOT BE DENIED," MITCHELL SAID.

OTTAWA, APRIL 14-(AP)-THREE AMERICANS WERE LISTED AS MISSING AFTER OVERSEAS AIR OPERATIONS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TODAY. ONE AMERICAN WAS LISTED AS SERIOUSLY ILL IN CANADA.

THE AMERICAN CASUALTIES:

MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS:

MITCHELL, GEORGE ERIC, PILOT OFFICER, J.L. RAYMOND (FRIEND) 602 ALCATRAZ AVE. OAKLAND, CALIF.

MORRISON, JOHN GRAHAM, FLT. SGT., R.W. MORRISON (BROTHER) 5518 33RD NORTH EAST, SEATTLE, WASH.

NEAL, HARRY ALYN, FLT. SGT. MRS. K.A. NEAL (MOTHER) 121 WEST CALENDAR AVE. LA GRANGE, ILL.

SERIOUSLY ILL IN CANADA:

MINNICK, ANGUS FRANCIS, SGT., B.B.MINNICK (FATHER) UBLY, MICH.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 14-(AP)-A JAPANESE MILITARY COURT IN THE PHILIPPINES HAS SENTENCED SEVERAL FILIPINOS TO DEATH FOR "BANDITRY," THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A SPANISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST PICKED UP BY CBS.

THE BROADCAST CONCLUDED;

APR 15 1942

"AUTHORITIES OF THE JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO INCREASE THE PROSPERITY AND WELFARE OF A NEW PHILIPPINES ARE NOT HEXITATING IN THE SLIGHTEST TO SENTENCE WITH THE MAXIMUM SEVERITY ALL THOSE WHO DARE TO DISTURB PEACE AND ORDER."

BERN, APRIL 14 (AP)— TWO MEN AND A WOMAN OF HOHENSALA, GERMANY, HAVE BEEN CONDEMEND TO DEATH FOR AIDING WAR PRISONERS TO ESCAPE FROM GERMANY, A DISPATCH TO THE LEGHORN [redacted] (ITALY) TELEGRAFO SAID TODAY. A FOURTH GERMAN, A NATIVE OF KIRREBERG, WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR ESPIONAGE IN FAVOR OF A FOREIGN POWER.

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KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., APRIL 14-(AP)-TURKISH AMBASSADOR HAYDAR AKTAY LEFT FOR ANKARA TODAY FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH HIS GOVERNMENT.

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BEFORE LEAVING HE [redacted] SAID THE SITUATIO IN TURKEY WAS TENSE BUT THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE ANY TROOPS WERE CONCENTRATED ON TURKISH BORDERS.

MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14 (AP)-- BARON F.C. VAN AERSSEN BYREN VAN BOSWOL, THE FIRST NETHERLANDS MINISTER TO AUSTRALIA, PREDICTED TODAY THE GERMANS WOULD MAKE A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO REACH THE CAUCASIAN AND IRANIAN OIL WELLS THIS SPRING.

THE MINISTER, WHO FORMERLY WAS STATIONED IN IRAN, [redacted] SAID HE BELIEVED THE GERMANS WOULD SIDESTEP MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD IN THE SPRING OFFENSIVE.

"THE TEMPORARY LOSS OF JAVA DOES NOT PREVENT US FROM FIGHTING ON," THE BARON SAID. "THE NATIVES ARE [redacted] WHOLEHEARTEDLY WITH US AND ARE LOOKING FORWARD WITH US TO THE DAY WHEN THE ALLIES SHALL HIT BACK AND DRIVE THE JAPANESE OUT."

SANTIAGO, CHILE, APRIL 14-(AP) ERNESTO BARROS, [redacted] FOREIGN MINISTER, INDIRECTLY REPLYING TO CRITICISM OF [redacted] CHILE'S CONTINUED RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, SAID TONIGHT THAT "CHILE IS HONORABLY PLAYING ITS PART IN CONTINENTAL COOPERATION" BY THE [redacted] SHIPMENT OF "PRODUCTS VITAL TO OUR BROTHERS."

"THIS IS SOLIDARITY," HE SAID, "OTHERS [redacted] SURPASS US IN FULFILLING CONTINENTAL OBLIGATIONS WITH WORDS."

APR 15 1942

[redacted] "SOME SEEK TO SPREAD THE BELIEF THAT THE GOVERNMENT [redacted] IN WASHINGTON IS TRYING TO IMPOSE CERTAIN INTE NATIONAL POSITION ON US, THUS HUMILIATING OUR SOVEREIGN WILL.

"THAT IS FALSE. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS MARKED HIS FOREIGN POLICY WITH RESPECT FOR THE SISTER SOVEREIGNTIES OF AMERICA."

HE ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS TRYING TO MEET CHILE'S NEEDS "WITHIN THE LIMITATIONS OF THIS TRAGIC PERIOD."

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 14-(AP)-AILING AND INACTIVE PRESIDENT ROBERTO ORTIZ DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "IN VIEW OF

APR 15 1942

THE COWARDLY AGGRESSION THAT DAILY IS REDDENING AMERICAN SOIL" PAN-AMERICAN DAY IS NO LONGER A MERE CELEBRATION BUT

30.24—15971

"A PROUD REAFFIRMATION OF SOLIDARITY."

[redacted] ORTIZ LONG AGO WAS REPLACED BY ACTING PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO, WHOSE GOVERNMENT STEADFASTLY HAS REFUSED TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

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ORTIZ GAVE HIS EXPRESSION IN A LETTER READ AT A PAN-AMERICAN DAY [redacted] BANQUET, [redacted]:

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER PARISER ZEITUNG [redacted] SAID TODAY THAT A NAZI MILITARY COURT IN PARIS HAD HANDED DOWN DEATH VERDICTS FOR 26 OF 27 FRENCHMEN, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF WOMEN, WHO WERE TRIED AS "COMMUNIST TERRORISTS" IN THE OCCUPIED CAPITAL.

THE DEFENDENTS WERE CHARGED WITH BEING MEMBERS OF THE "OS," SPECIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ENTRUSTED WITH TERRORIST ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE GERMAN ARMY AND FRENCH COLLABORATIONIST ORGANIZATIONS, THE PAPER SAID.

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30.24—159.71

MADRAS, INDIA, APRIL 14-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS REPORTED TODAY THAT "IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION" THE MORE ESSENTIAL PARTS OF ITS SECRETARIAT WOULD BE MOVED INLAND TO MADANPALLE, AND THAT OTHER SECTIONS ALREADY HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO OOTACAMUND. THE GOVERNOR AND HIS ADVISERS WILL REMAIN IN MADRAS, HOWEVER.

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UNDATED FRENCH-LAVAL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

14/4/42

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND VICHY FRANCE, BLOWING HOT AND COLD THESE MANY MONTHS, WERE NEAR THE BREAKING POINT TODAY (WEDNESDAY) WITH THE RETURN OF PRO-AXIS PIERRE LAVAL TO POWER.

HAUNTED BY FEARS OF AN ALLIED INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE AT A TIME WHEN THEIR HANDS ARE FULL WITH RUSSIA, THE NAZIS FORCED OLD MARSHAL PETAIN TO REORGANIZE THE GOVERNMENT TOWARD ALL-OUT COLLABORATION UNDER THE SWART, BRITISH-HATING LAVAL.

APR 15 1942

THE SET-UP OF THE GOVERNMENT "ON NEW FOUNDATIONS" WILL BE ANNOUNCED THURSDAY AND THE BELIEF PREVAILED THAT LAVAL WOULD RE-ENTER THE CABINET--FROM WHICH HE WAS UNCEREMONIOUSLY EJECTED AS VICE-PREMIER IN DECEMBER, 1940--WITH THE TITLE OF "CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT."

THE 86-YEAR-OLD PETAIN, IT WAS BELIEVED, WOULD REMAIN ONLY IN THE FIGUREHEAD CAPACITY OF "CHIEF OF STATE."

JUST WHAT PART ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, ANOTHER ANGLOPHOBE AND PRESENT VICE-PREMIER, WOULD HAVE IN THE NEW CABINET WAS NOT INDICATED BUT

VI

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT HIS PRESENT POST WOULD BE ABOLISHED. SOME OBSERVERS PREDICTED HE WOULD BE MADE FOREIGN MINISTER OR MAY CONTINUE TO COMMAND ALL FRANCE'S ARMED FORCES. A GERMAN REPORT SAID HE WOULD BECOME "SUCCESSOR-DESIGNATE" TO PETAIN--PERHAPS ALSO A MERE FIGUREHEAD.

APR 15 1942

THE RAPIDLY SHIFTING DEVELOPMENTS CAME YESTERDAY (TUESDAY) DURING A DAY IN WHICH THE VICHY REGIME TARTLY REJECTED THE UNITED STATES OUTLINE OF ITS REASONS FOR SENDING A CONSUL-GENERAL TO FREE FRENCH BRAZZAVILLE IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA, ISSUING, THEN WITHDRAWING, AND FINALLY REINSTATING THE STATEMENT DENOUNCING THE AMERICAN POSITION.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON WAS SILENT BUT AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE THERE SAID A COMPLETE RE-EXAMINATION OF U.S. RELATIONS WITH VICHY OBVIOUSLY WAS NECESSARY.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD VICHY HARDENED AND INFORMED DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL INDICATED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MIGHT SHOW HER DISPLEASURE BY TIGHTENING THE BLOCKADE OF FRANCE.

VICHY'S ON-AGAIN-OFF-AGAIN HANDLING OF THE STATEMENT CASTIGATING THE UNITED STATES WAS SAID IN LONDON TO HAVE PROBABLY RESULTED IN AN ORDER BY PETAIN FOR ITS WITHDRAWAL BECAUSE HE PROBABLY WAS NOT INFORMED BY LAVAL OF THE CONTENTS UNTIL AFTER IT WAS GIVEN TO THE PRESS.

THESE INFORMANTS, WHO SAID THE MARSHAL "CLINGS TO THE IDEA OF AMERICAN HELP," APPARENTLY HAD BEEN CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE BY THE DEVELOPMENTS.

LAVAL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IN AN INTERVIEW LAST NIGHT THAT HE WOUL STRIVE TO KEEP THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOTH GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES--AN AMAZING STATEMENT AND AN AMAZING FEAT IF HE COULD ACCOMPLISH IT.

A FORMER PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER OF PRE-WAR FRANCE, THE LATIN, CORSICA-BORN LAVAL HAD FASCIST LEANINGS LONG BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE PRESENT WORLD CONFLICT.

SEEKING AN UNDERSTANDING WITH ITALY DESPITE BENITO MUSSOLINI'S AGGRESSIVE PLANS TO SEIZE ETHIOPIA, LAVAL WORKED OUT A PLAN WITH SIR SAMUEL HOARE OF BRITAIN IN 1935 WHEREBY ITALY WOULD GET A SIZABLE CHUNK OF ETHIOPIA WITHOUT FIGHTING. THE PLAN BACKFIRED ON BOTH MEN WHEN THEIR PEOPLE LEARNED OF IT. LAVAL'S ANTI-BRITISH FEELINGS HAVE BEEN APPARENT EVER SINCE THEN.

LAVAL WAS PETAIN'S INFLUENTIAL OPERATIVE BEFORE THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY JULY 10, 1940, WHEN THAT BODY APPROVED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT FOR DEFEATED FRANCE AT THE DEATH OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

APR 15 1942

HE WAS TAGGED PETAIN'S HEIR-APARENT UNTIL THE OLD MARSHAL SUDDENLY OUSTED HIM LATER THAT YEAR WITHOUT EXPLANATION. HIS UNDOING THEN WAS SAID TO BE HIS EAGERNESS TO HASTEN COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY. IN FACT, HE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SO EAGER THAT HE PLOTTED TO SET UP A GOVERNMENT OVER PETAIN'S HEAD.

ALTHOUGH WITHOUT OFFICIAL STATUS HE CONTINUED TO ACT AS THE FOREMOST NEGOTIATOR WITH THE GERMANS IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE.

THE LAVAL-DARLAN ACTIVITIES LED WINSTON CHURCHILL TO DECLARE ON AUG. 24, 1941 IN A WORLD BROADCAST:

"LIFT UP YOUR HEADS, GALLANT FRENCHMEN: NOT ALL THE INFAMIES OF DARLAN OR OF LAVAL SHALL STAND BETWEEN YOU AND THE RESTORATION OF YOUR BIRTHRIGHT."

BEFORE THAT LAVAL, IN MAY, 1941, HAD ASSERTED THAT "THE WAR WILL BE FINISHED THIS YEAR WITH A GERMAN VICTORY. HE MADE CLEAR THAT HE BELIEVED FRANCE'S SALVATION LAY IN A NAZI VICTORY. DEMOCRACY, HE SAID, WAS DEAD AS A FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

30.24—15973

30.24—15973

Updated Petain-Laval-German Chronology

By The Associated Press

APR 15 1942

—1940—

June 16, 1940--French cabinet falls, Marshal Petain becomes premier.

June 17--France asks Germany and Italy for peace.

June 22--France and Germany sign armistice.

June 24--France and Italy sign armistice.

July 12--Petain names new cabinet to help him rule authoritarian France; Pierre Laval named right hand man, vice premier and successor.

Aug. 4 -- Almost forgotten town of Riom cleans up for history making trials of former Premier Edouard Daladier and other leaders accused o plunging France into war and disaster.

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Aug. 13-- Riom [illegible] indictment of leaders of the Third Republic.

Oct. 21--Prime Minister Churchill of Britain appeals to French people not to aid the enemy.

Oct. 22--Adolf Hitler confers in France with Laval; it is believed Germany is seeking French aid for a naval blow at the British fleet.

Oct. 24--Petain and Hitler confer; occupied [illegible] France.

Oct. 26--Vichy announces Petain and Hitler agreed on collaboration in principle' for 'the reconstructing peace of Europe.'

Dec. 13--Laval ousted from all connection with Vichy government.

Jan. 17, 1941--Riom trial[illegible] now set to being at end of January.

Chronology continued

June, 19--Petain and Laval reconciled.

Feb. 9--Admiral François Darlan named vice premier and foreign minister.

May 15--Petain in speech on negotiations with the Germans urges the French to follow him without reservation.

May 23--Darlan says Hitler has not demanded French fleet, colonies or declaration of war on Britain.

Aug. 12--In most sensational development in Vichy since ceremony near Palace of Versailles.

Oct. 3--Urged by Laval and Darlan, Petain commutes Colette's death sentence to life imprisonment.

Oct. 16--Petain places Vichy for France's defeat on six

former leaders, announces public trial

Oct. 31--Riom trial set for

Dec. 1--Petain and Reichsmarschall Goering confer near

Florentin.

Jan. 3--Riom court president

Feb. 19--Riom trial starts

March 15--Hitler speaks

March 28--Laval explains

collaboration; Laval-Petain second

April 2--Laval arrives in Vichy for conference with Petain

Paul Colette

Aug. 28--Laval and Marcel Deat shot by assassin during public ceremony near Palace of Versailles.

Oct. 3--Urged by Laval and Deat, Petain commutes Colette's death sentence to life imprisonment.

30.24—15975

rism trial adjourned until April 14 for Easter holidays.

April 3--Petain blocks return of Laval to cabinet.

April 13--Laval and Petain hold several conferences over

week-end.

April 14--Petain government suspends Riom trial indefinitely.

restores laval to high rank, WITH TITLE AS "CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT," SECOND ONLY TO PETAIN HIMSELF; VICHY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES IT HAS REJECTED "INJURIOUS TERMS" OF U.S. NOTE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULATE [redacted] IN FREE FRENCH AFRICAN TERRITORY, BUT QUICKLY WITHDRAWS ANNOUNCEMENT WITHOUT EXPLANATION.

UNRATED FRENCH [redacted] FLEET--FOLD VICHY UNDER [redacted] DASH

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

14/4/42

[redacted]

APR 15 1942

PROBABLY FOUR BATTLESHIPS, 14 CRUISERS, 50 DESTROYERS AND 60 SUBMARINES ARE AMONG THE FRENCH NAVAL UNITS ON WHICH THE GERMANS COULD GET THEIR HANDS IF FRANCE [redacted] DECIDED TO YIELD THEM.

INFORMATION ON THE CONDITION AND EXTENT OF THE FRENCH FLEET IS [redacted] INEXACT, BUT THIS IS THE GENERAL PICTURE:

APR 15 1942

AT THE TIME OF THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE IN JUNE, 1940, FRANCE HAD AT LEAST NINE BATTLESHIPS, INCLUDING THE PARTLY-COMPLETE RICHELIEU AND JEAN BART. THE RICHELIEU HAD BEEN TAKEN TO DAKAR, WHERE SHE LATER WAS DAMAGED BY BRITISH ATTACK BUT IS STILL SERVICEABLE AS A UNIT. THE JEAN BART WAS TOWED TO CASABLANCA, MOROCCO. WHETHER SHE EVER WAS COMPLETED IS UNCERTAIN.

THE STRASBOURG AND DUNKERQUE, BOTH DAMAGED IN THE BATTLE OF MERS-EL-KEBIR, ALGERIA, BY THE BRITISH, ARE NOW REPAIRED AND AT TOULON, FRANCE.

TWO OTHERS WERE SUNK OR WRECKED IN THAT ACTION.

THE LORRAINE IS INTERNED AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, WHILE THE REMAINING TWO, THE COURBET AND PARIS, ALSO ARE IN BRITISH PORTS.

[redacted] OF THE LEDGER CRAFT,

THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER BEARN AND THE CRUISERS JEANNE D'ARC AND

EMILE BERTIN ARE AT FORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE.

BESIDES SIX CRUISERS IN BRITISH PORTS, SIX

OTHERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED RECENTLY SENT BY THE VICHY FRENCH TO

MADAGASCAR. [redacted] OTHERS PRESUMABLY ARE IN FRENCH WATERS.

APR 15 1942

THE RUSSIAN TASS NEWS AGENCY REPORTED MARCH 9 THAT

THE FRENCH HAD TURNED OVER TO THE GERMANS ABOUT 40 WARSHIPS

WHICH WERE BEING BUILT AT THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE. THE

FRENCH DENIED THIS, BUT IT WAS SUSPECTED [redacted]

[redacted] THAT THE GERMANS WOULD REGARD INCOMPLETED

SHIPS AS SPOILS OF WAR, USABLE AT WILL.

LEAVE

BLANK

30.24 — 15977

30.24 — 15977

MacArthur Bombers Raid Foe's Philippine Bases, Fly 4,000 Miles, Spread 'Dismay and Destruction'; U.S. Warns Americans to Quit Unoccupied France

APR 16 1942

RAIDERS GIVEN FLYING CROSS

Three Officers In Attack On Philippine Islands Are Decorated

Bombers Cover At Least 4,000 Miles To Manila, 2,800 To Cebu

APR 16 1942

By C. YATES McDANIEL
Associated Press Correspondent

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS in Australia, April 15.—(AP) In the most spectacular aerial thrust of the Pacific war, 13 American Army bombers crossed the vast stretches from Australia and heavily assaulted Japanese bases on three Philippine islands to redeem before the world the first installment of General Douglas MacArthur's pledge that the invader would yet be cast out of his lodgements there.

This great striking force, which covered 4,000 miles to and from Davao on Mindanao island, accomplished its mission with the loss of but a single plane—and that plane's entire crew was saved.

It was personally commanded by Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, whose triumphant arrival back in Australia at the head of his squadron was announced tonight.

General Royce Decorated

Just as he climbed from his plane the general, by the direction of President Roosevelt, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by General Rush Lincoln making the presentation in behalf of Lieut. General George H. Brett, Allied air commander for the southwest Pacific.

Decorated with the cross today were Lieut. Col. John Hubert Davies of Piedmont, California, and Capt. Frank P. Bostrom, a native of Maine and an alumnus of that state's university.

Landed in Philippines

In telling about the raid, Davies indicated that the Americans landed somewhere in the Philippines since he said Cebu was attacked twice in one day and that Davao was attacked the following day. He commanded one group of the 16 B25 bombers participating in the raids. The other three planes were B-17 Fyling Fortresses.

The Flying Fortresses might make the round trip without stopping. The B-25's, however, could not have remained in the air continuously for two days. They are understood to have a round-trip range, loaded, of about 1,800 miles, so the inference was that they refueled and even took on more bombs at some secret American base in the Philippines.)

In all the bombers wrought this damage:

Damage at Davao

At Davao, on Mindanao island—an enemy bomber destroyed and several damaged; two enemy transports hit, one probably sunk; one enemy seaplane shot down and two damaged; troop concentrations bombed; docks and warehouses damaged.

At Cebu on Cebu island—Three enemy transports sunk and two others hit in addition to several near misses against other vessels; three enemy planes shot down and several damaged aground; docks also damaged.

At Batangas, on Luzon island—An enemy cargo vessel, believed to have been carrying military supplies, sunk.

Nichols Field Bombed

Near Manila, on Luzon—Nichols field, now in enemy hands, heavily bombed.

(It seemed plain that the flying fortresses went all the way through and back without stopping. The B-25's, however, are understood to have a round-trip range, loaded, of about 1,700 miles and it was assumed they had refueled somewhere in American-held territory in the Philippines.)

Only the Beginning

General Brett, not disguising the great feeling of jubilance everywhere held here, issued a statement making plain that what had been done was only the barest of beginnings and emphasized the profound importance of the success of Royce's raid over such tremendous distances.

"General Royce," said General Brett, "volunteered and was selected to command this most important mission.

"His accomplishment will undoubtedly be told in detail at a later date, but now it is desired to point out that he has typified the tremendous importance of the air arm.

"He has demonstrated to the highest degree that spirit of offensive action so vital to the winning of any military conflict.

Takes Fight to Enemy

"He took the fight into enemy territory, created dismay and destruction at a time most important to our forces and he has returned.

"The exacting requirements of preparation, under the restrictions and limitations imposed upon our forces by the lack of equipment and maintenance facilities, tremendously increased the difficulties. I cannot too highly emphasize my pride in the work accomplished by the American air forces participating in this mission."

Brett's phrase—"he has returned"—was symbolic not only of the action itself but of what lay behind it, for General MacArthur, upon leaving the Philippines to take the southwest Pacific command, had thus promised:

"I came through and I will return."

American Ships Fly 4,000 Miles in Devastating Attack as They Carry Out Pledge of Offensive

GENERAL ROYCE COMMANDS FLIGHT; ONLY ONE CRAFT LOST; CREW SAVED

APR 16 1942

By C. Yates McDaniel

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 15 (AP).—American Army bombers smashed Japanese shipping, planes, bases, docks and troop concentrations at four points in the Philippines Monday and Tuesday in a 4,000-mile round trip raid from Australia—the longest-range destructive air attack in the entire course of the Pacific war.

These spectacular blows by 13 U. S. planes were announced tonight in a communique giving remarkable evidence that Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander in the southwest Pacific, was not speaking idly when on his arrival in Australia from the Philippines in mid-March he declared: "I came through and I will return."

The American offensive was accomplished with loss of only one plane whose crew was saved.

The raiders struck with destructive fury at Nichols Field, near Manila, at Davao, Cebu and Batangas.

Five Japanese transports and supply ships were listed as sunk and at least three others hit directly, plus a toll of Japanese planes destroyed on the ground and in the air.

Particularly effective blows were announced against Davao, on the southern Island of Mindanao, where Japanese troops were bombed, docks and warehouses hit, two troop transports hit, two planes destroyed and several damaged.

At Cebu, central Philippine Island now under Japanese attack, three of the invader transports were sunk and two damaged and three planes were destroyed.

The bombers had hardly come to a standstill on the runway on returning to their base, somewhere in Australia, when Brig. Gen. Rush Lincoln, representing the United Nations' air commander, Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, rushed up and handed General Royce the Distinguished Flying Cross, as directed by President Roosevelt.

The DFC also was awarded to Liuet. Col. John Hubert Davies of Piedmont, Calif., and Capt. Frank P. Bostrom.

The raiders destroyed three Japanese transports at Cebu and hit two others; struck two transports and probably sank one at Davao; shot down three Japanese planes and damaged several others on the ground; destroyed hangars and damaged runways at Nichols Field near Manila, and did considerable damage to docks, the announcement said.

At Batangas, a Japanese cargo ship presumably carrying military supplies was sunk.

The entire spectacular raid was accomplished with the loss of only one plane, and its crew was saved.

General Brett issued a statement highly commending General Boyce, saying he volunteered for "this most important mission," and that:

"His accomplishment will undoubtedly be told in detail at a later date, but now it is desired to point out that he has typified the tremendous importance of the air arm.

"He has demonstrated to the highest degree the spirit of offensive action so vital to winning of any military conflict."

(The distance from northernmost Australia to Manila is roughly 2,000 miles; to Davao 1,400. Since the B-25 bombers have a round-trip range, loaded, of about 1,700 miles, the implication was that they may have refueled somewhere in American-held territory in the Philippines.

(The three B-17's—the famous flying fortresses—could make the round trip readily without refueling.

The following communique was issued tonight at MacArthur's headquarters:

"Enemy shipping, docks and aircraft were destroyed and damaged in an American air attack in the Philippines area April 13 and 14.

"The flight consisted of three B-17's and 10 B-25's, under personal command of Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce.

"Nichols Field, Batangas, Cebu and Davao were attacked.

"At Nichols Field hangars were destroyed and runways damaged.

"At Davao one bomber was destroyed and several damaged; two transports were hit and one probably was sunk; one seaplane was shot down and two were damaged; troop concentrations were attacked and docks and warehouses damaged.

"At Cebu three transports were sunk and two others hit in addition to several near misses on other vessels; three planes were shot down and several damaged on the ground; considerable damage was done to docks.

"At Batangas one enemy cargo vessel, presumably carrying military supplies, was sunk.

"Our losses were limited to one plane. The crew were saved."

(There are some 7,000 islands in the Philippines, and only a few of them have been occupied by the Japanese.

(Whether the raiding force sprung from Australia, the Philippines or some other base, it was the first striking action to make good General MacArthur's declaratioh upon his arrival in Australia from the Philippines less than a month ago: "I came through and I will return.")

The operation was commanded by Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, an announcement by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of United Nations Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, disclosed. It said:

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"General Royce volunteered and was selected to command this most important mission. His accomplishment will undoubtedly be told in detail at a later date, but now it is desired to point out that he has typified the tremendous importance of the air arm.

"He has demonstrated to the highest degree the spirit of offensive action so vital to the winning of any military conflict.

"He took the flight into enemy territory and created dismay and destruction at a time most important to our forces and he has returned.

"The exacting requirements of preparation under the restriction and limitations imposed on our forces by lack of equipment and maintenance facilities tremendously increased the difficulties.

"I cannot too highly emphasize

my pride in the work accomplished by the American air forces participating in this mission."

(Two days ago the Tokyo radio broadcast a Domei dispatch from Manila reporting that "three American planes yesterday made an unsuccessful attempt to carry out a raid on the city (of Manila) although bombs were said to have been dropped."

(Another dispatch broadcast from Tokyo and credited to the Manila correspondent of the newspaper Yomiuri said that "three airplanes belonging to the American Army which were compelled to flee from their base at Cebu dropped bombs on Sunday over densely populated districts of Manila."

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(The latter dispatch suggests that the raiding planes may have flown from a base still held by the U. S. forces in the Philippines.)

Gen. Royce saw war in the skies over Britain and on the desert of the North African front as a United States military observer before going into action in the southwestern Pacific. He was commander of the Twentieth Bombardment Wing of the United States Army Air Corps last May when the Government sent him to London as a military attache at the United States Embassy.

He accompanied W. Averell Harriman to Cairo last July for first-hand observation of the performance of American-built tanks in desert action, then returned to London before being transferred to the southwestern Pacific. Gen. Royce was born at Hancock, Mich., and was graduated from the University of Michigan and the United States Military Academy, West Point, where he was commissioned as a second lieutenant of infantry in 1914.

He transferred to the Air Service after his first year in the army, becoming a pilot at the San Diego Signal Corps School. He served with Gen. John J. Pershing's punitive expedition into Mexico and went overseas in 1917, winning the French War Cross as the first American Army aviator to make a reconnaissance flight over the enemy lines. He commanded the First Observation Squadron until 1919.

He commanded the First Pursuit Squadron from 1928 until 1937, leaving Selfridge Field to go to the Philippines. During a leave of absence in 1929, he drafted air regulations for the city of Chicago and Cook county, Ill.

Air Fleet Smashes At Japs

U. S. Bombers Cover 4,000 Miles in Spectacular Thrust From Australia.

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FIRST BLOW OF M'ARTHUR VOW

Targets on Mindanao, Cebu Pounded—Nichols Airfield Near Manila Heavily Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 15 (AP)—The War Department, confirming late today earlier dispatches from Australia, announced that Army bombers raided Japanese installations and shipping in the Philippines on Monday and Tuesday, sinking four ships and damaging four others, one of which was believed sunk, and shooting down four enemy planes.

The raid was carried out by 13 bombers under the command of Brigadier General Ralph Royce, and struck at enemy concentrations on the southern island of Mindanao, at Cebu in the central Philippines, and on the largest island, Luzon, where Nichols Field near Manila was heavily bombed, with several hangars destroyed and runways damaged.

Text of Communique

The text of the communique, No. 192, based on reports received up to 5 p. m., eastern war time today:

4. Philippine theatre:

In a message to the War Department General MacArthur confirmed press reports from Australia concerning the remarkably successful attacks on Japanese installations and shipping in the Philippines by American army bombers from Australia on April 13 and 14.

Thirteen bombers under the personal command of Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce flew to the Philippines and attacked the enemy at several points.

At Nichols field, near Manila, several hangars were destroyed and runways were damaged. Off the coast of Batangas, Luzon, an enemy freighter was sunk.

At the Japanese occupied airfield near Davao, in Mindanao, one enemy bomber was destroyed and several planes were damaged. In the Gulf of Davao, two transports were hit, one of which seemed to have sunk. At the same point, one seaplane was shot down and two others were damaged. were hit. Group concentrations Docks and warehouses at Davao near Davao were dispersed.

Near Cebu three transports were sunk and two others were hit. Three enemy planes were shot down over Cebu. The airfield at Cebu City was raided and several planes on the ground were damaged. Docks in Cebu City were hit and damaged.

One of four planes was lost, but the crew was rescued. None of the remaining bombers was seriously damaged.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

AMERICAN PLANES HEAVILY ARMED

Bombers Used Against Japs Are Speedy, Carry Big Loads.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The two types of bombers used by Brig.-Gen. Ralph Royce in his raid on Japanese bases in the Philippines are fast and heavily armed. The heavy duty Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress will cruise at 250 miles an hour and has a maximum flying range of 3,500 miles.

The North American B-25 attack bomber, weighing 12 tons, or a little more than half as much as the Boeing, cruises at about the same speed and will fly 1,800 miles with a bomb load.

Both types are in quantity production. Both are heavily armed. The twin-engine lighter bomber normally carries two gunners to beat off attacks in addition to two pilots and a bombardier. The four-engine Fortress originaly had provision for seven protective machine-guns. The machine-gun stations may have been increased in later models.

In the same weight category as the North American bomber is an American Martin bomber in use in Libya. Comparable to the Boeing plane in weight and performance is the four-engine Consolidated bomber. These types also are in quantity production.

GROUP LEADER DECLARES WATER FRONT WAS BLOWN TO BITS IN CEBU ATTACK

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Davies Calls Bombing Revenge For Squadron Comrades On Bataan

Lists At Least One Plane And Several Ships His Men Bagged

APR 16 1942

By CLARK LEE
Associated Press Correspondent

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, *Thursday*, April 16—Lieut. Col. J. H. Davies, who led one group of the United States Army B 25 bombers which attacked Japanese bases in the Philippines Monday and Tuesday, said today that "we smacked hell out of 'em and gained at least a little revenge for members of our squadron who fought in the front trenches in Bataan."

Davies and his crew had hoped to reach their objectives in time to relieve their friends on the Bataan front, but found that Bataan already had fallen and many of their friends were missing, killed, wounded or captured.

Consequently they pressed home the attacks with complete disregard of their own safety and, as Davies said, "cut the score down a little."

Shipping "Plastered To Bits"

"Our group downed at least one and possibly two seaplanes at Davao and sank one large ship and numerous smaller ones," said Davies, who comes from Piedmont, California.

"At Cebu we plastered to bits the shipping and the waterfront."

All the attacks, he said, were made in the face of heavy and quite accurate anti-aircraft fire through which all the American planes emerged unscathed.

"We hit them first at Cebu quite unexpectedly," said Davies. "We picked out the targets and let them have it. Some of the Japanese were standing on the waterfront, but they scattered in a hurry when the bombs started to fall. The attack opened up, but it was too late to hurt us."

Second Attack On Cebu

Later in the same day they again attacked Cebu and this time sighted a 10,000- ton transport outside the harbor.

"One 500-pounder landed just aport the vessel and it swung sharply to the left and began to list. It certainly was damaged heavily and perhaps sunk," Davies said.

The following day, Davies' group attacked Davao. He said the planes dropped full loads on the ships in Davao harbor, sinking a number of small vessels which appeared to be fishing boats, but all of which had their guns ablaze.

"I sighted a Japanese seaplane—resembling our warship planes with a long float beneath the fuselage—just taking off," said Davies.

Dives At 300-Mile Speed

"I called the bombardier over the telephone.

"'Hub,' I said, 'see that baby? I'm going down to give you a crack at him.'

"I put our big ship into a dive. We were doing some 300 miles an hour when we came level with the Jap to let the bomber shoot.

"Our midship guns opened up and I saw pieces of fuselage tearing out of that Rising Sun Jap plane, which was less than one hundred feet away. Also what looked like smoke until I realized it was the rear gunner in the two-place Jap plane poping at us. I upped the throttles and told our rear gunner to cut loose. He did. cutting one wing off the enemy ship, which dived out of control."

Hands Skinned Aiming Gun

"I called to the bombardier, 'what's the matter? I didn't hear you shooting at that fellow.'

"He replied, 'Doggone it, Colonel, I was so excited at getting a chance at those monkeys that I couldn't get this gun into the right slot.'

"On landing we found the bombardier's hands had been skinned and covered with blood as he had poked his gun from one slot to another in attempting to get proper aim.

"Meanwhile two other Japanese seaplanes attacked us from the rear. One of them did an extremely fine bit of acrobatics to get a couple of bursts at us, but fortunately missed.

"Those Japanese certainly are not flyers, and their seaplanes are excellent."

Later the same day the Davies group again attacked Davao, concentrating on enemy troops, which were bombed at low level.

"That was the most satisfactory mission of all," one pilot said, "because we had undergone numerous dive-bombing attacks while we were on Bataan. We knew how our bombing would encourage our own troops and affect the enemy."

Japs Forced To Dig In

The returning flyers disclosed that American and Filipino troops had forced the Japanese to dig in on two sectors south of Davao.

The lines were clearly defined in these areas, the pilots said.

"We zoomed over so low that the concussion of our own bombs shook our ship," one flyer said. "We laid our eggs squarely in the Japanese fox holes and trenches."

The B-25 is "a hell of a lot of air plane," the pilots agreed.

Caught Foe By Surprise

They said fellow airmen who bombed Nichols field in B-17's in broad daylight caught the Japanese by surprise. The enemy did not attempt to intercept as the Fortresses soared over, apparently not noticing they were American planes until the bombs fell.

These planes were intended for bombing of the Japanese lines on Bataan peninsula, but they arrived too late—after the American-Filipino withdrawal.

Colonel Davies is a member of a dive-bombing organization whose planes never reached the Philippines.

PLANES FERRY OFFICERS FROM PHILIPPINES BASES

MELBOURNE, Thursday, April 16—(AP) The U. S. Army bombers which raided Japanese bases in the Philippines returned with a number of important American army and air corps officers, it was officially announced today.

The U. S. bombers also brought correspondents, members of U. S. air crews, and a high Chinese army liaison officer, it was announced.

During their return Japanese fighter planes attacked them, but were beaten off.

At the same time a communique issued by Australian Prime Minister John Curtin said that Allied aircraft had scored another direct hit on a Japanese ship in a raid yesterday on Rabaul, New Britain Island.

In the new attack on Rabaul Allied aircraft also probably damaged wharves and buildings, the Australian communique said.

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30.24 — 15979

U. S. Air Force on Bataan Had 12 Planes at Its Peak

APR 16 1942

Damaged Craft Patched Up But Supply Dwindled Until Last Was Lost.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Air support for the beleaguered defenders of Corregidor has appeared in a surprising, smashing raid on Japanese bases in the Philippines by American bombers. Clark Lee, Associated Press and Wide World correspondent who covered the battle of Luzon and most of the siege of Bataan before going to Australia, describes here the difficulties the defenders faced before the air support was revived.)

By CLARK LEE

MELBOURNE, April 15—(Wide World)—The American air force on Bataan usually consisted of one or two combat planes in flyable condition—on good days, that is. Usually there was none.

The most airplanes General Douglas MacArthur ever had at his disposal simultaneously after Jan. 1 were five pursuit ships and one observation plane.

His bombers which survived the attack on Clark field still were operating from Philippine bases for several weeks after Jan. 1 but were under orders of the Allied high command then headed by General Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

Denied Bomber Support

On at least two occasions when the Bataan front lines were hard-pressed, MacArthur asked for bomber support for one day but never got it.

Army fliers brought approximately a dozen pursuit ships into Bataan at the time of the withdrawal but they were lost, one by one.

Officers who left Corregidor on March 15 report that at that time there was one pursuit plane left and that a few days later it was lost, so that in the face of the final overwhelming Japanese drive the American and Filipino forces were without air support.

Had Limited Supplies

Mechanics worked wonders with limited supplies to keep the few airplanes flyable. Pilots fought an epic battle and took a heavy toll of the enemy despite their lack of equipment.

The pursuit planes were hidden in the woods adjoining two runways at the southeastern tip of Bataan and all work was done outdoors.

During January and February dive bombers concentrated their attention on these runways. Three to six Japanese planes customarily came over about 7:30 a.m. to drop about 12 bombs each on the runways and then strafe them from a fairly high altitude.

Again just as the sun was setting in the China sea, the Japanese bombers would return to plaster the runways. Usually they missed, but sometimes bomb fragments would damage a plane beyond repair and there would be one less.

Ordered to Avoid Combat

MacArthur used the air force principally for reconnaissance, ordering the pilots to avoid combat in order to save their planes.

The information they gathered was invaluable in enabling MacArthur to move his slender forces from one sector of the front to another.

At least once, late in January, the air force saved Bataan.

Mechanics made a device whereby two 300-pound bombs could be attached to the wings and released by pulling a wire. Three pursuit ships, thus loaded, took off at night and bombed and strafed enemy landing boats attempting to reinforce infantry parties which had landed on the west coast of Bataan.

Each plane made three trips that night, taking off without runway lights. Several of the pilots had never flown at night time before.

Improved Bomb Device

Later the mechanics improved the bombing mechanism, extending the racks so the planes could carry 500-pound bombs and dive bomb without having the projectiles hit their propellers. With these new releasing methods, the pilot devastatingly attacked Japanese shipping in Subic bay late in February.

Meantime, planes on reconnaissance were accounting for an average of one Japanese dive bomber daily. Once while protecting Captain Jesus Villamor who was on a reconnaissance mission in an ancient trainer, five pursuit ships fought and downed six Japanese Zeros.

Bitter Hatred for Japs

The reaction of the young American pilots to the bombing and strafing they underwent daily was development of a bitter hatred for the Japanese. They wanted to fight back but had nothing to fight with except on rare occasions.

Most of all they sympathized with the Filipino soldiers and American officers at the front lines, with the artillerymen who had to fight enemy planes as well as enemy artillery, and with the forces of Corregidor who underwent frequent aerial attacks without means of reprisal.

The pilots were determined to strike a blow at the Japanese. One night late in January they raided Japanese airports on the outskirts of Manila.

Raid Suprises Japs

The attack took the Japanese completely by surprise as the Americans swooped out of the night and bombed and machine gunned the fields from which they had been flying only a few weeks previously. American agents who were in Manila reported afterwards that at least 26 Japanese planes were set on fire on the ground on Nichols, Neilson and Zablan fields.

"In Manila there was a tremendous spiritual uplift which can scarcely be imagined," an agent said.

"The Japanese proved to be cowards. Sentries threw away their guns and ran into private Filipino homes and cowered under tables and beds. Even high officers scurried frantically for cover.

"Loyal Filipinos believed that at last America was striking back. Many of them dug up buried rifles and unsheathed bolos and went looking for Japanese. People stood in the streets cheering and praying for more bombs to fall—the same people who had trembled under Japanese bombs the month previously.

"Hundreds of Americans interned in Santo Tomas also cheered wildly, believing the day of deliverance from the horrors of Japanese imprisonment was near."

However, that was two and a half months ago.

To me one of the heroes of Bataan was Lieutenant Colonel Reginald Vance, now stationed in Australia.

Planes Failed to Arrive

A tall, taciturn southerner, Vance reached Manila with his dive bomber squadron a few days before the war. Their planes, which could have disrupted Japanese landings on Luzon, were on another ship which never reached the Philippines.

Every evening Vance used to fly an antiquated Philippine army training plane from Corregidor to Bataan carrying official communications. For armament he held a .30 calibre rifle across this knees.

In addition to those pilots actually flying pursuit ships on Bataan, there were hundreds of air force personnel, pilots and mechanics, accustomed to flying America's latest planes but now without any planes.

These men were given rifles and placed in the front lines and given some of the toughest jobs on Bataan.

Many crack fighter pilots died there without ever having a chance to fight the Japanese in the air.

MacArthur in Command, Pacific Council Agrees

APR 16 1942

Uncertainty About General's Powers Are Removed by Washington Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 15—(AP) Representatives of the United States, Australian and New Zealand governments emphasized today that there was complete agreement on the extent of General Douglas MacArthur's command in the southwest Pacific.

They expressed the view, as did President Roosevelt at a press conference yesterday, that the American military leader was supreme commander of all United Nations forces in the southwest Pacific war theater.

Dispel Uncertainties

Their statements were intended to dispel uncertainties described in news dispatches from MacArthur's headquarters in Australia. A headquarters spokesman there told reporters that an Allied supreme command had not yet been effected and that no decision or directive had been received from discussions in progress in Washington.

This spokesman said that MacArthur was commander of United States forces in the Orient, just as he had been since July, and that the only change had been in the transfer of his headquarters from the Philippines to Australia.

Australia Agrees

In Canberra, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia said his government considered MacArthur supreme commander of all Allied forces in the southwest Pacific with power to take any steps he thinks fit.

In Washington, Presidental Secretary Stephen Early said he doubted there was any confusion since MacArthur had complete communications with the Secretary of War and the Army chief of staff.

Then, following a lengthy meeting of the Pacific War council at the White House, Australia's member, Herbert V. Evatt, who is also minister of external affairs, told reporters they were assuming there was a "hitch" over the extent of the general's command.

"There is no hitch whatever in General MacArthur's command," he said. "Any suggestion to the contrary has no authority whatever. The jurisdiction of General MacArthur was settled in the course of a few hours by the United States and Australian governments."

All in Agreement

Walter Nash, New Zealand minister to the United States and a council member, said this question likewise was adjusted between his government and the United States in a similarly short period and he added that "we are all in complete agreement, the United States, Australia and New Zealand."

The implication was that the agreement was reached some time ago.

Evatt said the President probably would issue a statement on MacArthur's position tonight, and he hoped he would, but Early said none was contemplated.

"The President said all he had to say yesterday," he informed newspapermen. "There is complete unity in Australia and that was amply demonstrated by what was done in the Philippines today."

He referred to a bombing attack against Japanese positions in the islands by planes based on Australia.

Confusion Arises Over Whether M'Arthur Has Full Allied Power

APR 16 1942

Curtin and Roosevelt Say He Is Supreme; His Headquarters Denies Knowing It

By C. YATES McDANIEL,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 15.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin heartily concurred today in President Roosevelt's statement that Gen. Douglas MacArthur is in supreme command of the United Nations' forces in the Southwest Pacific.

The general's own headquarters, however, apparently was without direct information to that effect, and a statement of a headquarters spokesman appeared to indicate that uncertainty as to his status persisted.

(President Roosevelt re-emphasized at a press conference yesterday that Gen. MacArthur had full authority over the United Nations' forces, including naval power, in the Southwest Pacific. However, he said that for operational reasons he could not say whether New Zealand or other specific areas were within the zone and that it was better "to have the enemy guess than to tell them."

(In London, a Netherlands spokesman said that, although Gen. MacArthur's powers had not been defined officially, all Dutch air, sea and land forces which escaped from the East Indies were at his disposal.)

In answer to questions whether Gen. MacArthur was supreme commander and what area his command covered, the headquarters spokesman made four points:

1. That an Allied command had not yet been effected;

2. That Gen. MacArthur at present is in command of United States armed forces in the Far East as he has been since last July;

3. That Gen. MacArthur's general headquarters have been moved from the Philippines to Australia which is the only physical change that has taken place;

4. That discussions are taking place in Washington and no decision or directive has yet been received.

Pressed for an interpretation of this, the spokesman said he could give none except to say that the general has been in close consultation with Australian army and government officials and had received utmost co-operation in planning for eventual official assumption of the command.

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Has Full Power, Curtin Says.

Mr. Curtin, however, made unmistakably clear that in Australia's view Gen. MacArthur is supreme commander of all Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific and said he had power to take "any steps he thinks fit."

The Prime Minister pointed out that a supreme commander was appointed in his own offices in consultation with the governments involved.

Thus, he said, Australian Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of all land forces in Australia; American Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, air commander and Gen. MacArthur's chief aide, and American Rear Admiral Herbert F. Leary, head of the naval forces, all were under Gen. MacArthur.

Mr. Curtin added that the change in the dominion's defense machinery yesterday by which he assumed the defense portfolio would simplify liaison between Gen. MacArthur and the Australian government.

Fighting for Survival.

In a broadcast launching a national savings campaign, Mr. Curtin said, "We Australians are fighting for survival as starkly as if smallpox were sweeping the land."

"The issue," he said, "is life or death. The most vital battle Australia is fighting is the battle to gain time in producng the many essentials of war."

Jap Airport Bombed

The day's only announcement of fighting action was contained in a communique issued by Premier Curtin, which said the RAAF raided the Japanese-used airport at Koepang, Dutch Timor, yesterday morning.

"All of our bombs fell in the target area, "the communique said, "but the result of the attack was not assessed."

The Australian press and public, meanwhile, were perplexed by the delay and seeming confusion in the formal delineation of powers of McArthur's supreme command, which they had hailed as an accomplished fact March 17.

Don't Know How It Stands

In newspapers today Australians read dispatches from Washington which said Roosevelt had "reiterated in clear-cut terms that MacArthur is in supreme command of all Allied military, naval and air forces in the Southwest Pacific war theater."

In a parallel column they read the statement by the spokesman at the United States Army headquarters that MacArthur has received no formal direction otherwise from Washington, and so commands only the United States armed forces.

Newspaper Comments

Commenting on this situation, the Melbourne *Herald* said: "It is obvious that MacArthur has been unable to announce a supreme command staff because he is not officially informed that he is supreme commander, what his duties are and the area of his command."

Its editorial, entitled "Fetters on General MacArthur," asked:

"Is MacArthur in fact supreme commander of all forces of the United States in the Southwest Pacific?

"Australia had been assured he was, welcomed him accordingly, and has given a demonstration of enthusiastic support for the leader whose presence here has done so much to pick up sagging morale.

"Suspicions lately have developed, however, that his powers are less comprehensive than his title suggested, and New Zealand, for reasons yet unexplained, is not within his strategic baliwick."

The newspaper expressed the opinion that doubt would persist until the general's authority is defined.

The Sydney *Herald* said, however, that "he has not allowed the question of his authority or definition of his commmand area to interfere with the work he was sent to Australia to do.

No Mixing Of Staffs

"It's expected that he will now disclose the personnel of his American staff, which will include high naval officers," the Sydney publication said.

"There will not be a general mixing of Allied staffs. Australian and American divisions of the land forces will remain separate, under a unified command."

(President Roosevelt reemphasized at his press conference yesterday that General MacArthur had full authority over the forces in the United Nations in the southwestern Pacific, including naval power.)

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Filipino Officer Tells How Large Jap Forces Made Attack On Cebu

Melbourne, Australia, April 15 (AP)—Capt. Jesus Villamor, a Filipino who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for leading six pursuit planes against fifty-four Japanese bombers over Manila, told today how he was conducting an observation mission over Cebu Island the day the Japanese landed on that central Philippine island.

"They had at least twenty transports plus warships which simultaneously approached both the east and west coasts of Cebu, putting troops ashore," he said. "They met determined opposition and fighting was visible from the air.

"In addition, two navy torpedo boats were in Cebu harbor at the time of the attack. I did not see them myself but others did."

Witnesses told him, he added, that the two boats tore out the narrow harbor mouth and attacked the Japanese ships with torpedoes and .50-caliber machine guns blazing. At least one torpedo went home, sinking a light cruiser. Then the torpedo boats escaped.

Tokyo Reports Heavy Corregidor Attacks

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcast), April 15 (AP).—Japanese bombers and heavy artillery emplaced on the Bataan coast joined yesterday in a heavy bombardment which, a Domei dispatch declared, silenced an American battery and seriously damaged fortifications of Corregidor.

"Enemy remnants fleeing from the vicinity of Cebu City," on the island of the same name, were bombed and machine-gunned in an aftermath of several landing operations, the news agency continued.

Runways and barracks at aerial installations on the island of Mindanao were reported bombed heavily. The news agency said that Japanese reconnaissance flyers reported that accurate Japanese shelling was taking a heavy toll of enemy positions.

Jap Occupation of Cebu Reported by Rome Radio

LONDON, April 15 (AP).—The Rome radio was heard today broadcasting a report said to have come from Tokio that Japanese forces had completed the occupation of the island of Cebu in the Philippines.

(Tokio itself has not been heard broadcasting such a claim. The Rome radio frequently has been premature in its reports of Japanese successes.)

Later the Axis-controled Paris radio broadcast a report attributed to Domei, the Japanese news agency, saying Japanese air formations had broken the resistance of the American defenders of Cebu.

However, it continued that American troops who retreated into the mountainous interior of the island entrenched themselves there. The Japanese nevertheless captured several important positions on the island, the broadcast said.

Bush War Rages in Islands.

Washington, April 15 (A. P.).—Scattered bands of American and Filipino troops are waging steady bush warfare against the Japanese to keep as many as possible of the invaders engaged in the Philippine area, reports from the islands showed today. The War Department's communique last night said that small bodies of American-Filipino troops had carried out successful raids against highly held Japanese positions in the mountains of northern Luzon.

Six hundred miles to the south, a raiding party ambushed a Japanese truck column and inflicted heavy casualties. The only report from Corregidor was of "intermittent duels between our forts and enemy batteries."

Australian Airmen Raid Keopang Base In Dutch Timor

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Guerrilla Units Now Constitute Strong Striking Force.

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By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Koepang, on Dutch Timor, was raided successfully by Australian airmen yesterday in the continuing United Nations counteroffensive against Japanese-held bases on the islands above Australia, an Australian communique said today.

"All bombs fell on the target area, but results were not assessed," said the communique as broadcast by the Australian radio and recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System.

Australian Arms Plants Now Making Tanks

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 (AP).—Construction of tanks has been added to Australia's ever-growing war armaments program, the Melbourne radio said last night.

The broadcast, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System listening station, quoted Supply Minister Beasley as saying "Australia is now making tanks."

"This is the latest striking evidence of the development of Australian war production, which must now be organized along with the aid which Australia is receiving from Allied nations.

"This aid is coming forward generously. If the enemy attempts invasion he will be dealt with as he has never been dealt with before."

Expenditure of $13,350,000 for new munitions plants was announced by Munitions Minister Makin.

Army Minister Francis M. Forde said reports on alleged Japanese atrocities on the island of New Britain had been completed but that he had not yet studied them. He did not indicate whether they would be made public.

Australia Trains Guerrillas

Troops Like Britain's Commandos Eager to Strike at Japanese

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 15 (AP).—Australian guerrilla units patterned after Britain's Commandos now form a formidable strink force eager to pit their skill against the enemy, Army Minister Francis Forde said today.

A number of units already have undergone intensive training, and the size of the force is being increased steadily. Prominent peacetime sportsmen are among the volunteers.

Realism, vigor and guile, said the Army Minister, are the basis of their training, which includes wrestling, jujutsu, bushcraft, silent slaying and sabotage.

AUSTRALIA FIXES PRICES AND WAGES

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Freezing Decree Expected —Cigarettes Scarce.

Melbourne, April 15 (A. P.).—Guarding against black markets because of a shortage of commodities, Australia today brought all goods and services under price control and paved the way for an order pegging prices at levels to be fixed by the prices commissioner.

R. V. Keane, Minister of Trade and Customs, issued a blanket order giving the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner control over all goods and services in the Commonwealth except those supplied by the Commonwealth State governments and those services already covered by regulations.

Life insurance services were exempted from the order, but all other forms of insurance services were included.

Australia is on the verge of a cigarette and beer famine, but the service men are among the favored few still smoking normal packs. A survey disclosed that more than two hundred tobacconists in Melbourne alone have closed shop. Civilians found cigarettes unobtainable today throughout the main shops, though small outlying establishments still have limited supplies.

Army canteens limit enlisted men to two packs daily and officers to five. Stores limit the sales to one pack a customer. The day's supply usually is gone in a couple of hours. New supplies are not in sight.

Some hotels already have sold their April beer supply. Many hotels sell only to regular customers.

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Aussie Minister To U. S. Chosen

Canberra, Australia, April 15 (AP).—Prime Minister Curtin announced today the Australian Cabinet had selected a new Australian Minister to Washington, but his name would not be announced until United States approval had been gained.

The Minister will take the post vacated by Richard Casey, who left Washington to become the British Cabinet's Minister of State in the Middle East.

Hurley Urges Destroying Jap Autocracy In Battle

Wellington, New Zealand, April 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, in his first public statement since assuming his post as Minister to New Zealand, said today that it was necessary to "attack, defeat and destroy the autocracy of Japan in battle on land, sea, under the sea and in the air."

His statement was in reply to a welcome by Prime Minister Peter Fraser at an official luncheon.

Hears of Jap Atrocities

Melbourne, April 15 (AP)—Army Minister Francis M. Forde said today that reports of alleged Japanese atrocities on the island of New Britain had been completed but that he had not yet studied them. He did not indicate whether they would be made public.

Parades Of Troops Now Out In Australia

Melbourne, April 15 (AP)—No more parades of United Nations troops will be held in Australian cities for the present, it was stated officially today.

General Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian commander of ground forces, and other high Allied officers were said to be opposed to such spectacles on the ground that they interfere with training and, moreover, cause large public gatherings which might become dangerous in case of air raids.

Fails to Purchase Warship

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 15 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin told the nation today ti had not been possible to make satisfactory arrangements with the British government to purchase a ship to replace the Australian cruiser Sydney which went down last year in a battle with the German raider Steiermark. Money being collected by public subscription is being earmarked for replacement of the warship.

JAPANESE LAUNCH NEW BURMA DRIVE

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Invader Opens Major Offensive in Eastern Area, Seeking to Isolate China.

NEW DELHI, India, April 15.—(AP) The Japanese launched a sudden, major offensive into the Shan states of eastern Burma today, opening a full-fledged new front to isolate China from Burma and India at a time when British and Chinese alike are fighting a desperate rear-guard action to delay the conquest of Central Burma's oil wealth.

The offensive, launched in the Salween river region near the upper Thailand border where Japanese and Chinese troops have been sparring inconclusively for weeks, apparently was aimed at cutting the Mandalay-Lashio railroad.

Try to Separate Armies

Its object also would be to separate the Chinese forces in the Shan states from those in the Sittang river valley to the southwest.

The Mandalay-Lashio railroad is the last feeder link to the old Burma road, and also would be used as part of the new routes planned from India to China, across Upper Burma.

Chungking reports disclosed the new offensive, nearly 200 miles northeast of the present active Burma battle zones, on a day in which the worn British army in the Irrawaddy valley was throwing its limited reserves into a fierce battle on the threshold of the oil fields, and while other Chinese troops were slowly retreating up the Sittang, toward Mandalay.

Japs Send Up Reinforcements

Fresh reinforcements were being thrown steadily into the new Salween offensive and Japanese aircraft were active in force.

In central Burma the Japanese were maintaing their heaviest pres-

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sure in the flat plain of paddy fields between three to five miles on both sides of the Irrawaddy river in the Magwe area, less than 30 miles south of the heart of the oil fields and they had succeeded in infiltrating to some extent in an attempt to cut the British communication line.

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Defending Forces Weak

A British communique said frankly that the defenders did not have enough men to prevent this infiltration, on a front stretching from below Magwe some 40 miles eastward to Taungdwingyi, in the Pegu Yoma foothills. But the British reserves were engaging the infiltrating parties, which so far were described as small.

The Chinese government announced in Chungking that the American Volunteer Group fliers of the Chinese air force had successfully attacked Japanese positions in the forward area of the Burma front Tuesday morning.

A detachment of Chinese troops, it was announced, wiped out a Japanese unit in a surprise raid three miles west of the Swa river on the front north of Toungoo, far up the Sittang river.

Chinese Hold Positions

The communique announcing today's new Japanese offensives in the east said that the invaders also were striking vigorously on the Swa front, but it was said that the Chinese were resisting firmly and maintaining their positions even though they were outnumbered and were receiving but little air or artillery support.

At last reports these Chinese forces on the Swa front, who are under command of U. S. General Joseph W. Stilwell, had withdrawn to Myohla, a few miles north of the river, fighting hard all the way.

Much anxiety was expressed here over the position of the Chinese forces at present massed in the southern Shan states facing Thailand, whose flank is menaced by the latest Japanese push from northern Thailand.

Under Repeated Air Assault

Some 60 miles to the northwest are British forces holding positions in the Taungdwingyi sector under repeated air and ground assault, fighting firmly despite near-exhaustion after two months of heavy fighting.

The Japanese are trying to turn the British flank and isolate the British from the Chinese.

On the Irrawaddy farther to the west, direct path to the oil fields, the latest British withdrawal was from the Migyaunge area, about 35 miles south of Magwe. The Japanese, now in possession of Migyaunge, were intent upon occupying the oil fields and ending the Burma campaign before the rains flood the valley in mid-May.

Their planes were ranging far behind the lines, bombing towns in both northeastern and Central Burma with a terrible toll of civilian casualties.

Jap Forces Near Burma Oil Region

Enemy 30 Miles From District as British and Chinese Retreat

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New Delhi, India, April 15 (AP).—Despite fierce fighting along the entire Burmese front, British and Chinese troops have been forced to fall back before the relentless pounding of the Japanese who now are within 30 miles of the Burma oil area, the British announced today.

The Japanese have occupied the town of Migyaungye, on the Irrawaddy River, 30 miles from the oil area, the British said.

The hard-fighting Chinese were forced to give ground on the Sittang River front, the communique said.

"It was reported from the Chinese expeditionary force field headquarters that Chinese forces on the southern front have withdrawn to Myohla, a few miles north of the Swa, fighting strong, delaying action all the way," the communique said in describing that action.

In one area—the Taungdwingyi section, about 45 miles southeast of Migyaungye and between the Irrawaddy and Sittang fronts—the British said they were holding their positions "in spite of repeated air and ground attacks."

The Japanese, resorting to their infiltration tactics used so successfully in Malaya, succeeded in pushing small parties around British positions on the Taungdwingyi front "with the object of interfering with our lines of communication," the communique declared.

"They are now being engaged by our reserves," the British said.

The British declared that the Japanese had bombed a town in Northeast Burma and another in Central Burma with heavy civilian casualties.

Three main Japanese forces are pushing northward in Burma—up the Irawaddy front, in the Taungdrwingyi area, and up the Sittang River front toward Mandalay.

On the east, the Chinese forces were said to have withdrawn to the north of the town of Yedashe, about 20 miles above Toungoo, to avoid a threatened envelopment of their left flank by Japanese forces crossing the Swa River.

The Japanese vessels moved in until the eight-inch guns on the decks of the British craft were clearly visible and then opened up with a devastating fire before the British crews had a chance to aim, the commander said. Several vessels were set afire.

An 8,000-ton vessel was the first to sink and 14 others went down at short intervals, he declared.

Japs Start Major Burma Drive

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Offensive in Southern Shan States Attempts to Outflank Chinese on Big Scale.

Chungking, April 15 (A. P.).—The Japanese are launching a major offensive in the southern Shan States in Burma, the Chinese announced tonight.

The Japanese were said to be attempting to cut the railway between Mandalay and Lashio, far behind the present Chinese lines above Toungoo.

Mandalay has been the principal United Nations base in northern Burma and Lashio, further north, is the railroad for the Burma Road.

[The Japanese appear to be moving northwest from bases in northern Thailand to cut off from China the considerable Chinese forces some 200 miles south, which are commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell.

The communique said that the invaders were pouring in fresh reinforcements and continuing vigorous attacks against Chinese positions along the Salween River front west of Mandalay.

Japanese aircraft were said to be active in the operation.

Allied Burma Retreats Scored by China Press

Chungking, China, April 15 (AP).—Taking up the cry against Allied retreats in Burma, the English-language newspaper National Herald said editorially today that the will to fight is even more important than planes, guns and tanks and pointed to the "courageous stand" of the Chinese troops in Burma as an example for all Allied forces.

"It appears there still is a lack of coordination among various Allied units in Burma as the question of unified command evidently is not yet settled," the paper said.

"More than once a precipitous Allied withdrawal from one sector of Burma has seriously exposed the flank of another Allied force in some other sector. There has been a singular lack of any attempt by one Allied force to stage a diversion or counterattack to relieve the enemy pressure on another sector."

Japs Claim Sinking Of 15 Merchant Ships

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 15 (AP).—Japanese warships, operating so close to the shore of India that the sailors could see hills and white forts sank 15 large enemy merchantmen in less than an hour on the morning of April 6 in a surprise attack on a British convoy, a Japanese naval commander said today.

The commander, described as an eyewitness of the attack, said there were more than a score of vessels in the British convoy.

He said that as the warships moved up to attack the convoy, officers apparently mistook the Japanese for a British naval unit and continued to sail southward unperturbed.

China Says Trade Abroad Hampered But Not Stopped

Chungking, April 15 (AP).—China's foreign trade has been hampered but by no means crushed by closing of the Burma supply road from Japanese-occupied Rangoon, the finance ministry stated today.

"While much depends on the Allied effort in helping China devise new ways to reroute her foreign trade," it said, "the Chinese government is doing its utmost to accumulate articles for export which will be shipped abroad as soon as international lines of communication are restored."

The government is concentrating at key points such strategic materials as tungsten, tin and silk and some of the lighter articles may be exported by freight planes pending completion of the India road.

Export trade with Russia under a barter agreement, formerly carried on through trans-shipment at Rangoon or Hong Kong, has been maintained by caravans moving several thousand tons a month over a northwestern route. The principal exports to Russia are bristles, wool, hides and raw silk.

Passenger Service In China Curtailed

Chungking, China, April 15 (AP). Regular passenger service on highways in Southwest China was suspended today because of a shortage og gasoline, one of numerous results of the Japanese invasion of Burma and the cutting of the Burma Road over which supplies reached Chungking.

Commercial and military trucks, however, will continue to operate and may carry a limited number of passengers.

CHINESE LABORERS WORK ON NEW SUPPLY HIGHWAY

CHUNGKING, April 15—(AP) An army of 400,000 laborers is rushing construction of a new 600-mile India-China highway running some distance west of previous supply routes.

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Chengtu, western Szechwan province city which was on an important road running southward to northern Burma at Lashio, is the Chinese terminus for the new road as well, but the new road runs westward through southern Sikang province (Inner Tibet) for several hundred miles before turning south into northern India.

The Chinese section, 500 miles long, is already completed.

Dual Purpose Planes Sank Two Cruisers, Is London's Belief

London, April 15 (AP).—An authoritative source said today that dual purpose Japanese fighting and dive-bomber planes probably sank the British cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall in attacks "carried out with great determination and efficiency."

(The battleship Prince of Wales and the battlecruiser Repulse, which were sunk at the outset of the Japanese campaign against Malaya, on the other hand were the victims of Japanese torpedo planes.)

The sinking of the two cruisers in the Indian Ocean were announced April 9.

The authoritative source said their loss was "a heavy one" because they belonged to a class of cruisers whose 10,500-mile range at a speed of 12 to 14 knots and powerful eight-inch guns made them "most valuable escorts."

He said the aircraft capacity of the aircraft carrier Hermes, also sunk by the Japanese, was 12 to 14 planes.

Cripps In Cairo

Cairo, April 15 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, en route to London from India following rejection of the British plan for dominion status after the war, arrived in Cairo yesterday.

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North Bangor Man Among 15 Soldiers To Receive Honors

Honolulu, April 15 (AP).—Seven commendations for bravery in action and 15 awards of the Purple Heart decoration to men wounded while performing meritorious acts during the Dec. 7 Japanese attack, will be presented to soldiers today.

The seven to receive commendations:

Sergts. John Horvath, Long Beach, Calif., and William Bailey, Hawaii, for carrying Ordnance under fire in complete disregard of personal safety; Corp. Richard L. Smoth, Congers, Ga., for saving the life of Pvt. Benjamin F. Esley, Baltimore, Md., while under fire; Pvts. Maurice H. Paquin, North Attleboro, Mass., Theodore F. Peters, Hagerstown, Md., George Lavalley, North Bangor, N. Y., and Richard A. James, West Warwick, R. I., for passing through heavy fire to reach their post.

Among those to receive the Purple Heart decorations are:

Corporals Tommie W. Turner, Human, S. C.; Pvts. Benjamin Vinci, Port Chester, N. Y.; George W. Johnson, Charleston, S. C.

Mercy Ship for Bataan Planned in New Mexico

Families of Soldiers Feared Trapped Start Supply Fund

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 15 (AP).—A mercy ship loaded with food, clothing and medical supplies for the men of Bataan is being planned by hundreds of sorrowing relatives of the New Mexico soldiers who battled on the beleaguered Peninsula.

Toward that end, 600 mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers of the men in the 200th Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft)) gathered last night and established the Bataan Relief Organization. More than $300 was contributed before donors were asked to wait until a committee could be appointed to handle the funds.

The anti-aircraft regiment, formerly the 111th Cavalry, included more than 1,400 New Mexico National Guardsmen. State military authorities believed it to be the largest single group on Bataan from any one state. Although some hope was held that it may have been transferred to Corregidor fortress before Bataan fell, the regiment was feared trapped by the Japanese.

Gillette Is Told Japs In Camps Are Paid More Than Soldiers

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Senator May Ask Probe; Weighs Four-Point Plan To Tighten Regulations

WASHINGTON-APRIL 15

By the Associated Press.

Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa said today he might ask the Senate to investigate reports that interned Japanese nationals in this country "are being paid at a higher rate than our soldiers and others in the armed forces."

"I have a number of reports that if true, would give ample reason for adopting more strict regulations for these interned aliens," the Senator said.

Mr. Gillette said much of his information had come from Kilsoo Haan, Korean who has been engaged in anti-Japanese activities in this country and the Hawaiian Islands for several years.

Political Meetings Reported.

"One report is that Japs now interned were receiving more than $50 monthly, compared with $21 monthly going to selectees," the Senator said. "Another stated that Japs from California have been interned near the water supply sources of Los Angeles where it might be easy to cause serious trouble.

"Still another is that in a Jap camp in North Dakota the interned Japs have been holding political meetings attended by Germans from the nearby community. My information is that guards outside the fence around the camp have been kept outside of hearing distance from

these pontical sessions.

Four-Point Program Weighed.

The Senator said he was considering offering this four-point program:

1. Place all Japanese, both native and aliens, under United States authority and remove them from all Pacific Coast States.

2. Rescind all civil rights for Japanese in this country and Hawaii for duration of the war.

3. Draft all Jap males between 20 and 44 years for agricultural work under Army control and at basic Army pay. They might be used to produce vegetables.

4. Support all other alien Japanese with enemy funds now frozen in this country.

Leahy's Recall Is Intimated

Bern Hears Laval Will Serve as 'Civil Supervisor of All France.'

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PETAIN, DARLAN TO LOSE POWER

Vichy Calmly Awaits 'Surprising Turn' in Events —U. S. Halts Shipments to French.

VICHY, France, April 15 (AP)—All American residents of unoccupied France were asked tonight by U. S. consulates to leave for the United States at the earliest possible moment.

The U. S. consulates at Lyon and Marseille issued circular requests to all American citizens not having urgent business in France to leave immediately.

(There are a number of Americans on the Riviera and elsewhere in southern France, who stayed there throughout the war.)

The letters did not connect the request directly with Pierre Laval's return to power in the Vichy government.

LAVAL'S REGIME MAY DECLARE ITS AXIS SOLIDARITY

APR 16 1942

Pro-German Leader to Serve as 'Civil Supervisor of All France.'

WILL DETERMINE POLICY

Petain, Darlan Both Lose Powers in Government Reorganization.

By THOMAS HAWKINS

BERN, Switzerland, Thursday, April 16.—(AP) Pierre Laval, vigorous Pro-German leader, will serve as "civil supervisor of all France" in a new cabinet to be announced today in Vichy, reliable diplomatic sources said.

Amid strong hints that Laval's new regime would openly declare its solidarity with Germany, all Americans without urgent business in the unoccupied zone were asked by U. S. consulates last night to leave the country immediately.

Laval to Determine Policy

Just what powers Laval will have in his new role were not clarified yet, but Fernand De Brinon, Vichy represenative in Paris, told German newspapermen that "Laval, not Petain, will determine French policy in the future."

In other words, the aged Petain who has been represented as trying to find some means of avoiding a diplomatic break with the United States, would become a mere figurehead.

Available reports indicated that Admiral Jean Darlan, present vice-premier, also would have his powers clipped immensely. The Berlin correspondent of the Bern newspaper Der Bund said Darlan would be designated as Petain's successor, and "entitled to participate" in ministerial councils.

War Ministry Abolished

The French War Ministry will be abolished, this report said.

One report circulating in Vichy attributed to the London radio was that Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd Von Roundstedt would become German military supervisor "for all of France," but diplomatic sources in Vichy were unable to confirm it.

But at any rate there were strong intimations from both Vichy and German-controlled Paris that Laval was charting a course of fuller collaboration with Germany. Laval himself was in Paris yesterday and last night conferring with numerous pro-German associates including Marcel Deat and Jacques Doriot. He planned to return to Vichy this morning.

Bonnet May Return

A Paris dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve mentioned the names of Georges Bonnet, former foreign minister, Gaston Gergery, former ambassador to Moscow, and Jacques Benoist-Mechin, present minister of state in charge of Franco-German relations, as likely members of Laval's new cabinet.

Bergery was suggested as a possible successor to Henry du Moulin de la Barthete, head of Petain's civil cabinet; Benoist-Mechin was mentioned for the post of foreign minister, one of the port-folios now held by Darlan; and Bonnet's name "collaborators."

Others mentioned in the latter category were Henry Moysset, one of the present ministers of state, Pierre Cathala, a close Laval associate who served as agriculture minister and minister for Alsace-Lorraine under Laval in 1935, Albert Chichery, also a former agriculture minister, and Jean Mistler, a former president of the now defunct chamber of Deputies.

The dispatch said Paul Marion, present propaganda minister, might be retained, but also mentioned the name of Jean Luchaire, notorious pro-German Paris editor, for that post.

Some to be Dropped

Among those reported likely to be dropped were:

Pierre Caziot, agriculture minister; Pierre Pucheu, interior; Jean Berthelot, communications; Lucien Romier, minister of state in charge of activities for the national council; and Yves Bouthillier, finance.

A Paris radio broadcaster said that the neutral press might believe no important international changes would follow Laval's new accession to power, but actually erly awaited, and dispatches from a decision." He implied that a communique expected from Vichy tomorrow would deal not only with the Vichy governmental changes but with "changed international relations."

The Paris press carefully refrained from comment on Laval's ascendancy, which it has long demanded.

Vichy Calm

Vichy remained calm after its terrific flurry of yesterday, but the morrow's developments were eag- "only a few hours separate us from there said some circles expected events to take a "surprising turn."

A Vichy dispatch said that during the day in Paris Laval issued a statement declaring he had granted no interview in the past few days to any foreign correspondent. The statement was intended as a denial of reports abroad that he had made a declaration stressing a wish to continue friendly relations with the United States.

The German radio said among the persons received by Laval was Dr. Alexis Carrel, famous physician and collaborator with Charles A. Lindbergh on mechanical heart experiments.

U. S. Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy kept close to his quarters in Vichy, maintaining a watchful, noncommittal attitude.

Petain's efforts to avoid an outright break with the United States were described by Vichy-connected circles in Bern as coming at "one minute after 12," rather than at the proverbial eleventh hour.

U. S. Halts Ships

These efforts were spurred by Washington's stoppage today of supply shipments to French North Africa and indefinite delay of plans to send a Red Cross ship of milk and infant clothing to unoccupied France.

Whatever chance the Vichy French may have of striking a middle course between their German conquerors and the United States, it was obvious that the search was being made only by a small group of Frenchmen alone.

The U. S. State department in Washington declined to comment on possible recall of Leahy or a complete break with Vichy, preferring to await Laval's announcement of his new cabinet.

In London, however, a British foreign office commentator said the return of Laval to power had reduced Vichy to the level of "a nickel Balkan state."

Recall of Leahy Hinted

Foreign diplomatic opinion here felt that the best Vichy could expect from the United States would be the recall of Leahy, leaving a charge d'affaires in the embassy and continuing diplomatic relations at least until Laval's pro-German program began to emerge.

If that program should include German use of French African bases and railways or the French fleet, then certainly France has no chance to continue relations with the United States, it was said.

On the pro-American side there remained one card, important despite its uncertainty: Admiral Jean Darlan, who has been vice-premier, retains control of the fleet and military forces.

Although he has been tagged a collaborationist, it was held that he never was fully in the Germans' confidence, and in his present position might sway events either way.

The Zeitung of Zurich, Switzerland, asserted, however, that Darlan agreed to a large extent with Laval so far as antipathy to Britain was concerned, and that the only softening factor in the whole set-up was the desire of Petain to maintain relations with the United States.

Laval, the paper said, "appears to have won full powers in closest collaboration with Germany to settle questions of the French colonial empire, the navy, relations with the Anglo-Saxons, the fight against Communism, and also the interior."

It concluded that Laval's chances for success depended on what he could do to liberate French war prisoners and eliminate or adjust the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied France.

As far as freeing prisoners goes, it is the general opinion that Laval will fail because Germany needs them to work in her industries. In fact, the Tribune of Geneve said Vichy had agreed to a German demand to send 400,000 more French workers to factories beyond the Rhine.

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Nazi Alliance Expected.

Berne, April 15 (A. P.).—The Paris radio strongly hinted tonight that France soon would announce formally a change in her international relations, and it was assumed in informed circles that this would be a declaration of solidarity with Germany.

This came at a time when last-minute efforts were reported under way in Vichy to avoid a break with the United States in spite of the strain arising from the return of Pierre Laval to power and diplomatic friction over the establishment of a United States Consulate at Brazzaville, in Free French equatorial Africa.

The Paris radio speaker declared that events follow their course, and that while the neutral press was inclined to believe that no important international changes would result, actually, "only a few hours separate us from a decision."

He said that this was true even though Vichy had not yet issued a communique. A communique is expected tomorrow dealing with the Government under Laval, and the Paris speaker inferred that it also would deal with changed international relations.

Foreign circles with Vichy connections reported today that Marshal Petain still was seeking some means of avoiding a break with the United States despite the sudden turn of events which raised Laval into top place in the French government.

This last-minute effort was said to have got under way in Vichy, which was calm outwardly as Laval returned to Paris to report his progress to German agents and to his French colleagues, some of whom may enter his Cabinet tomorrow.

Observers said that it appeared, however, that whatever search was being made in Vichy for a middle-of-the-way path was being conducted by a small group of Frenchmen alone.

Admiral William D. Leahy, the United States Ambassador, and his staff kept close to their own quarters and saw no high ranking Government leaders.

U. S. Reply Rejection Is Bitter Issue

Laval Installation as Chief of Government Adds Tension

APR 16 1942

Vichy, April 15 (AP).—A bitter issue with the United States overhung this government today as a new regime for vanquished France took shape on a "new foundation," bringing the once-ousted collaborationist Pierre Laval back to power.

As the French people waited to learn—probably tomorrow—just how Laval will share authority with Marshal Petain and Admiral Jean Darlan, the government last night angrily rejected Washington's statement of its reasons for sending a consul general to Brazzaville accredited to the Free French authorities in control of French equatorial Africa.

France's answer declared that "the French government does not accept the note of the American government, couched in injurious terms which tend to discredit, in the eyes of the world, the conduct of French citizens who do not have to take lessons in patriotism from abroad."

It added the government's observation "that the immediate divulging in unusual conditions of this strange document well shows that it was made for the ends of propaganda."

(The American note, a response to a French protest over the appointment, had said that Frenchmen collaborating with Hitler were "attempting to prostitute their country."

(The Vichy retort was issued then quickly withdrawn and subsequently re-issued. No explanation was given for this swift change of mind. It apparently developed, however, from a misinterpretation of the first announcement, which was given orally, by which the French word "insolite" was translated as "Insolent" instead of "unusual," its proper meaning, in the passage above.)

The return of Laval who, German reports said, would become "chief of the government," and the tart rejection of the United States' note were believed generally to mean that Nazi pressure had swung Vichy fully over to the Axis camp and brought American-French relations to the point of rupture.

In Washington, informed sources expected the recall of Admiral William D. Leahy, United States ambassador to Vichy, and a high Government source conceded last night that a complete review of American relations with Vichy "obviously" was necessary.

This was tantamount to saying that American attempts to dissuade Vichy from further capitulation to Nazi pressure had failed, a view shared in London and Bern and supported by the comments of the Berlin radio.

A Nazi broadcast called the new government set-up in Vichy "the political turning point in the post-war history of France" and explained the return of Laval as due to Petain's "realization that the state required a strong hand by which a clear political line could be pursued."

The view was held in Bern that Laval would become the real power

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in Vichy and that Petain, retaining the title of "chief of state," would be a virtual figurehead.

A decree published today gave Labor Secretary Rene Belin the additional post of delegate general for public works. That post had been held, since Feb. 23, 1941, by Francois Lehideux, a close collaborator with Interior Minister Pierre Pucheu.

Vichy newspapers published an announcement by the Ministry of the Interior that the national police had been called upon to suppress organizations which it said "undertook, under the pretext of seeking information or keeping watch on various personages, a virtable illegal police work."

One such group, the announcement said, has been arrested.

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Dentz Expected To Reorganize French Army

Darlan Is Believed Scheduled to Keep Control of Navy

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 15.—Well-informed circles in Berlin say that Gen. Henri Dentz, former French commander in Syria and commander of Paris when the Germans entered the French capital, will reorganize the French Army and make important changes in the general staff, Exchange Telegraph reported in a Zurich dispatch today.

The dispatch quoted these Berlin sources as saying Gen. Dentz would, on the recommendation of Pierre Laval, who has been restored to high rank in the Vichy government, receive shortly one of the highest and most responsible posts in the French Army.

The reorganization of the army and general staff will be in accordance with "the new policy of France," the dispatch said.

British Differ On Effect On French Fleet

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[By the Associated Press.]

London, April 15—While a British Foreign Office commentator said the Vichy Government had been reduced to the level of a "nickel Balkan state" by the reentry of Pierre Laval into power, different opinions were expressed today as to whether that event would cause any change in control of the French fleet.

One British source gave it as his personal opinion that Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan would keep control of the French battle fleet, his greatest pride, and would not "let any authority slip out of his hands in that direction."

Axis Gain Predicted

Diplomats here, however, took an opposite view and predicted a complete reversal of the Vichy policy on disposal of the fleet which they described as a "formidable" force.

They also predicted Japanese threats to Madagascar off the east African coast in an effort to choke off Allied supply lines in the Indian Ocean, and Axis moves against French bases fronting the Atlantic in Africa.

Fleet Value Discounted

"At a time when Anglo-American naval strength is stretched to the limit, the addition of the French fleet to the Axis navies would be a very grave blow indeed," one diplomatic source commented.

The British source who expressed doubt that Darlan would turn the fleet over, however, also discounted its value to Hitler even if he did get it.

The French fleet was "efficient up to a point," the informant said, but he doubted that it "would be highly efficient in operations."

Observers pointed out that the French fleet has been inactive for nearly two years, unable to engage in maneuvers or exercises.

This fleet is known to consist of at least three battleships, namely, the 26,500-ton Strasbourg, the 26,500-ton Dunkerque and the 22,189-ton Provence.

Ships Believed Repaired

The Strasbourg, torpedoed by the British in the battle of Oran in 1940, and the Dunkerque, also damaged at Oran, recently were taken to Toulon and are believed ready for action. The Provence, which also was crippled at Oran, probably has been repaired since.

In addition there are the 35,000-ton Jean Bart, towed in an incomplete state of construction to Casablanca, in Morocco,, in 1940 and probably still unfinished, and the 35,000-ton Richelieu, damaged by the British at Dakar, but able to be used at that place as a floating fort.

Carrier At Martinique

In cruisers, France is believed to have the heavy Algerie, and five others of the 8-inch-gun size, three of the 8-inch-gun Suffren class and six light cruisers of the 6-inch-gun La Galissonierre class in European waters.

She also has her only aircraft carrier, Bearn and 6-inch-gun cruiser and minelayer Emile Bertin in Western Hemisphere waters at Martinique.

She had sixty destroyers and about one hundred submarines in July, 1940, but some of these are in British hands.

Her 22,189-ton battleship Lorraine, both of her cruisers of the 8-inch-gun Duquesne and Tourville class, the 8-inch-gun Suffren and the 6-inch-gun Duguay-Trouin have been reported immobilized at Britain's base at Alexandria.

However, another British source expressed the personal opinion that French Admiral Jean Darlan would retain his control over the French fleet in the new regime.

Starvation Threatened.

Although the Foreign Office commentator refused to discuss the methods by which the Germans forced Marshal Petain's government to accept the previously outlawed Laval, well-informed men here declared they once again had threatened France with mass starvation.

It was recalled that there were reports this threat was used when Gen. Maxime Weygand was forced from command in French North Africa.

The French shake-up came soon after Adolf Hitler had summoned King Boris of Bulgaria to Berlin and talked to representatives of the Hungarian and Rumanian governments.

"There is no need to send for French representatives," the Foreign Office commentator said. "All Hitler needs to do is crack the whip and they do his bidding."

Fighter Blockade Seen.

Informed diplomatic sources here indicated Britain might show her displeasure at the Vichy changes by tightening the blockade of France.

But whatever Britain does to crack down on Vichy, these sources held the view that the United States was able to bring more pressure than Britain, providing the Germans have not forced France to steps which will break all relations with the United States.

"Withdrawal of American recognition would be a grave blow to the Petain regime," an informed source said. "Relations with the United States always have been a cardinal point of Vichy policy."

U. S. Halts Supplies To North Africa As French Tension Grows

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[By the Associated Press.]

Washington, April 15—The concern with which the United States regards Pierre Laval's sudden return to power in Vichy was sharply underlined today when shipments of non-military supplies from this country to French North Africa were abruptly halted.

Recall of Ambassador William D. Leahy from his post in Vichy was understood to be under consideration, but there was no official indication that a decision had been reached.

Welles Declines Comment

Asked at his press conference whether Admiral Leahy might be called home "for consultation," Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles was non-committal. He said merely that he had nothing to disclose on that point for the moment.

Welles emphasized, however, that all pending arrangements with Vichy, such as shipments to French North Africa and the dispatch of a Red Cross ship to unoccupied France, had been halted.

It was just a week ago that the State Department announced that two French vessels in New York harbor, loaded with food, fuel and cotton goods for North Africa, would be permitted to sail.

Other Plans Discussed

Arrangements had been made to send a Red Cross ship to unoccupied France with medical supplies, condensed milk and children's clothing, and discussions were under way as to the possibility of shipping food to French prisoners of war in Germany.

Welles said he had received some reports on the Vichy situation from Ambassador Leahy, and that according to these cables the composition of the new French Government would not be announced for another two days. Until the new lineup is announced and the new Government has taken over he could not, he said, make any announcement as to the policy of the United States.

Leahy reported, Welles asserted, that Laval at present was in Paris discussing the composition of his new Cabinet. Asked if Laval was holding his conversations with Frenchmen or Germans, the Secretary replied with a smile that he would have to leave that answer to the excellent judgment of his questioners.

have been held in abeyance, he said.

Welles made no comment on the crisis in this government's relations with Vichy as a result of the return to power of the collaborationist, Pierre Laval, except to emphasize that all plans and arrangements previously made with the Vichy government for shipments of any kind from the United States were temporarily suspended.

In addition to the North African shipments and the Red Cross cargo, conversations had been under way looking toward the shipment of food parcels from the United States to French prisoners of war in Germany.

As to the basic policy of the United States toward Vichy— including such vital questions as the possible recall of United States Ambassador William D. Leahy or a complete break in diplomatic relations with the Vichy regime—Welles declined to make any comment.

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He said that preliminary reports had been received from Leahy and that according to these cables, the composition of the new Vichy government would not be announced for another two days.

Laval meanwhile was in Paris, the Ambassador reported, discussing the composition of his new cabinet.

Until the composition of the cabinet officially is announced, Welles said, he would have nothing to say on matters of major policy involving the Vichy regime.

The acting secretary was asked whether Laval was holding his cabinet-building discussions with Frenchmen or with Germans.

Welles replied with a smile that he would have to leave the answer to that question to the judgment of the newspapermen present.

A high government source frankly conceded last night, however, that a complete reexamination of American relations with Vichy "obviously" was necessary. Whether this would lead to a final rupture of diplomatic relations was a matter on which observers here disagreed, but there were indications that the Government was seriously weighing the advisability of calling Admiral Leahy home.

Such a recall could, of course, take place without a formal severance of relations, leaving the situation between the American and Petain Governments the same as that between Washington and Berlin in the months preceding actual warfare.

There was much conjucture as to the possibility not only of a clean break with Vichy but a more positive and all-out support of the Free French movement. Informed sources cautioned, however, against jumping at conclusions in this direction.

What Hitler and the Japanese might be expecting to get out of the new turn in Laval's fortunes was a matter of grave concern here. Officials reexamining the whole structure of Vichy-Washington relations considered these questions:

The French fleet: The Allies are seriously engaged in the Pacific and Indian oceans; the Germans are known to be preparing the battleships Tirpitz, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, the aircraft carriers Graf Zeppelin and Deutschland and other strong units for an Atlantic adventure and to be coveting what French warships escaped British guns at Oran or immobilization at Alexandria. Under German control or under orders to collaborate with Germany, warships of the French fleet now based at Toulon could be a serious menace to the Allied position, not only in the Mediterranean but also in the North Atlantic. Joined with the German and Italian fleets they could form a powerful force for blows against the supply route to Russia, against Iceland, Britain, the South Atlantic route to Africa, or even against the American coast.

Madagascar: This strategic French island, now under Vichy control, may become the key to the battle for India and the British fight to keep a foothold in the Middle East. The Japanese fleet already is cruising the Indian Ocean. With a base on Madagascar, the Japanese position in the vital Indian theater would be similar to the one Tokyo held in the southwest Pacific at the start of the war with its bases in French Indo-China. Now Japan is believed to be exerting on Vichy the same sort of pressure which won her effective control of Indo-China last year.

Martinique and Guadaloupe: There have been repeated rumors that these French islands, in the Windward Group, flanking the Panama Canal, are the sites of secret submarine bases. Due to friendly relations between the State Department and local Vichy authorities it has been possible to check quickly on developments in the islands through American observers stationed there. Should henchmen of Laval gain control, however, it is felt that the United States would have to take vigorous action to secure its own interests rather than chance waiting for developments.

American or American-supported

Leahy Recall May Follow On His Report

Washington Awaits Envoy's Word on Angry Statement by Vichy

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EYE FRENCH FLEET

Hitler Control of Vessels Left to Vichy Would Be Serious Blow

Washington, April 15 (AP).—The United States has held up shipments of non-military supplies to French North Africa pending clarification of the situation in Vichy.

This was disclosed today by Acting Secretary of State Welles who told a press conference that two ships in New York harbor loaded with supplies for North Africa, which were about to sail in accordance with an agreement announced last week, would be held in port.

Arrangements to send a Red Cross ship with milk and children's layettes to unoccupied France also

Free French occupation of the islands would be no surprise to Washington observers if developments of the next few days should indicate that Laval was in a position to enforce a collaborationist policy in the Western Hemisphere.

Hitler's anxiety over a possible Allied invasion of France.

Hitler Reported Sending Top General to France

LONDON, Thursday, April 16 (AP)—Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, "the best of German generals," has been appointed to command the troops in France, the Daily Mail said in its late edition today.

He was said to be now at Adolf Hitler's headquarters on the Russian front, but leaving immediately for Paris. His appointment was interpreted by the Mail as proof of

REDS PIERCE BRYANSK LINE

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Report Break Through First Defense Of Big German Salient

Express Belief Command In Area Is Held By Von Brauchitsch

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, April 15—More than 25,000 German officers and men have been killed and more than 200 populated places, including four towns, have been recaptured in a Russian drive on one section of the front west of Moscow in the past four months, the Tass agency said tonight.

By EDDY GILMORE

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Kuibyshev, April 15—Fighting in the slush of a more definite mass battle-line, the Red army was reported tonight to have achieved a break-through in the first lines of the important Bryansk sector of the Central front while preparing its commanders for the shock of the heralded German spring offensive.

Although authorities made it clear that no decisive battles now were in progress, front dispatches said the Red army force which broke the first defenses of the Bryansk salient — now reputedly under the command of the former Nazi commander in chief, Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch—was approaching the second line in fierce fighting.

Held At Heavy Cost

The Bryansk bulge, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, is one of half a dozen major strongpoints which the Germans have held all winter, at grevious cost, with a view to using them for spring offensive bases. In early April, today's dispatches disclosed, Red army units under General Popov killed 3,000 Germans in this sector and found new rifles and machine-guns obviously brought up for springtime action.

The Germans were bringing up reserves to Bryansk, but even as they did so, Russian guerrillas, operating in the deep forests behind the Nazi lines, launched an offensive of their own, wrecking trains, sniping at road transport and attacking airdromes.

[London sources believed the Russians now had firmly established at least one and possibly more bridgeheads over the Desna river preliminary to severing rail lines and isolating the Bryansk garrison.]

Tonight's midnight communique announced the sinking of two German transports, one of 8,000 tons and the other of 9,000, in the Barents Sea. "There were no substantial changes at the front," the bulletin said.

Report Hard Fight In North

With 1,200 Germans reported killed recently on the front northwest of Moscow, hard fighting was continuing there, also. (German reports said dive bombers were assaulting Russian troops and tanks near Lake Ilmen, attacking still usable ice crossings over which the Red Army was moving reserves to its front lines.)

(Stockholm reports said also that the Russian forces of Marshal Semeon Timoshenko had made a deep breach in the German lines north of Kharkov and that forward detachments were in the vicinity of Rjenki, a town 15 miles west of the city.)

On the whole, however, no great operations were in progress and the situation appeared to be one in which the two armies were sparring along the whole thawing front.

The army organ *Red Star* devoted almost half a page to telling commanders where their places will be in the coming struggles.

"Sometimes," it said, "the situation will demand that even regimental commanders enter the battle arrays of companies."

Foreign military sources here believed the Germans already had manders in position for the offensive. In addition to von Brauchitsch, who was reported to have been called back to service by Hitler to assemble Nazi forces in the area of Kharkov, Bryansk, Orel and Gomel below Moscow, this was the reported lineup:

Gen. Eduard Dietl—Karelian front.

Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst—Moved from Norway to an undisclosed command on the North Russian front.

General Arnheim—In command southwest of Lake Ladoga, succeeding Gen. Rudolf Schmidt.

Col. Gen. Adolf Strauss—Formerly in charge of the endangered Rzhev sector, now in command of the Smolensk salient, succeeding the tank expert, Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, recalled to Poland.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb—Charged with the big responsibility for the Leningrad-Kalinin-Staraya Russa front.

Field Marshal Fedor von Bock—In charge of the south flank, in the Taganrog vicinity.

General von Manstein—In command in the Crimea.

Nazi Plane Losses Rise

Meanwhile German plane losses between April 1 and April 7 were put at 466 against 86 Russian losses by Col. N. Zhuravlev, writing in the Moscow news. He also pointed out that the recent German counter-attacks on land had been heavy, "with all arms, including tanks and aircraft, taking part."

But, he added, these attacks this month on two fronts cost the Germans 22,000 dead with two or three times as many wounded. He concluded: "No matter how great a number of tanks and other engines of war Germany may possess, it is clear that in 1942 they can no longer carry out operations on last year's scale."

BRYANSK OUTER DEFENSES FALL TO RED FORCES

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Strong Sweep in Progress to Crush Fortified Second Line.

NAZIS TRY NEW WEAPONS

Some German Attacks Strong—Von Falkenhorst May Go to Russian Front.

Kuibyshev, April 15 (A. P.).—Soviet troops have smashed through the first line of German defenses guarding Bryansk, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, and are battling fiercely in the second line, dispatches from the front reported today.

The direct assault on the fortified lines guarding the key salient barely sixty miles from the frontier of White Russia was said to have developed from an offensive in which numerous communities were recaptured and 3,000 Germans killed in the past two weeks.

The dispatches said that Nazi supplies captured in the westward sweep of the Russian forces included quantities of new rifles and machine-guns apparently moved up for a German spring drive.

Fierce fighting also was reported northwest of Moscow, where the Germans were said to have lost 1,200 men in the past few days.

Red Star, the army newspaper, said that guerrilla detachments operating back of the German lines in the Smolensk area and widely through White Russia had captured numerous German soldiers including ten officers.

Nazi Losses Reviewed

An article by Col. N. Zhuravelev in the Moscow *News*, reviewing the fighting since the start of April said the Germans had taken advantage of improved spring weather to try out relatively heavy counter-attacks, in which all types of arms were brought into use.

The counter-attacks, the article said, cost the Nazis 22,000 dead and several times that many wounded since April 1.

"No matter how great a number of tanks, planes and other engines of war Germany may possess," he wrote, "it is clear that in 1942 they can no longer carry out operations on last year's scale."

Command Shift Seen

He said that in intensified air fighting in the first seven days of April the Germans lost 466 planes to the Russians' 86.

Red Star expressed the belief that the Germans were shifting their commanders into final position for their expected main push.

The best information available here is that Lieut. Gen. Eduard Dietl is in charge on the Karelian front and that Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, commander of the German army of occupation in Norway, may be moved to a command on the Russian front. General Arnheim is said to have replaced Gen. Rudolf Schmidt in the sector southwest of Lake Ladoga.

Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, the tank specialist who commanded in the Smolensk salient, is believed to have been called back to Poland, leaving that section under command of Col. Gen. Adolf Strauss, who has been in charge in the Rzhev sector, where German forces are threatened with encirclement.

All these commanders on the North-Central Front presumably remain under general direction of Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, who personally had charge of the Leningrad sector.

Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, reported called back to service after his replacement by Hitler as commander-in-chief when the German winter drive went into reverse, is believed to have been placed in charge of assembling Nazi forces along the important South-Central Front in the area of Kharkov, Bryansk, Orel and Gomel.

Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, who has served at Smolensk and on the north flank, is believed to have been placed in charge of the south flank in the vicinity of Taganrog.

General von Manstein continues in command of German forces in the Crimea, Red Star said.

The government announced that new engagements on the Central and Leningrad fronts had cost the Germans 2,600 dead.

In addition, the Germans lost about 850 officers and men killed and wounded and the Russians captured prisoners and war supplies in 24 hours of combat on the Kalinin Front, it was announced.

A cavalry unit was credited with capture of four communities on the Central Front.

A German attack led by 16 tanks against a height won by Soviet troops was declared repulsed by Russian gunners.

"Having lost five machines, the enemy was compelled to retreat," a communique said. "The crew of one enemy tank was taken prisoner."

A Soviet Information Bureau communique broadcast from Moscow said 2,200 invaders were killed within 48 hours in the Leningrad area. Red Army men were reported to have slain 400 and disrupted the 488th German Infantry Regiment in a night engagement at the center.

Without detail, the Information Bureau said "a number of inhabited localities were occupied" in offensive operations against the Germans on several sectors yesterday.

The work of guard units on the Kalinin front drew special mention in a Red Star dispatch. These special regiments of the Red Army were said to have destroyed 20 German gun positions, five tanks, five field guns and 16 munitions carts and slain 1,160 Germans in several days of operations in that zone, which includes the Staraya Russa area where the 16th Nazi Army has been reported encircled.

Nazis Claim Local Successes

BERLIN, April 15 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—Soviet offensive activity slackened again yesterday and isolated attacks with fairly strong forces were repelled by German units, the High Command said today.

"German offensive operations brought local successes," it said.

Big fires and explosions attended a shelling of Leningrad objectives, including a munition factory, and German bombers successfully attacked the harbor and an airdrome of Sevastopol, Soviet Black Sea naval base, the High Command reported.

The Berlin radio said that "in view of the totally flooded territories there was no infantry activity in the southern sector and the southern part of the central sector of the Eastern Front."

Russian Paper Says Nazis Shot 9,000 Civilians

500 at a Time Reported Machine Gunned Near Mariupol, 20 at Vitebsk

MOSCOW, April 15 (AP).—The Red Army newspaper "Red Star" asserted today that German machine-gun squads had slain 9,000 men, women and children near Mariupol, including all Jews and relatives of Red Army commanders and state employees at that Sea of Azov port. The date was not stated.

Money and valuables were taken from the victims, and they were lined up before anti-tank trenches in groups of 500, the newspaper reported.

"With the first volley, hundreds fell into the trenches," it said. "Some wounded tried to crawl away from the heap of dead, but they were shot again."

"Pravda," the Communist party organ, said that twenty residents of Vitebsk, a White Russian city 280 miles west of Mocow, were shot on suspicion of mutilating a picture of Hitler exhibited in a city square. The account said that some one had "gouged out Der Fuehrer's eyes."

A Vitebsk worker and two unidentified girls were reported hanged for propaganda activity.

BERLIN REBUFFED IN PEACE MOVES

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Stockholm Reports Failure of German Envoy to Arrange Truce with Britain.

LONDON, Thursday, April 16—(AP)—Stockholm dispatches in the London morning newspapers said that Hitler again was sending out peace feelers to Britain.

These feelers are being rebuffed as thoroughly as those made last spring before the German attack on Russia, the papers added.

The peace bid was motivated, The Daily Mail reported, by German fears of an Allied landing on the continent and by misgivings for the success of the eastern front spring offensive unless the Ger

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rear is protected.

A Cologne banker who is a close friend of Franz von Papen, the German ambassador to Turkey, was sent to Stockholm to contact British envoys, The Mail dispatch said, adding that "he at last has given up the mission as useless."

"It appears that his main purpose was an old one—to persuade Britain that a secretly-admiring Hitler is only too anxious to make peace with her so that he can deal with the 'common enemy,'—European Bolshevism.

"He also let it be know that the Germans were concerned at the scope of the Japanese successes and feared that if they were not checked world domination might be wrested from German hands by despised Asiatic people.

"With these appeals were coupled the usual boats—'If you don't accept this last offer we shall wipe the British empire off the face of the earth when we have finished with Stalin.'"

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Standley, at Moscow, Presents His Credentials

Japan's Sato There, Too, Creating Diplomatic Traffic Problem

KUYBYSHEV, Russia, April 15 (AP).—Admiral William H. Standley, new American Ambassador to Russia, presented his credentials to President Mikhail Kalinin in Moscow last night in the midst of a diplomatic whirl and spring breeze of rumors that are keeping the Kuybyshev foreign colony in a dither.

Since Standley arrived, aboard a United States Army plane last week, wags here have remarked that "they must have fine traffic directors in Moscow" to keep the American Ambassador and the newly arrived Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Sato, from running into each other.

Sato was in Moscow presenting his credentials when Standley arrived in Buybyshev. He was preceded in the formality by the new British Ambassador, Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, who had hurried from China via India and who returned to Kuybyshev in time to meet Standley. Then Standley flew to Moscow.

Both Standley and Sato were in the capital on Monday when "Pravda" printed its warning to Japan to observe the strict letter of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact. Just before Standley saw Kalinin, the Turkish Ambassador, Haidar Aktay, left Kuybyshev for home, announcing that the situation in Turkey was tense.

Sandwiched in between these comings and goings was the arrival of Roger Garreau, Minister of the Free French committee, who took quarters in the Grand Hotel here, and of the Yugoslav Minister, Stan Simich.

Non-stop Air Attack Leaves Ruhr Ablaze

APR 16 1942

Great Squadrons of Bombers Pound Targets In Germany, France for 36 Hours—British Coastal Town Heavily Raided.

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—Carrying forward a powerful aerial offensive that had scarcely been interrupted for 36 hours, great squadrons of British bombers and fighters assaulted Nazi occupied France by sunlight and darkness today to top off Tuesday night raids which left vast fires leaping in the war plants of Germany's Ruhr Valley.

Nazis Strike Back

The Air Ministry said bomb-carrying Hurricane planes participated in two of several sweeps across northern France during the day and that bombers escorted by fighters attacked the Cherbourg docks. Three British fighter planes were listed as missing, with two German fighters definitely destroyed.

A second communique said a third Nazi plane was downed during the day.

But tonight the Germans struck back heavily at a northeast English coastal town, and the death toll there was believed to be heavy.

Nazi bombs showered down on a thickly-populated area, burying many in the debris of their homes. Several bodies were recovered and hours later rescue squads still were looking for others.

A Coastal Command plane also bombed a German supply ship off Norway this morning.

Heavy Blast in Calais Area

Heavy explosions thundered across the channel tonight from the area about Calais—an area raided all day, along with Boulogne, the Cherbourg docks and an enemy airdrome. The explosions came from the positions of new Nazi fortifications under urgent preparation by forced labor.

Then, when the bombers returned tonight, bursts of cannon fire could be heard high in the sky over the Downs behind Folkestone.

Last night's raids on the Ruhr, the sixth for that section in the last 10 nights, were described by the Air Ministry in such terms as to suggest that they were among the most damaging yet delivered in the campaign to smash the war equipment for many divisions of Nazi troops before it could leave the factories for the Russian front.

11 British Bombers Lost

Eleven British bombers were lost overnight—a considerable loss but one which an informed source called not at all alarming in view of the size of the total raiding force. Some fires set off in Ruhr Arms plants still were burning today.

The RAF struck not alone at Germany and occupied France, for far to the north, a German supply ship was left sinking in a Norwegian fjord after an attack by a Hudson bomber.

RAF In Second 'Around Clock' Bombing

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[By the Associated Press]

London, April 15 — The RAF's day-long assault on the German-fortified northern French coast, after a previous twenty-four hours of steady attack, continued into the night, with heavy explosions shaking the area about Calais and rattling windows on this side of the Channel.

The explosions were observed shortly after flights of bombers and many fighting squadrons roared across the Strait of Dover. Then German anti-aircraft guns opened heavy fire. Bursts of cannon fire high in the sky over the Downs behind Folkestone were heard when the bombers returned.

The daylight attacks were made in the wake of blasting raids on the Ruhr by a heavy force of powerful night bombers and all-day attacks against occupied Europe ye

The gigantic industrial t

the Ruhr, where most of the German heavy industries are concentrated, has been under a hail of heavy bombs for six of the past ten nights. The only interruptions were due to bad weather.

"Hundreds Of Tons A Night"

The weight of high explosive bombs being dropped on the Ruhr was said to run into "hundreds of tons each night an attack is made."

The Air Ministry, indicating the wide scope of last night's raids, announced eleven bombers missing

Following intensive activity throughout this morning, fresh squadrons swept over the English Channel during the afternoon, keeping grimly to the battering of targets along the continental coast.

Watchers on the cliffs at Folkestone heard the constant rumble of explosions, which betokened heavy bombardment. Some of the blasts seemed to come from beyond Calais and Boulogne.

Guarded By Spitfires

Spitfires in great numbers circled far above the bomber flights, apparently on guard against German planes, and watchers saw RAF rescue craft ready at their stations to pick up any flyers who might be forced down in the choppy sea.

The Air Ministry reported a low-level attack by a Hudson bomber on a medium-sized German supply ship in a fjord north of Bergen, Norway, and said the ship was left sinking after four hits.

The night attacks also included raids on Le Havre, and on airdromes in occupied territory.

The Ministry said a "strong force" of bombers took part in the Ruhr attack.

"Industrial objectives were heavily bombed and many fires, some of them very large, were left burning," the communique said.

Hitting at Nazi bases within and behind Adolf Hitler's growing coastal defenses, the Ministry said its bombers pounded docks at Havre and airdromes in the occupied zone.

Mines also were laid in enemy waters by other R. A. F. planes.

High winds prevailed when the squadrons headed across the Channel and the French beach areas, where thousands of workers and German soldiers are laboring upon new fortifications.

A DNB dispatch broadcast from Berlin said some civilians were killed and wounded and "damage was done mainly to houses," in Western Germany. Five bombers were shot down, the German news agency said.

In the midst of musical programs, German radio stations at Hilversum, Luxembourg, Calais and Paris went off the air early today. Exchange Telegraph reported such interruptions normally indicate shutting down of the stations so they will not serve as beacons for aerial raiders.

Two pilots from the United States—Flight Lieut. Newton Anderson of Chicago and Pilot Officer Michael George McPharlin—were credited with hits on two of eight German planes in the Channel melee, fought at 20,000 feet. They did not linger to verify destruction of the craft.

New Defenses Run Deep

Military informants said the Germans had concentrated along the Channel coast a mass of artillery more powerful than the batteries in any sector of the Nazi front in Russia, for an effort to counter landings which might follow the aerial assaults.

Through field glasses, observers at Dover could see laborers strengthening already formidable works on the French shore twenty-two miles away.

Aerial scouts have ascertained that new defenses include a series of concrete fortifications and tank barriers extending back several miles. The preparations were said to have been intensified immediately after the Commando raid March 27 and 28 upon the U-boat base at St. Nazaire.

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Five R. A. F. Bombers Downed, Berlin Says

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 15 (AP).—The Royal Air Force attacked Western Germany during the night and the civilian population suffered some losses in killed and wounded, D.N.B. said today.

Five of the invading bombers were reported shot down.

D.N.B.'s report said that "damage was done mainly to houses."

Bretons Battle Nazis In St. Nazaire Streets

LONDON, Thursday, April 16—(AP)—Bretons at St. Nazaire took up sporadic street fighting against the Germans with British firearms after the spectacular British raid on the German-held French port March 28, the Daily Mail said today.

The Bretons managed to get hold of both guns and ammunition after the raid, began shooting immediately and have engaged in desultory frays ever since the raid, the Mail story, dated Madrid, continued.

The Mail's informants said a large number of hostages had been shot—one report put the number as high as 500—and that since the raid all prisons and concentration camps in the area have been filled to capacity.

Fighting Raged At Length

After the St. Nazaire raid, it was recalled, the Germans threw a cordon around the area and street fighting between the attacking Commando troops and Nazis went on for a long time after the main body of English forces had withdrawn.

The main objective of the raid was to wreck the all-important harbor installations at St. Nazaire a big submarine base, including the largest lock on the continental Atlantic coast. A former United States destroyer was blown up by the British at the gate to the lock, wrecking it.

British Planes Shot Down, Italy Claims

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), April 15 (AP).—The High Command reported "lively air activity" over the North African front today and said Italian airmen battled with greatly superior British flight forces.

Two British planes were shot down and 10 damaged by machine-gun fire in aerial combats from which two Italian planes failed to return, a communique said.

One British plane was reported shot down by anti-aircraft fire during a raid on Bengasi, and another was said to have been shot down by Italian fighters over the Central Mediterranean.

(The German High Command said German bombers kept up their day and night attacks on Malta, shooting down nine British planes over that island and in operations along the North African front.)

Panzer Unit Hard Hit in Libya Clash

British Claim 7 of Axis Tanks Smashed 60 Miles From Tobruk

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Cairo, Egypt, April 15 (AP).—The British Middle East command reported today that a British column which engaged a superior enemy armored force of 30 tanks and self-propelled guns Monday burned out two tanks and damaged five.

The action occurred at Temrad, 12 miles southwest of Gazala and 60 miles from the British defenses at Tobruk.

A communique reported that during yesterday, when sand storms by day and cloudy weather by night were reported from the forward area, Axis planes were seen to bomb one of their own columns.

21 Killed in Raids On Britain in March

London, April 15 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Home Security said that civilian casualties in air raids on the United Kingdom during March were twenty-one killed and thirteen injured.

Eire Prepares for Blackouts

DUBLIN, April 5 (AP).—The Eire government ordered the people today to be ready to equip themselves "for observance of a complete blackout on short notice."

DUCE WATCHES MANEUVERS

BERN, Switzerland, April 15.—(AP) Premier Mussolini flew today to a military station in central Italy where he inspected several battalions of parachute troops and watched their maneuvers, Swiss dispatches from Rome reported. After a brief address to the troops Mussolini flew back to Rome.

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Marshall, Aides Survey Problems

London, April 15 (AP) — Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, conferred for three hours today with American generals regarding problems of the United States forces in the British Isles.

Harry Hopkins received the new Turkish Ambassador to Britain, Husein Rauf Orbay, in United States Ambassador John G. Winant's office.

Marshall and Hopkins lunched with King George VI at Buckingham Palace.

Second Soldier Killed In Ulster

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With United States Forces in the British Isles, April 15 (AP)—The death of Private John A. Strouse, 25, of St. Paul, Minn., from an accidental shot April 13—the day he completed his first year's service with the army—was announced today.

In the second such instance among the United States forces in Ulster, a bullet from the rifle which a buddy was cleaning without first having made sure it was unloaded killed Strouse in a hut at a base somewhere in northern Ireland.

Strouse, formerly on the advertising staff of the St. Paul *Dispatch*, was unit correspondent on the army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* which is resuming publication here.

Nine Dutch Socialists Get Death Sentences

Henricus Sneevliet, Party Leader, Among Group Sentenced By Nazis

London, April 15 (AP)—Henricus Sneevliet, leader of the Dutch Revolutionary Socialist party, and eight of his associates have been sentenced to death on charges of sabotage by a German court in Amsterdam, Aneta reported today.

The Netherlands news agency said the sentences were among many imposed by German authorities in an effort to check increasing anti-Nazi actions.

Swedes Seize Four as Spies

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 15 (AP).—Four Cecho-Slovaks, one of them Vladimar Vanek, former legation secretary and charge d'affaires in Stockholm, have been arrested on charges of conducting espionage for a foreign power. Their activities were said to have concerned Sweden.

U. S. Opens Tabriz Consulate

Teheran, Iran, April 15 (AP)—A United States consulate was opened today at Tabriz, important Iranian city just south of the Soviet frontier. Bertel Kuniholm, former secretary of the embassy at Moscow, opened the new office.

Americans Learn British Ship Defense

London, April 15 (AP).—A large group of Americans is in Britain taking a course on how to defend merchant ships against aerial and U-boat attacks, the Daily Herald said today.

The course was organized by the British Navy and was founded on the experiences of two and one-half years of sea war.

The Americans will return to the United States after completing the course and their knowledge will be the basis of defense of American merchant ships, the newspaper said.

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LATIN PARLEY OPENS

Seven American Republics Send Defense Delegates.

Montevideo, Uruguay, April 15 (A. P.).—Delegates from seven American republics assembled here today for sessions of the emergency consultative committee for political defense of continent, created at the Rio de Janeiro conference to combat fifth column activities in the Americas.

Carl Spaeth, assistant co-ordinator of inter-American affairs, is the United States representative. The other delegates are from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela and Uruguay.

HEADS DEFENSE GROUP

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 15—(AP) Alberto Guani, Uruguay's foreign minister, today was elected chairman of the emergency Pan-American consultative committee for political defense of the continent by delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Venezuela, Uruguay and the United States.

Guani said the group, whose work sessions will begin tomorrow, intended to suppress activities prejudicial to inter-American security, and that to do this the continent must use "all its arms."

Cuba Jails 50 Axis Aliens

Spy Suspects Seized in Roundup; Some on U. S. Blacklist

HAVANA, Cuba, April 15 (AP).—Fifty Germans, Japanese and Italians suspected of espionage have been jailed in a nation-wide roundup, Captain Mariano Faget, chief of the enemy activities division of the Federal Investigation Bureau, announced today.

Among those detained, he said, were several on the United States blacklist and Arthur Fritz Koch, a captain in the German merchant marine, who established an insurance agency at Nuevitas in 1936. A number of sugar ships from Nuevitas have been sunk.

Canadian News Problem Told

APR 16 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Toronto, April 15—In a nation at war, Canadian newspapers and the Canadian Press "must do a job vastly increased in actual hard work and responsibility over their peace-time task," President W. Rupert Davies told the annual meeting of the National Newsgathering Co-Operative here today.

Davies is publisher of the Kingston *Whig-Standard*. He spoke of the shortage of personnel caused by enlistments from the Canadian Press staff, and lauded executives who had kept the report at a high standard under difficulties.

Calling member cooperation "the reason for CP's existence," Davies praised the close liaison between member-newspapers and CP staffs. and urged its continuance as the keystone of the organization's success.

Praises AP Coverage

"Regional news in Canada today is rarely regional news only," he said. "A local story in Kingston, for instance, is likely to illustrate the working of a new legislative policy originating at Ottawa, and as such is of interest not only to Brockville, but to Nanaimo."

He said he felt "proud of the service being provided by CP from the war theaters" and paid tribute to the war report of its ally, the Associated Press, mentioning particularly "the dispatches of Larry Allen, who almost lost his life reporting British naval engagements in the Mediterranean; Clark Lee, who reported the stand of MacArthur's forces in Bataan, and C. Yates McDonald, the last American reporter to leave Singapore."

Britain Receives Part Of $1,000,000,000 Gift

Ottawa, April 15 (Canadian Press)—The first payment of the Canadian Government under its $1,000,000,000 gift to Great Britain was turned over to the British account in the Bank of Canada last week and amounted to approximately $20,000,000. These Canadian dollars thereby became available to pay for British purchases of munitions and food supplies in Canada.

A cable from London yesterday stated the payment was shown in Britain's ordinary revenue statement for the week, causing an increase in the revenue from £29,000,000 in the previous week's statement to £30,000,000 last week.

"Showing the payment in the weekly revenue return is a matter of bookkeeping by the British exchequer" a finance department official said. "It does not mean the money actually goes to Britain."

There had been no change in the plan announced by Finance Minister J.L. Ilsley, he said, that the Canadian dollars would be made available as required by the British purchasing bodies in Canada to pay for goods purchased in this country.

Navy Flyer Honored For Rescue At Sea

Lieut. Joseph Japp Picked Up 9 British Seamen Who Had Been Adrift For 12 Days

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 15 (AP). Lieut. Joseph Jaap, of the United States Navy, who landed his flying boat in a rough sea last February and rescued nine British seamen who had been adrift twelve days, today was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by Admiral Jules James, commandant of the United States naval base here.

Lieutenant Jaap, 33, who was born in Denver and whose wife and two children live in Norfolk, Va., was cited for "extraordinary achievement" in making the rescue under hazardous conditions, and the citation said, "This action undoubtedly resulted in saving the lives" of the crewmen of the torpedoed Britis htanker San Arcadio.

Jaap is a 1932 garduate of Annapolis, served on the U. S. S. solorado, and received his air training at Pensacola.

A special letter of commendation was given to Aviation Chief Metalsmith C.C. Lovell, the co-pilot, and general letters of commendation were awarded these other flying boat crewmen:

Ensigns Richard Herold and Lyle J. Sweeney, U.S.N.R; Aviation Chief Machinist Mate D. Henry, Radioman R.M. Countryman, Aviation Ordnance man, F.A. Hermon, Aviation Machinist Mate F.P. Green, and seamen William Herlihy T. Barlos, B.C. Stach and B.L. Swierkosz, all of the U.S. Navy.

3 Allied Ships Sunk Off The Coast Of Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, April 15 (AP)—A German submarine torpedoed and sank two North American tankers and one British freighter off the Brazilian coast during the past week, the Government announced tonight.

The sinkings occurred off Ceara, northern Brazilian state.

The official announcement, made by the Brazilian Press and Propaganda Department, said sixty-three of the victims were brought by plane and land to Natal.

Officials said they expected no further announcement immediately, and refused to clarify the communique or announce the names of the vessels sunk.

It was assumed here that the announcement referred to the American tanker T. C. McCobb, 7,452 tons, and Eugene V. R. Thayer, 7,138 tons, the sinkings of which were reported Monday without word of the survivors.

It was regarded as possible, however, that tonight's announcement might refer to still other sinkings.

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The British freighter referred to apparently was the 7800-ton Peregrine, whose torpedoing also was reported Monday.

2 SHIPS DESTROYED IN DAY BY U-BOATS NEAR EAST COAST

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63 Survivors Rescued, Three Men Killed in Sea Attacks.

NORFOLK, Va., April 15—(AP) Torpedoes gliding out of the darkness on the early morning and night of April 9 sank one American merchantman, tore another in two and apparently cost the lives of three seamen off the Atlantic coast, the Fifth Naval district reported today. Sixty-three men aboard the two vessels were rescued.

Twenty-eight survivors of one of the ships, a small merchant vessel, were picked up by a rescue craft after they were adrift for six hours and were brought ashore the following day.

Navy spokesmen said one man, Fireman Earl Channess, Jr., 22, of Jacksonville, Fla., was missing and presumed lost. He jumped overboard when the first of two torpedoes ripped into the ship.

35 Survivors Picked Up

An hour and a half after the other attack, 35 survivors of a medium sized vessel were picked up and landed at Morehead City, N. C. Two men dived overboard from this ship to escape flames which engulfed it and were believed lost. The Navy identified them as Third Mate Lloyd Crampton and Boatswain Harry Ritner.

Crampton's home was in North Plainfield, N. J., where his family said he was making the last trip on a merchantman necessary to qualify him for an ensign's commission in the naval reserve. Ritner's address was unknown.

Second Mate Frank W. Sawyer, of Booth Bay Harbor, Maine, and a member of the crew of the smaller vessel, reported to naval officials that while the attack occurred on "the darkest night I've ever seen," he and other survivors saw the undersea raider's conning tower with her decks awash.

Small Submarine

"It wasn't more than 50 feet from the ship," Sawyer explained. "Why, I could have dropped baseballs on it. It looked to me like a fairly small sub."

30.24—15987

30.24—15987

First Assistant Engineer Harry Cartwright, of Skaneateles, N. Y., recalled that the submarine circled the ship after the first torpedo struck the black-out vessel, then "waited until the men were clear before she let go the second torpedo exactly 27 minutes after the first one exploded." The second torpedo penetrated the ship's boiler room.

Captain Allan Falkenburg, of Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y., told Navy public relations officers his ship, the larger of the two torpedo victims, was shelled without warning on the starboard just aft of amidship.

HOUSE GROUP FIND CARELESSNESS AS CAUSE OF SHIP FIRE

APR 16 1942

No Evidence of Sabotage in Normandie Blaze, Says Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—(AP) "Carelessness and lack of supervision" were responsible for the fire on the liner Normandie, a House investigating committee reported today.

There was no evidence of sabotage, it added, although there were abundant opportunities of saboteurs to damage the 83,000-ton vessel, which was being converted by the Navy into the auxiliary ship S. S. LaFayette. The committee also recommended a number of safety measures for the protection of merchant ships in American ports.

Salvage Underway

The $60,000,000 French luxuary liner, commandeered by this government last December and turned over to the Navy, caught fire on Feb. 9, when sparks from a blow torch ignited life preservers. Ultimately, the giant vessel toppled over on its side beside its pier in the Hudson river at New York. Salvage steps are now being taken.

Finding "no willful or malicious intent" involved, the investigators, a subcommittee of the House Naval committee, said "there is no escaping from the conclusion, however, that the cause and consequences of the fire are directly attributable to carelessness and lack of proper supervision."

It continued:

No Evidence of Sabotage

"There is no evidence to indicate that the fire on the Normandie may be attributed to sabotage. x x x Opportunities for sabotage or almost any subversive activity were, however, abundant on the Normandie. x x x That the fire may not be attributed to sabotage is only indicative, therefore of the fact that saboteurs, if there were any, did not deem the time ripe for sabotage."

The committee recommended:

In each naval district an administrator be given responsibility for guarding piers, ships and waterfront property.

The stationing of trained and certified fire watchers on all ships in port.

Exclusive FBI supervision of all subversive activities affecting the martitime industry.

Barring from prohibited waterfront zones, all persons not carrying a Coast Guard identification card.

Operation of American merchant vessels by the Navy, as an auxiliary to the Navy. Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the House Naval committee said this was now being discussed at the White House and expressed the personal opinion that such a step would soon be forthcoming.

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2 NAVY SHIPS LAUNCHED

Boston Yard Will Add 2 More Destroyers Today

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 15 (AP)—A new submarine, the Shad, was launched today at the navy yard. Miss Priscilla Alden Dudley, daughter of Captain Sidney E. Dudley, production officer of the yard, was the sponsor.

QUINCY, Mass., April 15 (AP)—Another of the Navy's sub-chasers, the PC-628, slid down the ways today at the Quincy Adams yacht yard. Ann Richmond, 16, daughter of E. D. Richmond, vice president of the yacht yard company, was the sponsor.

HOUSE UNIT BACKS CONSTRUCTION OF SUBMARINE FLEET

APR 16 1942

Committee Approves Funds for 100 Underseas Craft, Doubling Strength.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—(AP) A $500,000,000 submarine building program to underline anew the Navy's announced determination to gain supremacy "above, beneath and on the seas" was approved today by the House naval committee less than a day after introduction of the measure.

The gigantic bill would authorize construction of 200,000 tons of submarines and probably come close to doubling the size and torpedo sting of the nation's underseas craft. Chairman Vinson (D., Ga.) said it would provide for "more than 100" new submersibles.

Type of Ships Secret

Bare announcement that the new construction program was for submarines alone served in itself to emphasize the importance placed by the Navy on their operation in naval warfare. The naval committee has declined to specify the type of ships which would be built under previous construction bills passed in the last four months.

After listening to submarine experts from the Navy department, the committee boosted the total authorized construction to 200,000 tons, an increase of 30,000 tons over the total which the bill called for when Vinson introduced it yesterday.

Simultaneously, the committee completed hearings behind closed doors on a bill to authorize expenditure of an additional $1,000,000,000 for increased naval shore facilities. Action on reporting the measure out was deferred until tomorrow.

The submarine bill would give this nation new underseas strength to send to the island-dotted waterways of the southwest Pacific—ideal hunting ground for submersibles — and strike at Japan's stretched-out supply route.

Had 186 Submarines

The Navy in October had 186 submarines. Sixty-five of the 1,500 ton cruiser type were authorized under the 1940 naval supplementary construction program. Submarine commanders already have reported sinking or damaging 58 Japanese naval and supply ships.

Construction of the additional submarines would give the Navy increased opportunity to harass Japanese shipping with wolf-pack tactics similar to those employed by the Germans in their attempt to break the Atlantic life line.

Charges Big Firms Set Up "Super-gov't"

Used for Controlling Supplies Vital to War Production, Says Senator Bone.

APR 16 1942

WASHINGTON, April 15. (AP)—Chairman Bone (D., Wash.) of the Senate patents committee charged today that some major corporations had been conducting "sort of a super-government behind closed doors" in controlling supplies vital to war production.

Bone's comment followed testimony by John Henry Lewin, Justice Department attorney, regarding a patent pool arrangement between the General Electric company and the United States and Krupp interests in Germany covering metal-hardening materials and tools of prime importance in war production.

Senator Clark (D., Idaho) remarked that large corporations usually tried to keep import duties low on tungsten, maganese and similar raw materials and at the same time sought high tariffs on imports of products finished from these materials.

Says Tariff Law Made "Joke"

Bone agreed, saying that General Electric and Krupp " have parcelled out the whole world" and the "tariff law becomes a joke" if the "law can be rigged or thimble-rigged" in this manner.

Lewin testified that General Electric and Carboloy company, its subsidiary, managed to purchase or obtain price control over all competitors handling metal-hardening materials or products. As a result, he said, the price for cemented tungsten carbide, which is used to harden steel for machine tools and armament, rose from about $50 a pound prior to 1928 to $453 a pound in 1929 and 1930 and remained there until General Electric and Krupp completed their patent pool agreement and also agreed about import and export sales of both the material and tools made with it.

Lewin said th[illegible] high prices hampered United States industry in retooling. He offered exhibits to show that Germany and most of Europe used a great deal more of the metal-hardening material than the United States and that prices in this country ranged from eight to 10 times those in Germany.

W. G. Robbins, president of Carboloy, angrily left the hearing room after shouting that he and his company "refuse to be called un-American."

Denies Allegations

Robbins later denied Justice Department allegations, asserting tonight there was no shortage of tungsten carbides for war production and that the output of this product was 40 to 50 times as great as it was in 1933.

Robbins called in reporters tonight and issued a statement denying Lewin's allegations, and asserting that such accusations were "seriously influencing public morale and destroying confidence."

As for the alleged shortage, he said there was no scarcity, and never had been any. Carboloy, he said, has been able to "take care of every United States order," and has been supplying England and Russia as well.

"It is asserted that we maintained artificially high prices," the statement continued, "even though during the period in question the Carboloy Company made six price reductions in spite of the fact that it was continuously operating in the red."

Fr. Coughlin Paper Barred From Mails

Attorney General Says 'Social Justice' Mirrors Nazi Propaganda

APR 16 1942

Washington, April 15 (AP).—Accused of violating the Espionage Act by making a "substantial contribution to a systematic and unscrupulous attack upon the war effort," the national weekly, Social Justice, today faced the possibility of being barred from the mails.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker late yesterday ordered the Royal Oak, Mich., postmaster to withhold the publication from the mails until officials at Washington determine its mailability, a procedure which officials said barred the tabloid from the mails immediately and set a hearing for April 29 on whether the paper's mailing privileges should be revoked.

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, who helped found the weekly in 1936, but who said he no longer was its editor, owner or publisher, challenged Attorney General Francis Biddle to "summon me to Washington" to defend it.

Biddle, author of the charges against the weekly, declared in a letter to Walker that it had mirrored "the enemy propaganda war being waged against this country from abroad.

As early as Dec. 25, 1938, Biddle said, there appeared a "striking similarity" between Social Justice themes and Axis propaganda. In its issue of that date, he declared, "Whole portions of a speech, made on Sept. 13, 1935, by Propaganda Minister Goebbels, were published in Social Justice as an original article, with but a few words changed here and there and with no crediting or other identification of the source."

From the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Father Coughlin, who campaigned against President Roosevelt in 1936, said he would be happy for an opportunity to answer the charges and added:

"The reason I make this statement is due to the persistent fact that the Jews and Communists and the New Dealers of America have been characterizing me as a seditionist, a pro-Nazi and a disgrace to the priesthood of the United States."

In disavowing last July any connection with Social Justice, Father Coughlin said the paper was owned by his parents, Thomas J. and Amelia Coughlin.

Biddle cited quotations from recent issues of Social Justice to establish, as he said, "the necessary elements constituting a violation of the Espionage Act." Among these were:

Dec. 15, 1941—"The famous words—'We planned it that way'—uttered by Mr. Roosevelt are as applicable to our participation in this World War as to anything he has accomplished during his three terms as President."

March 23, 1942—"Many taxpayers already are asking themselves: Are we getting what we pay for? Many parents whose sons are serving in the Army for a mere pittance are souring because the soldiers are not better equipped and because the political army goes marching on in prosperity."

Jan. 5, 1942—"Hence, our foreign policy, devoid of all fine phrases, was one blueprinted to

defend international capitalism and British imperialism, no matter what the cost might be in traditions, in dollars and in blood to the citizens of our country."

Walker advised the publisher of Social Justice—using only the title "publisher" without a name—that a hearing would be afforded on revocation of the second class privilege and that the matter would be disposed of "whether or not appearance is made."

Biddle estimated the Social Justice circulation at 200,000.

In 1936, the Royal Oak priest used both his magazine and the radio to support the presidential candidacy of former Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota, running at the head of the Union Party ticket. Father Coughlin left the air for a time in compliance with a promise to do so if Lemke polled fewer than 10,000,000 votes. Lemke received fewer than 1,000,000.

Father Coughlin has not broadcast for many months. Some time after quitting the air subsequent to the 1936 election he returned with the explanation that he was answering public appeals for his broadcast. He then ceased and has not since been on the air.

attitude each of the countries will take toward its neighbors. Control of these things in and out of the United States is now in the Economic War Board's hands.

Export control was given to the board some days ago. The order of yesterday adds control of imports.

Can Punish Enemies

"Determine the policies, procedures and methods of the several Federal departments" in regard to imports not only "for the war production effort" but for "the civilian economy," the President instructed the board. So that no one would misunderstand what that meant, the President stated his intent to:

"Centralize authority in their (Economic War Board members) hands; they direct and others carry out the policy."

By controlling both exports and imports, the Economic War Board can reward our friends, punish our enemies, demonstrate to the doubtful that it is to their benefit to be on our side, and prevent the shipment of our goods to the enemy neutrals.

Diplomacy Is Sidetracked In War Supply Trade

APR 16 1942

By John Lear
Wide World News Writer

Washington, April 15 — The United States has a new foreign policy, based on the fast-moving, hard-hitting realism of modern war.

The old easy-going tradition of peacetime diplomacy took a decided second place to the struggle for raw materials of war when President Roosevelt yesterday issued his executive order expanding the powers of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Supply Flow Controlled

The order makes the State Department, heretofore supreme in all foreign affairs, subject to the board in all the practical business dealings which give force to diplomatic words and forms.

The flow of foodstuffs, raw materials and products of industry in and out of the countries of the world decide in the long run what attitude each of the countries will take toward its neighbors. Control of these things in and out of the United States is now in the Economic War Board's hands.

It can require other countries to give things in order to get things, to do things in return for things done.

The State Department remains as the agency of diplomatic relations. It has a representative on the Economic War Board, and thus has a word in board decisions. But it no longer retains veto power over the board.

Economic War Board members and staff have made no secret of their resentment at what they describe as the slowness of State Department negotiators in war matters where time is a vital factor. They also have been restive at the elaborate protocol of diplomats in discussing pressing international issues.

The State Department position has been that no country is stronger than its friendships and that politeness and consideration in delicate situations are essential to friendship.

Jesse Jones, virtual czar of this country's international finances since the beginning of the defense program, was deprived of some of his power by the President's order. Some board executives have been critical of his policy as lacking aggressiveness.

Vice-President Henry Wallace, head of the Board of Economic Warfare, has been urging the President since January to centralize war buying from foreign sources in the board's hands to prevent a crisis in the increasingly critical race for raw materials of war.

Rosenthal Is Chosen Head Of New Board

Importer Given Job of Getting Vital Raw Materials

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Washington, April 15 (AP).—Morris Rosenthal, New York importer, was the choice today to head the new import division of the Board of Economic Warfare with centralized authority to slash red tape in acquiring foreign raw materials needed for the United States war effort.

Rosenthal now is an assistant director of the board.

President Roosevelt in an executive order yesterday gave the BEW full direction of purchasing strategic materials abroad, a power heretofore vested in great degree in subsidiaries of the RFC.

Vice President Wallace, who is chairman of the BEW, and Milo Perkins, its executive director, were said to have been insisting since January that President Roosevelt make such a change, arguing that the raw materials situation was getting serious and too many people in the Government were charged with trying to obtain such materials with no single person directing the job.

One official said of the order that it placed in one agency the job of acquiring foreign raw materials just as Mr. Roosevelt came around to the idea of giving Donald M. Nelson one-man control over domestic war production.

While Jesse Jones RFC subsidiaries now compiling stock piles of foreign raw materials are expected to remain intact, it was explained they would take orders hereafter from the BEW.

Such orders up to now have been given by the OPM and its successor the WPB, and various other Federal agencies, including the BEW have had power to recommend. Now, BEW will direct, and others will carry out its policy orders. That was the interpretation the President himself placed on the order at a press conference late yesterday.

The new order also gave the BEW authority over what is known as "lend-lease in reverse," that is, arranging for reciprocal aid from countries helped by United States lend-lease assistance, and determine the "terms" upon which such aid shall be received.

This, competent authorities said, meant that the board could tell the Army or Navy to hold up a lend-lease shipment abroad if the intended beneficiary was not doing its part in any reciprocating arrangement.

House Unit Approves Plan for Sailorettes

Women Would Be Enlisted for Shore Jobs in Navy With Pay Matching That of Their Brother Gobs.

APR 16 1942

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Just a step behind the Army but just as enthusiastic over the value of women in war, the Navy moved today toward establishing a feminine auxiliary reserve of its own—and found hearty support in the House Naval Committee.

Unanimous Approval

In little more time than it would take to dance the Sailor's Hornpipe, the committee approved unanimously a measure to create a women's reserve of unlimited size to take over many shore duties now handled by men and thus release them for sea-going service.

The action came after Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of the Navy Bureau of Navigation, told the committee that the measure was designed to "alleviate shortages of sea-going men which promises to become acute as the ship expansion program develops."

The only argument developed over the question of how old the women must be to enlist. The committee settled on 20 years after Rep. Shannon (D-Mo) protested that it would be "wrong" to admit them any younger. "That's a good healthy age," commented Chairman Vinson (D-Ga).

The House already has passed a bill establishing a Women's Army Auxiliary Reserve of volunteers to take over many of the soldiers behind-the-lines duties. That measure still is pending in the Senate.

Jacobs told the committee that the women would prove valuable in Navy communications jobs such as coding and decoding and photographic work. He said, too, that they would be used in laboratory work and in handling confidential secretarial work.

And he added:

"I foresee that before this war is over, we may be using them in many other jobs, such as cooks and so forth in shore establishments."

The pay of the sailorettes would match that of their brother gobs, grade for grade. While the measure sets no limit on the rank they could achieve, Jacobs said the Navy contemplated a top grade of lieutenant commander for the women.

Dies Says He'll Bare Nazi Spy Ring in U.S.

BEAUMONT, Tex., April 15 (AP)—Rep. Martin Dies (D-Tex) announced today that he would begin shortly at his ranch near Jasper, Tex., a series of hearing which would "expose once and for all the entire Nazi espionage ring in this nation."

The chairman of the House Committee investigating un-American-

ism said his agents in the west and southwest had informed him that they had more than 100 persons of German, Italian, Mexican, Spanish and Japanese affiliations who are willing to give private testimony about spy activities in this country.

Dies stated that the sworn testimony would be taken by himself and secretaries, printed in secret on government presses and submitted to his committee for study.

If the committee approves, the entire report will be given to the district attorney in Washington, with a request for grand jury action.

Services Of Kennedy Offered To President

Washington, April 15 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain, called on President Roosevelt today. He said later he had told the Chief Executive that "if there is any job he thought I could do, I'd like to do it."

Kennedy, who said he was going back to Florida to close his winter home, would not discuss reports that he might take some Federal position concerned with the shipping problem. He was once head of the Maritime Commission.

8,010 Enemy Aliens Put Under Arrest By FBI

APR 16 1942

Washington, April 15 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has arrested 8,010 enemy aliens as possibly dangerous to the national safety since the war began, the Justice Department announced today. This was an increase of 441 since March 31.

The total included 4,443 Japanese, 2,440 Germans and 1,127 Italians.

Claim Radio Operator Sent Enemy Messages

LOS ANGELES, April 15 (AP)—FBI agents arrested William Arthur Schuler, 23-year-old radio operator, today on charges of transmitting messages destined for the enemy. The federal commissioner set his bond at $20,000 and his preliminary hearing for April 30.

Richard B. Hood, agent in charge of the local FBI office, said Schuler had access to the transmitting equipment of a commercial wireless company as an employe.

"Recently, Schuler approached an unnamed person and offered to transmit messages for foreign agents by means of the wireless facilities of the company," said Hood.

Schuler was introduced to a FBI special agent posing as an enemy agent, Hood added. He said the message was transmitted by Schuler April 11 and another April 12.

Schuler, tall and bespectacled, told FBI agents his grandparents were born in Germany. He has been employed by the commercial radio concern since 1937.

Conviction of Italians For Sabotage Upheld

Philadelphia, April 15 (A. P.).—The Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals has unanimously upheld the conviction of fifteen Italian officers and seamen on charges of sabotaging their vessels while moored here and at Newark, N. J. The court, in a one-paragraph opinion filed yesterday, held the United States espionage act, under which the men were convicted, covered all acts of sabotage no matter who did the damage or under whose orders.

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Leaves Canadians To Fight for U. S.

Seattle, April 15 (AP).—A husky Texan who claimed the distinction of being the first American to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force traded uniforms today for a chance to fight under his own flag.

L. H. "Tex" Witherspoon shed his R. C. A. F. flight lieutenant's rank and was commissioned in the U. S. Naval Air Force as a lieutenant junior grade. Witherspoon is a native of childress, Tex.

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In the War Zone

APR 16 1942

Laval in Power Represents Hitler's Choice Against French Majority

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The return of pro-Nazi, anti-British, fox-faced Pierre Laval to power in the Vichy government of harassed old Marshal Petain certainly is of grave anxiety to the Allies. While we can see the somber German influence in the immediate change, it's too soon to forecast what will develop.

It seems clear that we are witnessing a historic drama which involves the survival of the French nation. The spirit of France—of the French people—is in the leading role and we must look to this for guidance.

Of course, with half an eye one can see plenty of potential trouble for the United Nations—Hitler's acquisition of the French Navy, his possession of France's colonies as bases and a diplomatic rupture between France and the United States, so eagerly sought by the Fuehrer. Still, while those things are distinct possibilities they aren't actualities, and Berlin has no guaranty that they ever will be.

One of the most important actualities, from the Allied viewpoint, is that the Vichy Government represents the people of unhappy France only so long as it pursues Petain's policy of "neutrality," with no further outstanding concessions to the Germans. If the Marshal now has been supplanted by a pro-Nazi regime, the Government no longer will have the good will of the majority of the people of France.

People Are Anti-Nazi.

That majority is anti-Nazi and pro-Ally. I must qualify that by saying that the French haven't much use for Britain, and never did have. But they are for the Allied cause, and on the whole have a warm regard for America.

This is one reason why Hitler heretofore has moved circumspectly in trying to force concessions from Petain, who has been acting so far as he could in the spirit of his famous battle-cry which stopped the Germans at Verdun: "They shall not pass!" It's one thing to have conquered physically a proud race of forty odd million people, and it's another to control their spirit.

Hitler has been afraid of the hostility of the French public. The people know that their salvation lies in an Allied victory, and there would be danger to him if he applied strong-arm methods too vigorously. In short if Der Fuehrer now tries to force the issue through the crafty Laval, it will be inviting a public explosion if and when the opportune moment arrives.

Take the matter of the French Navy. Hitler was that more than he does his right hand, but the indictions are that the French public wouldn't sanction such a deal by the Vichy Government. Moreover, I am told by a well-informed French source that many French sailors in the fleet are hotly anti-German and would never be willing parties to a surrender of their ships to the Nazis.

Big Chance Taken.

Thus we have a position in which Hitler would be challenging trouble if he acted precipitately in any direction. Why then this sudden burst of energy in Berlin to remold the Vichy government into the image of the Fuehrer?

For one thing London hears that Nazidom is suffering from war-nerves and is worried over the possibility of an Allied invasion through France. Should this be accompanied by a revolt of the French people it would be a nasty business for the Nazis. The probabilities are that Laval—the fixer has a pocket full of "concessions" to hand the French public in exchange for tranquility.

Then, too, Hitler is about to stake everything on the fling of his spring or summer offensive, and he wants those warships and colonial bases. He is daring the wrath of the French people to get these boons.

However, at this writing the outcome of the Vichy shake-up is far from certain.

U. S. Troops In Ireland Expect Visit From General Marshall

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Will Show Chief Of Staff Of Army, Now In London, Things They Have Accomplished In Training

By RICE YAHNER

With the United States Forces in Great Britain, April 15 (Wide World) — The surprise visit of Harry Hopkins and Gen. George C. Marshall to London gives President Roosevelt's right hand man and the chief of staff a chance to see how quickly the American and British troops in Northern Ireland are being welded into an efficient, one-purpose fighting machine.

The Americans, whose maneuvers here have been occasionally coordinated with the British troops, expect at least that General Marshall will drop in on them for an inspection as soon as most of the pressing phases of the Loldon discussions are concluded.

Although the first American troops arrived less than three months ago, with a still larger force coming a little more than a month ago, Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, field commander of the AEF, has molded the American organizations into the British setup smoothly and to the satisfaction of both headquarters.

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Equipment Flowing In

Fighting equipment and supplies are flowing in ever-increasing volume, and construction work over the six Northern Ireland counties is going on at an unprecedented tempo from morning to night of the lengthening double daylight saving days.

The combat training of the troops, although most spectacular, is not by far the greatest job of this American vanguard.

Vast installations for repair and servicing of transport and combat vehicles and for the storing of munitions are being built by army engineers at a speed uncommon even to those civilian technicians who have been demonstrating American methods in construction of American bases here during the past year.

United States soldiers are guarding little spots of the United States which have grown up throughout Ulster.

Self-Sufficient Force

These troops, as far as is feasible, are a self-sufficient force, drawing little from British food supplies. The only white bread being made in the United Kingdom, for instance, comes from the ovens of the United States Quartermasters in Northern Ireland. Field bakeries with a capacity far beyond the present needs are already in operation.

Engineers, in addition to the big construction jobs, have done a lot to ease domestic production and shipping by showing, for example, mess crews how to make soap—as some American farm people still do—from bones and fats which ordinarily would be thrown away.

Soap is rationed in domestic channels and the supply is used carefully by the military.

Americans Waste Nothing

Both civilian and military authorities have praised the Americans for their efforts to waste nothing. Every scrap of wood, paper, metal or other material that will help the war effort is being salvaged and turned in with that salvaged by the civilian population.

An indication that the best relations extend beyond purely the military sphere is seen in several papers which have published articles commending the American soldiers for their public courtesy.

Already several men from Eire have applied personally for enlistment in the United States forces. The first one was turned down because of physical disqualification.

One American who had been studying medicine for nine years in Eire and elsewhere has been commissioned as a first lieutenant in the medical corps. He is John W. Harman, who once lived in Rhode Island.

Neither Reds Nor Nazis Set For Knock-out as Battle Of Russia Is Barely Begun

APR 16 1942

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH (No. 1.

New York, April 14—(Wide World)—The Battle of Russia, though now in its 10th month, hasn't much more than begun.

Naturally, factors have emerged in the summer, fall and winter campaigning which will be elements of the final decision, but they are so numerous, complex or obscured that no man, even with access to the fullest facts and figures on each side, could hope to assess them precisely.

The safest conclusions to be drawn from the evidence of day-to-day reports, from considerations of the battle line as it is known to be drawn and from the topography of the immense front and the weather to come are:

1. Germany still is in fair position for an offensive toward the prime objective, the oil fields of the Caucasus.

2. Russia, on the other hand, by her winter counter-offensive — which saved Moscow—has carved central front salients which might be developed as a wide flanking attack to outbalance the German threat to the Caucasus.

3. Neither side now holds the position necessary for the knock-out blow.

4. The war still is being fought in a zone largely of Hitler's own choice, although his army dispositions in that area doubtless are far from what he would like—thanks again to the surprising counter-offensive power of the Red army.

5. By the same token, Russia is fighting a war of self-defense on her home soil with the benefits of morale which such a fight engenders.

6. American and British aid in material is reaching Russia in an increasing stream while the attention of London and Washington has been repeatedly directed to Russia's wish that the British and Americans open a second European front. On April 8, the United States Army chief of staff, General George C. Marshall, said in London, "We want to expand over here," but the intentions of the Americans and British naturally remain a secret.

7. Russia still stands numerically superior in reserves of manpower.

8. The most important undisclosed factor in the Russian-German equation is the industrial capacity of the two belligerents and the help they can draw from allies.

Russia is known to have devoted a large proportion of her national income for many years to military production. As long as six years ago she was appropriating as much as $6,000,000,000 gold annually for military purposes.

There was a time when Russia did not obtain, per dollar expended, the product obtained in the so-called industrial nations. Whether increased efficiency has reduced costs to the point where she can compare her production to that of other countries remains a secret.

The question of Russia's industrial capacity is imponderable, if for no other reason, because of the fact that a great chunk of her industrial territory remains in German hands—for example, Kharkov, the so-called Pittsburgh of the Ukraine.

Germany is generally supposed to have achieved, despite the increasing severity of RAF raids on her war industries, a normal capacity for replacement of the tremendous material losses on the Russian front.

All the offensive and counter-offensive actions in Russia to date, while they have consumed vast numbers of men and quantities of material, amount to maneuvers by each side for the best attainable positions for the struggle in prospect as winter recedes northward along the 2,000-mile front; from the Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean.

The full clash of men and machines, not possible during the winter months when the Russians made their finest showing, nor early spring, will follow winter's retreat—the front reopening to maximum action sector by sector as the snow and ice melt away, the rivers return to normal and the mud hardens under the warming sun.

By the middle of May or early June the footing will be solid enough for all manner of land combat on most of the vast, sprawling front.

The first area to be fit for full-scale land action is the southern front, where the Germans, with nearly all the Ukraine still in their grasp, may be expected to centre their main offensive effort. Thrusts elsewhere are likely to be only subsidiary, or merely diversions.

Notwithstanding the cost, Germans have clung so far Kharkov, Stalino and Taganrog, to mention the principal jump-off points the Germans might use in the drive toward the Caucasus.

It is significant that the Russians were unable to dislodge the enemy from these positions despite the fine showing made on the central front.

Nazis Expected to Renew Drive for Caucasus Oil As Next Important Blow

APR 16 1942

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

New York, April 15—(Wide World)—Most observers expect Germany's next major move in Russia to be a renewal of the drive toward the oil of the Caucasus which had barely taken form before winter and resurgent Russians fell upon them in the first great reverse of the Hitler military machine.

Tied in with Japanese stabs toward India, such a German drive, with its threat of junction with the Japanese, would turn the Middle East into a prime theater of war, where the course of the whole conflict might well be decided.

Hitler sorely needs to tap the oil fields of the Caucasus, if not the oil riches of the whole Middle East, and Russia, without this lifeblood of mechanized war, might become a hopeless anemic.

The Germans had a foot in the gate to the Caucasus before the Russians drove them out of Rostov at the outset of their counter-offensive late last November.

The 40-mile retreat of the Germans from Rostov to Taganrog was, of course, a credit to the generalship and power of the Russians, but did not dissolve the threat to the Caucasus.

The Russians, still in naval command of the Black Sea, holding the Crimean base of Sevastopol in the face of fierce siege and with a foothold rewon on the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea, will remain a thorn in the flank of the drive toward the Caucasus unless the Germans can meanwhile clean up the Crimea.

As for Russia's offensive prospects, one or another of the salients which her winter fighters carved into the German central front—perhaps the one toward Smolensk, west of Moscow, or the other principal one which is said to have trapped a German army at Staraya Russa, northeast of Moscow—might be developed as a counterdrive into Poland or the Baltic states.

Leningrad is one of the great question marks of the battle of Russia. Under siege since last August, this city at the head of the Gulf of Finland, shielded from the sea by Kronstadt naval base, is a potential springboard for still other counter-offensive action against the Germans, and at the same time a tempting locale for a great German diversion attempt.

It must be assumed that Leningrad would have been taken by the Germans long ago if they could have managed it without thinning their lines to the danger point elsewhere. By the same reasoning it must be assumed that the Russians would have lifted the siege, taken the industrial center out from under German field-gun bombardment, if the offensive power had been allocable.

Perhaps the Red army was forced to choose whether to save Moscow or lift the siege of Leningrad.

Between Leningrad and Murmansk on the Barents Sea, where Finns fight at the side of the Germans, the battle is likely to remain a contest for communications southward from the Arctic supply ports of the Russians, with the added possibility that the area might figure in any extension of the war into Scandinavia.

Russia has made it difficult to appraise her military position.

There is no sure way of differentiating in her war reports between statements of actual military significance and dispatches intended primarily for home consumption.

Russian press dispatches, which naturally fall under official surveillance—many of them appearing in organs of the government, the army or the Communist party—presented through the winter an almost unyarying picture of Russian offensive action.

Since place names were usually lacking, a single action might be reported several times without anyone's being sure there was duplication.

The Information Bureau communiques through most of the winter seldom went beyond such statements as "the Red army continued offensive operations against the German Fascist forces," or "continued offensive operations against the enemy and occupied several populated places."

In the middle of March this line of summary turned to such phrases as "no essential ("material," "important," or "substantial") changes took place at the front."

This turn keyed rather closely into the shift in the German communiques from entirely defensive to occasionally offensive talk, but the unofficial Russian reports of offensive action continued.

Regardless of the probable duplication of victory reports in Russian accounts of the war, it is unquestionable that the Red army winter troops forced a rectification of the German lines to the future advantage of the Red army.

It is not detracting from the skill and fortitude of the Red army, however, to say that these counter-offensive actions did not destroy the German war machine.

There can be no doubt that the Red army prevented the Germans from removing some of their best troops from the front lines and resting them in comfortable winter quarters.

There can be no doubt that the Russians upset the Hitler time table. There can be no doubt that the Russians had developed techniques and material approximately equal, if not superior, to those of the Germans.

Germany may, even without the help of a Japanese attack on Russia's eastern front, regain much of the lost ground in Russia. She may win battles there this summer but it is by no means certain that she can win the battle—the Battle of Russia.

The German military machine will not be the enviable, glittering, be-gadgeted model it once was; it has had some pretty nasty collisions.

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 16-(AP)-SIR OWEN DIXON, JUSTICE OF THE HIGH COURT IN AUSTRALIA, HAS BEEN INVITED TO BECOME AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD TODAY.

-DASH-

SIR OWEN, 55, HAS BEEN JUSTICE OF THE HIGH COURT SINCE 1929, IS MARRIED AND HAS TWO SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

HE WAS ACTING JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA IN 1926.

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NIGHT LEAD MACARTHUR COMMAND

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 15-(AP)--CONFUSION OVER THE SCOPE OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMAND AROSE TODAY TO PLAGUE AUSTRALIANS WHO HAD THOUGHT SINCE THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF MARCH 17 THAT THE AMERICAN OFFICER WAS THE SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

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PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN ANNOUNCED THAT IN THE VIEW OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT MACARTHUR WAS SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALL ALLIED FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WITH POWER TO TAKE ANY STEPS HE SAW FIT.

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THIS CONCURRED WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT, AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY, BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GENERAL'S OWN HEADQUARTERS SAID IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS THAT:

AN ALLIED COMMAND HAD NOT YET BEEN EFFECTED;

MACARTHUR NOW WAS COMMANDER OF U.S.ARMED FORCES IN THE FAR EAST, AS HE HAS BEEN SINCE JULY; REMOVAL OF HIS HEADQUARTERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO AUSTRALIA WAS THE ONLY PHYSICAL CHANGE YET MADE; AND NO DECISION OR DIRECTIVE HAD YET BEEN RECEIVED FROM DISCUSSIONS IN PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON.

30.24 — 15991

THE MELBOURNE HERALD, SEEKING TO CLARIFY THESE OPPOSITE VIEWS, DECLARED THE SUSPICION HAD BEEN HEARD IN MANY UNOFFICIAL AUSTRALIAN QUARTERS THAT "THERE HAS BEEN SOME NIBBLING ATTEMPT AT ENCROACHMENT BY POLITICIANS OR GENERALS, OR BOTH, IN AMERICA AND PERHAPS EVEN HERE, ON THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S AUTHORITY EVEN BEFORE MACARTHUR'S SKILL IN PLANNING HAS BEEN PUT TO THE TEST OF ANY MAJOR OPERATIONS IN HIS ZONE."

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IT SUGGESTED "A HEART-TO-HEART TALK BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND CANBERRA MAY BE NEEDED TO RESTORE MACARTHUR IN ACTUAL AND RESPONSIBLE POWER TO THE POSITION WHICH THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE HAD BEEN LED AT THE START TO BELIEVE HE HELD."

THE EDITORIAL, HEADED "FETTERS ON GENERAL MACARTHUR," INQUIRED:

"IS MACARTHUR IN FACT SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALL FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC? AUSTRALIA HAD BEEN ASSURED THAT HE WAS, WELCOMED HIM ACCORDINGLY, AND HAS GIVEN A DEMONSTRATION OF ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FOR THE LEADER WHOSE PRESENCE HERE HAS DONE SO MUCH TO PICK UP SAGGING MORALE.

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"THE SUSPICION HAS LATELY DEVELOPED, HOWEVER, THAT HIS POWERS ARE LESS COMPREHENSIVE THAN THE TITLE SUGGESTED, AND NEW ZEALAND, FOR REASONS YET UNEXPLAINED, IS NOT WITHIN HIS STRATEGIC BAILIWICK."

(PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID YESTERDAY THAT MACARTHUR HAD FULL AUTHORITY OVER LAND, NAVAL AND AIR POWER OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, BUT THAT HE COULD NOT SAY WHETHER NEW ZEALAND WAS WITHIN THAT ZONE AND THAT IT WAS BETTER "TO HAVE THE ENEMY GUESS THAN TO TELL THEM.")

IN REITERATING THAT MACARTHUR WAS THE SUPREME COMMANDER, PRIME MINISTER CURTIN SAID THE APPOINTMENT WAS MADE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OWN OFFICES IN CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED.

AS COMMANDERS OF THE THREE BRANCHES UNDER MACARTHUR, HE LISTED AGAIN THE AUSTRALIAN GEN. SIR THOMAS BLAMEY, ALL LAND FORCES; THE AMERICAN LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE H.BRETT, AIR; AND THE AMERICAN REAR ADMIRAL HERBERT F.LEARY, NAVAL FORCES.

A DUTCH SPOKESMAN IN LONDON SAID ALL DUTCH FORCES WHICH ESCAPED FROM THE EAST INDIES WERE UNDER MACARTHUR, ALTHOUGH HIS POWERS HAD NOT YET BEEN DEFINED OFFICIALLY."

AT ANY RATE, SAID THE SYDNEY HERALD, "HE HAS NOT

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AT ANY RATE, SAID THE SYDNEY HERALD, "HE HAS NOT ALLOWED THE QUESTION OF HIS AUTHORITY OR DEFINITION OF HIS COMMAND AREA TO INTERFERE WITH THE WORK HE WAS SENT TO AUSTRALIA TO DO.

"IT IS EXPECTED THAT HE WILL NOW DISCLOSE THE PERSONNEL OF HIS AMERICAN STAFF, WHICH WILL INCLUDE HIGH NAVAL OFFICERS. THERE WILL NOT BE A GENERAL MIXING OF ALLIED STAFFS. AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN DIVISIONS OF THE LAND FORCES WILL REMAIN SEPARATE UNDER A UNIFIED COMMAND."

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THE SPOKESMAN FOR MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS DECLINED TO GIVE FURTHER INTERPRETATIONS EXCEPT TO SAY THAT MACARTHUR HAD BEEN IN CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH AUSTRALIAN MILITARY AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND HAD RECEIVED UTMOST COOPERATION IN PLANNING FOR EVENTUAL OFFICIAL ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND.

MEANWHILE, CURTIN ANNOUNCED THAT A NEW AUSTRALIAN MINISTER

TO WASHINGTON HAD BEEN CHOSEN TO SUCCEED RICHARD G.CASEY, WHO HAS GONE TO THE MIDDLE EAST, BUT THAT HIS NAME WOULD NOT BE DISCLOSED UNTIL UNITED STATES APPROVAL WAS OBTAINED.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY ALSO BROUGHT UNDER PRICE CONTROL ALL GOODS AND SERVICES, PREPARING THE WAY FOR AN ORDER PEGGING PRICES AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST BLACK MARKETS FOR SCARCE ITEMS, WHICH ALREADY INCLUDE BEER AND CIGARETTES.

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MAC ARTHUR

NEW YORK, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES IN A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON TONIGHT SAID IT HAD LEARNED ON RESPONSIBLE DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITY THAT A DIRECTIVE HAD BEEN SENT TO GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR INFORMING HIM OF THE AREA OF HIS UNITED NATIONS COMMAND AND HIS AUTHORITY OVER THE FORCES OF OTHER NATIONS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE DIRECTIVE--SPECIFIC CONTENTS OF WHICH WERE NOT LEARNED--EITHER HAD REACHED THE AMERICAN GENERAL TODAY OR SHOULD BE IN HIS HANDS TOMORROW.

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MACARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN HAD ASSERTED TODAY THAT LACK OF SUCH A DIRECTIVE HAD MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE GENERAL TO SET UP A STAFF.

CHUNGKING, CHINA, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE CUSTOMS GOLD UNIT NOTES, FIRST ADOPTED EARLY IN 1930 AND USED MAINLY FOR PAYMENT OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS NOW MAY BE OFFERED IN PAYMENT FOR TAXES OR USED IN ANY OTHER TRANSACTIONS AS VALID CHINESE CURRENCY.

THE NOTES ARE EQUIVALENT TO 88.8671 CENTIGRAMS OF GOLD--OR ONE UNITED STATES DOLLAR.

THEY WERE ADOPTED IN 1930 ON ACCOUNT OF HEAVY DEPRECIATION OF THE VALUE OF SILVER, WHICH SERIOUSLY AFFECTED THE GOVERNMENT'S INCOME FROM CUSTOMS REVENUE ON WHICH MOST OF CHINA'S FOREIGN LOANS WERE SECURED.

CHUNGKING, APRIL 15-(AP)-AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP FLIERS OF THE CHINESE AIR FORCE SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED JAPANESE POSITIONS IN THE FORWARD AREAS OF THE BURMA FRONT YESTERDAY MORNING, A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

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ON THE GROUND A DETACHMENT OF CHINESE TROOPS ON THE SWA RIVER, A BRANCH OF THE SITANG, WIPED OUT A JAPANESE UNIT IN A SURPRISE RAID, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 15-(AP)-THIRTY GERMAN, ITALIAN AND JAPANESE AGENTS, CONSIDERED DANGEROUS BY POLITICAL POLICE AND ARRESTED RECENTLY, DEPARTED TODAY UNDER MILITARY GUARD FOR THE PACIFIC PENAL COLONY ON TRES MARIAS ISLANDS TO BE INTERNED FOR THE DURATION.

JORGE NICOLAUS, REPUTED HEAD OF THE GESTAPO IN MEXICO, ALREADY HAD BEEN SENT TO THE REMOTE ISLANDS.

EXPULSION OF HUNDREDS OF GERMANS AND JAPANESE FROM NOVOJOA, SONORA STATE, AND OTHER SURROUNDING COLONIES NEAR THE PACIFIC COAST, ALSO BEGAN TODAY AFTER A NUMBER OF DELAYS.

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OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL 15-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS WERE LISTED AS DEAD TODAY ON A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST.

GEORGE EYRE ROBSON, JR., A PILOT OFFICER WHOSE NEXT OF KIN WAS LISTED AS HIS FATHER, G.E.ROBSON OF (2216 EAST SUPERIOR ST.), DULUTH, MINN., WAS REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

SGT.WILLIAM RISDON MALKEMUS, WHOSE NEXT OF KIN WAS LISTED AS HIS FATHER, DAVID MALKEMUS OF (710 ORLANDO ST.) KNOXVILLE, TENN., WAS REPORTED PRESUMED DEAD. HE HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED MISSING.

30.24——13993

SOCIAL JUSTICE

NEW YORK, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO TONIGHT ACCUSED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OF USING "GANGSTER METHODS" IN SUPPRESSING THE PERIODICAL "SOCIAL JUSTICE." THE RADIO ALSO PRAISED FATHER COUGHLIN FOR HIS "UNDAUNTED STRUGGLE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM AND JEWRY."

THE BROADCAST, EMBODYING THE GERMAN RADIO'S ONLY COMMENT OF THE DAY ON THE BANNING OF SOCIAL JUSTICE FROM THE U.S. MAILS, WAS DIRECTED TO IRELAND AMD WAS HEARD HERE BY CBS. IT SAID IN PART:

"FATHER COUGHLIN, WELL-KNOWN IN AMERICA FOR HIS UNDAUNTED STRUGGLE AGAINST BOLSEHVISM AND JEWRY, HAS ONCE AGAIN BEEN GIVEN A TASTE OF THE METHODS OF OPPRESSION SO COMMON IN THE WORLD'S FREEST DEMOCRACY AGAINST THOSE WHO POSSESS DIFFERENT POLITICAL IDEAS FROM THE MIGHTY OF THE LAND. . .

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"IT IS QUITE EASY TO UNDERSTAND THAT A MAN WHO HAS THE TALENT TO ENLIGHTEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REGARD TO THEIR PRESIDENT'S JEWISH AND BOLSEHVIK CRONIES, CANNOT EXPECT TO BE IN ROOSEVELT'S GOOD BOOKS, AND THAT THE LATTER IS EAGER TO GET RID OF THIS TROUBLESOME MONITOR BY THE GANGSTER METHODS SO POPULAR IN THE UNITED STATES."

Might Lead Marshall-Hopking

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London, April 15-(AP)-Harry Hopkins conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill this afternoon while General George C. Marshall, U.S. army chief of staff, had a series of conferences with several other British officials. Both lunched with King George at Buckingham palace.

30-24——13993

There were indications that the pair sent here by President Roosevelt were winding up their London visit and would depart soon, barring some unexpected development.

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Hopking in a speech to a crowded meeting of members of parliament of all parties commented on war production [redacted] problem and pronounced the results magnificent. In his audience were Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, Oliver Lyttleton and Brendan Bracken.

In a curious development, the London censorship suddenly clamped down on reports linking Marshall's visit with speculations on allied strategy. This ban came after the field of speculation had been all but exhausted in the press. ~~--eag thru thirty-three~~

APR 16 1942

London, April 15-(AP)-The Sofia correspondent of the Vichy news agency reported today that 850 serb guerrillas were killed in recent battle with Croat government troops and 60 prisoners were executed after their surrender. The losses in government troops were not made known.

The report said guerrillas had evacuated a number of villages in northern Bosnia and some villages northeast of [redacted] Sarajevo were said to have been retaken by the croats.

[redacted] LONDON, APRIL 15--(AP)--- REUTERS HEARD THE BERLIN RADIO STATE TONIGHT THAT ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ OF THE GERMAN NAVY HAD ARRIVED IN ROME TODAY.

APR 16 1942

HE VISITED THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF MARINE AND LATER THE CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF, THE RADIO SAID.

London, April 15--(AP)--Rear Admiral Lutzow, commander of the German submarine fleet in the LAST world war, [redacted] in a talk on the German radio tonight sought to reassure his people about the possibility of an allied invasion of the continent.

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Referring to the British navy's "great contributions to allied victory" in the last war in transporting troops to many battle fronts, he said "but even then Britain dared not land troops in other than allied or helpless neutral territory. She has no achievements to her credit comparable with the German landings in Norway or the Japanese triumphs in Asia."

LISBON, [redacted] APRIL 15 (AP)---[redacted]

GENERAL OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA, INAUGURATED TODAY FOR HIS FOURTH TERM AS PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL, DECLARED HIS COUNTRY DESIRED TO CONTINUE "COOPERATION" WITH ALL NATIONS DESPITE THE WORLD UPHEAVAL.

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PORTUGAL, HE DECLARED IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS, SOUGHT TO MAKE "THE TRANQUILITY WHICH PORTUGAL HAPPILY IS ENJOYING" ADVANTAGEOUS TO OTHER POWERS.

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CARMONA, FIRST ELECTED PRESIDENT IN 1926, WAS REELECTED IN 1928 AND 1935 AND GAINED HIS FOURTH TERM, [redacted] FOR SEVEN YEARS, IN LAST FEBRUARY'S ELECTION.

30.24 —— 15995

30.24-15995

VICHY, [redacted], APRIL 15-(AP)--MINISTER OF JUSTICE JOSEPH BARTHELEMY SAID TODAY THE RIOM TRIAL OF FORMER LEADERS OF FRANCE WAS SUSPENDED BECAUSE PUBLIC REACTION TO IT HAD "FOGLED" THE GOVERNMENT.

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IN AN INTERVIEW he told A PARIS NEWSPAPER MAN, HE SAID THAT INSTEAD "OLD QUARRELS WHICH WERE THOUGHT TO BE EXTINGUISHED OR SUBDUED SEEMED TO REVIVE AT APPEALS SENT OUT FROM THE COURTROOM FLOOR" BY THE DEFENDANTS.

ASKED IF SUSPENSION OF THE TRIAL WERE NOT AN ABNORMAL PROCEDURE, HE REPLIED:

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"IN ABNORMAL PERIODS ABNORMAL MEASURES ARE NECESSARY. FOR ABNORMAL DANGERS IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE ABNORMAL REMEDIES."

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE DEPARTURE OF THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN [redacted] LINER DROTTNINGHOLM FROM GOTEBORG FOR NEW YORK WAS POSTPONED TODAY AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES LEGATION HERE TO ALLOW [redacted] 166 PERSONS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES TIME TO REACH THE EMBARKATION PORT.

APR 16 1942

THE DROTTNINGHOLM, UNDER CHARTER FOR AN EXCHANGE OF AXIS AND AMERICAN DIPLOMATS, WAS TO HAVE STARTED FOR NEW YORK TODAY, BUT DELAY WAS CAUSED BY FAILURE OF GERMANY TO APPROVE THE PASSENGER LIST UNTIL LATE LAST NIGHT, THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE REPORTED.

THE PROSPECTIVE PASSENGERS [redacted] LEFT HERE THIS MORNING BY SPECIAL TRAIN FOR GOTEBORG THIS [redacted] THE NEW SAILING TIME WAS NOT ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY.

APR 16 1942

THOSE WHO WILL BE TAKEN TO NEW YORK ARE NON-OFFICIAL AMERICAN [redacted] CITIZENS CUT OFF IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES SINCE EARLY IN THE WAR. FROM NEW YORK THE DROTTNINGHOLM WILL TAKE AXIS DIPLOMATS TO LISBON WHERE THEY WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR AMERICAN DIPLOMATS EN ROUTE HOME.

CHUNGKING, APRIL 15-(AP)-A BATTALION OF 500 NANKING CHINESE TROOPS [redacted] KILLED THEIR JAPANESE OFFICERS IN NORTH HONAN PROVINCE A WEEK AGO AND HAVE JOINED GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FORCES, [redacted] THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS REPORTED TODAY.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) APRIL 15-(AP)-MILITARY ATTACHES OF JAPANESE MISSIONS IN EUROPE GATHERED IN BERLIN TODAY FOR A TWO-DAY MEETING.

APR 16 1942

A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID "IN VIEW OF CLOSE GERMAN-JAPANESE COOPERATION THIS MEETING WILL OFFER AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMAN ARMED FORCES."

A71WX

WITH PHILIPPINES RAID

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15-(AP)-AN OLD-TIME FIGHTER PILOT WHO WON THE CROIX DE GUERRE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WAS HAILED BY A HEARTENED NATION TONIGHT FOR HIS INTREPID, LONG RANGE BOMBING ATTACK ON JAPANESE BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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BRIG.GENERAL RALPH ROYCE, LEADER OF THE 13 BIG BOMBERS WHICH FLEW FROM AUSTRALIA TO DELIVER THE THRUST AGAINST THE FOE, STARTED HIS ARMY FLYING BACK IN 1915. HE SERVED AS A PILOT WITH THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO AND IN 1917 WENT TO FRANCE AS COMMANDER OF THE FIRST AERO SQUADRON.

AN ACTIVE FLYING LEADER RATHER THAN A DESK EXECUTIVE, GENERAL ROYCE HAS HELD A NUMBER OF DOMESTIC COMMANDS INCLUDING THAT OF THE FIRST PURSUIT GROUP AT SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH., THE PRIMARY TRAINING SCHOOL AT CARLSON FIELD, FLA., AND THE SEVENTH BOMBARDMENT GROUP AT HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., AND FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

IN 1941 HE WAS ASSIGNED TO LONDON AS MILITARY ATTACHE FOR AIR

AND TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT WAS THE FIRST PUBLIC INDICATION HE HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE WESTERN PACIFIC THEATER.

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THE FLIGHT, WHICH AT ITS PEAK COVERED A ROUND-TRIP DISTANCE OF 4,000 MILES, FURTHER IDENTIFIED GENERAL ROYCE AS A TRAIL-BLAZER FOR AMERICAN ARMY AVIATION. IN 1930 HE WON THE MACKAY TROPHY FOR TAKING THE FIRST PURSUIT GROUP FROM SELFRIDGE FIELD ON AN "ARCTIC PATROL" FLIGHT TO SEATTLE AND RETURN IN MID-WINTER. SOME YEARS LATER HE COMMANDED A FORMATION FLIGHT OF TEN MARTIN BOMBERS FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., TO FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, AND RETURN.

FOR HIS LATEST EXPLOIT, THE JOVIAL FLYING LEADER WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS BY THE AMERICAN AIR COMMAND IN AUSTRALIA. ALSO RECEIVING THE AWARD WERE LIEUT.COL.JOHN HUBERT DAVIES OF PIEDMONT, CALIF., AND CAPT. FRANK P.BOSTROM, A NATIVE OF MAINE.

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A72WX

GENERAL ROYCE WAS BORN AT MARQUETTE, MICH., AND LISTS HIS RESIDENCE AS HANCOCK, MICH. HE IS A WEST POINT GRADUATE AND BEGAN HIS ARMY CAREER IN THE INFANTRY BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO THE AIR CORPS.

CAPTAIN BOSTROM WAS APPOINTED AN ARMY AVIATION CADET IN JUNE, 1929 FOLLOWING HIS GRADUATION FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE WITH A DEGREE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. HE RECEIVED A RESERVE COMMISSION AS SECOND LIEUTENANT IN JUNE, 1930, AND WAS ORDERED TO IMMEDIATE ACTIVE DUTY.

BOSTROM RETURNED TO CIVILIAN LIFE IN 1931, BUT RETAINED HIS RE-

30.34 ——— 15999

30.24-15922

SERVE COMMISSION. ON APRIL 30, 1940, HE WAS COMMISSIONED A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE REGULAR ARMY AIR CORPS AND REPORTED FOR DUTY WITH THE 88TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON AT HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF. HE ALSO SERVED AT FORT DOUGLAS PRIOR TO HIS ASSIGNMENT AT HICKAM FIELD, HAWAII, LAST DECEMBER, WHICH STARTED HIM TOWARD THE BATTLEFRONTS OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. HIS PARENTS, MR.AND MRS.PETER P. BOSTROM, LIVE NEAR BANGOR.

[redacted]

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FOLO BRITISH AERIAL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., APRIL 15-(AP)-MICHAEL GEORGE MCPHARLIN, YOUNG RAF FLIER CREDITED IN A LONDON DISPATCH TODAY WITH DIRECT HITS ON GERMAN PLANES IN YESTERDAY'S ACTION OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, IS THE SON OF MRS.MARIE M.MILLER, WHO RESIDES HERE.

MRS.MILLER SAID MCPHARLIN JOINED THE RCAF IN CANADA ON JANUARY 2, 1940, AND THAT HE WAS RECOVMISSIONED IN THE RAF IN NOVEMBER OF THE SAME YEAR.

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"I AM AS PROUD AND AS PLEASED AS I CAN BE," THE PILOT'S MOTHER SAID. "I KNOW HE MUST BE VERY PROUD HIMSELF TODAY. I NEVER KNEW ANYONE MORE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT HIS WORK."

A NATIVE OF BLUE ISLAND, ILL., MCPHARLIN IS 30 YEARS OLD. HE SPENT MOST OF HIS BOYHOOD IN GRAND RAPIDS AND HASTINGS, MICH. HE STUDIED MEDICINE AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE AND DUKE UNIVERSITY AND HE SPE A YEAR ON A SCHOLARSHIP AT HEIDELBERG COLLEGE IN GERMANY.

[redacted]

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DECORATIONS WERE AWARDED TO 12 ARMY FLIERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE FLIGHT OF THE HARRIMAN MISSION FROM WASHINGTON TO MOSCOW LAST SEPTEMBER.

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ONE GROUP LEFT THE MISSION IN MOSCOW AND CONTINUED EAST, ACCOMPLISHING A GLOBE CIRCLING FLIGHT IN 121 HOURS AND 55 MINUTES IN THE AIR. THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID IT WAS THE FASTEST JOURMEY AROUND THE WORLD EVER REPORTED HERE.

THE OTHER GROUP LEFT PART OF THE HARRIMAN PARTY IN MOSCOW AND SURVEYED A NEW WESTWARD ROUTE ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE CITATIONS SAID "NEW AIR ROUTES AND POSSIBLE LANDING FIELDS" WERE ESTABLISHED AND THAT THE FLIERS DISPLAYED SKILL WHICH "REFLECTS THE HIGHEST CREDIT ON THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES."

THOSE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES INCLUDED MAJOR ALVA L. HARVEY, CLEBURNE, TEX., COMMANDER OF THE AROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT; MAJOR LOUIS T.REICHERS, ARLINGTON, N.J.; CAPTAIN JAMES W.CHAPMAN, AUSTIN, TEX., AND MASTER SERGEANT JOSEPH G. MORAN, CLEVELAND.

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OAK LEAF CLUSTERS WERE AWARDED TO FIVE FLIERS TO ADD TO THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES PREVIOUSLY WON. THESE INCLUDED:

SECOND LIEUTENANT THEODORE J.BOSELLI, NEW YORK; MASTER SERGEANT JOSEPH H.WALSH, BALTIMORE; TECHNICAL SERGEANT FRANCIS G. DENERY, NORTH ADAMS, MASS., AND CORPORAL CLYDE W.NOWLIN, HARRISON, OHIO.

FOLO WASHINGTON JAP PAY

(WX) BISMARCK, N.D., APRIL 15-(AP)-NO POLITICAL MEETINGS ARE HELD BY JAPANESE AT THE FORT LINCOLN INTERNMENT CAMP HERE, EITHER BY THEMSELVES OR WITH GERMAN INTERNEES WHO ARE SEGREGATED IN A SEPARATE, FENCED-OFF INCLOSURE, I.P.MCCOY, IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF THE CAMP, SAID TODAY.

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COMMENTING ON A STATEMENT BY SENATOR GILLETTE (D-IA), MCCOY SAID:

"IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE JAPANESE TO HOLD POLITICAL MEETINGS WITHOUT OUR KNOWLEDGE. AS WE HAVE A CORPS OF GUARDS INSIDE AS WELL AS OUTSIDE THE FENCE AND THESE INSIDE GUARDS MINGLE WITH THE INTERNEES AT ALL TIMES.

"THE JAPANESE ARE KEPT SEGREGATED IN THEIR OWN ENCLOSURE EXCEPT FOR SUCH OCCASIONS AS BALL GAMES OR CHURCH SERVICES, WHEN THE TWO GROUPS ARE ALLOWED TO GET TOGETHER, WITH GUARDS, HOWEVER, MINGLING WITH THEM."

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MCCOY ALSO SAID THE JAPANESE AT FORT LINCOLN RECEIVE NO FUNDS WHATSOEVER FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ARE ALLOWED TO SPEND ONLY SUCH FUNDS AS THEY HAD ON THEIR PERSONS WHEN ARRESTED FOR INTERNMENT OR MONEY THAT IS SENT TO THEM BY THEIR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.

SUCH MONEY IS HELD BY THE OFFICIALS AND THE INTERNEES ARE ALLOWED TO SPEND UP TO $10 OF IT MONTHLY, AS A USUAL RULE.

BABEL IN KUIBYSHEV

JAPANESE BANQUET

NEAR THE TABLES

OF AMERICANS (300)

- - -

BY EDDY GILMORE

APR 16 1942

(ADVANCE) KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA, APRIL 15-(WIDE WORLD)-THERE'S MATERIAL FOR ANOTHER GRAND HOTEL NOVEL IN THE KUIBYSHEV HOSTELRY OF THAT NAME IN WHOSE CROWDED LITTLE DINING ROOM THE BABEL OF 12 DIFFERENT TONGUES CAN BE HEARD BLENDING WITH THE BLEATING OF THE BAND.

PEOPLE FROM ALL ENDS OF THE WORLD LIVE THERE NOW, BUT NEWSMEN FORM THE LARGEST COLONY IN THE THREE-BALCONY, NO-ELEVATOR, ONE-BATHTUB HOTEL.

ITS SINGLE STAIRWAY AND CROWDED DINING ROOM OFFER COMPLICATIONS. JAPANESE AND UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS MEET DOZENS OF TIMES DAILY, ONE PLACE OR ANOTHER.

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RECENTLY THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN BANQUETING IN CELEBRATION OF VARIOUS EVENTS THAT HAVE BEEN IN THE NEWS. AT THE NEXT TABLE SIT BRITISH AND AMERICANS. THE SITUATION DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE DIGESTION OF THOSE AT EITHER TABLE.

OTHER STRANGE SITUATIONS ARISE IN THE HALLWAY WHERE ONE GROUP CAN BE FOUND LISTENING TO BBC BROADCASTS WHILE OPPOSITE ARE JAPANESE

30-24 ——15-999

LISTENING TO BROADCASTS FROM JAPAN OR GERMANY.

THE TANGLE OF LANGUAGES BRING UP PROBLEMS IN CONVERSATION, TOO. LAST NIGHT I HAD A LONG CONVERSATION WITH A RUSSIAN HOT FIDDLE PLAYER. WE TALKED ABOUT HOT FIDDLERS.

I SPOKE THROUGH ANOTHER AMERICAN WHO TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH TO A FRENCHMAN WHO PUT THE WORDS INTO RUSSIAN. THE RUSSIAN HAD HIS SAY BACK THROUGH THE SAME CHAIN OF INTERPRETERS.

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SOMETIMES A GREEK AND A CHINESE CAN BE HEARD IN EARNEST, DISCORDANT CONVERSATION THROUGH THE TRANSLATION MEDIUM OF A TURK OR A YUGOSLAV.

THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL CHANGES IN THIS PART-CAPITAL OF RUSSIA SINCE I LEFT HERE TWO MONTHS AGO FOR MOSCOW. NOWADAYS THE CHAUFFEURS NO LONGER EAT IN THE SAME ROOM WITH THE AMBASSADORS FOR WHOM THEY DRIVE.

THE ORCHESTRA IS MUCH BETTER SINCE IT CUT DOWN FROM SEVEN PIECES TO FOUR. FOLLOWING UP ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE, IT MIGHT BE STILL BETTER IF IT DROPPED OUT A COUPLE MORE INSTRUMENTS.

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THE LATEST FOREIGN TUNE TO BECOME THE RAGE WITH THE ORCHESTRA IS "SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES."

THERE IS NO DANCING, BECAUSE THERE IS NO ONE TO DANCE WITH.

Leave BLANK

Laval in Vichy, Violence Rises in France; U.S. Raiders Used Secret Philippine Base; Japanese Land in Force on Panay Island

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Sabotage Suddenly Revived

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Anti-collaborationists On March in Paris—Mass Arrests and Executions Reported.

LAVAL BECOMES CHIEF OF GOV'T

Also Said to Be Planning To Take Over Control Of French Police.

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

BERN, Switzerland, April 16. (AP)—To an undertone accompaniment of reported incendiarism and sabotage, of mass arrests and executions, Pierre Laval became tonight the new chief of the government at Vichy achieving actual rule of that beaten land under Chief of State Petain.

This became known for certain even before the formal communique was issued on the results of today's Laval-Petain conferences.

Brief Communique Issued

It was understood also that Laval would assume the Ministry of Interior which directs the French police.

All but the formality of full power over the destiny of what Vichy had kept of France seemed to have been placed in the hands of this old-line politician whose affection for the Axis pre-dated the appeasement at Munich and came to full flower after the French surrender to Germany at Compiegne.

The communique issued tonight—a few condensed lines—said merely:

"Marshal Petain received M. Le President Laval this morning. In the afternoon the marshal conferred again with Admiral of the fleet Darlan and M. Le President Laval. They exchanged views on the political situation. Before constitution of the new government the Council of Ministers will meet for the last time tomorrow."

(M. Le President is the courtesy title for all ex-Premiers).

Ever since the fall of France Laval has been known as the foremost collaborator with Germany. It was his Axis bent which brought his ouster from the early Petain government in which he had been vice-premier and Petain's designated political heir.

Laval and Petain were reported by the German radio to be preparing radio addresses to the French nation to follow formal announcement that the new cabinet had been drafted.

Mass Arrests in Paris

In contrast to the veiled proceedings at Vichy were the reports from Paris of anti-collaborationists again on the march, of mass arrests of demonstrators in the past few days, of the execution of 25 more prisoners of the Germans there and, topping all such advices, a report of a train wreck near Caen in Normandy in which 35 German soldiers were killed.

(A further reflection of the French state of mind in the occupied zone was a story in the London Daily Herald which said that during the recent British Commando raid on St. Nazaire many Frenchmen, thinking it was the prelude to a continental invasion, "ran out of their houses with any weapons they could collect—guns, clubs, knives—and attacked Germans in the streets."

(As many as 800 Frenchmen were executed later by the Nazis for this assistance to the British, the Herald said.)

Three forest fires were said to have broken out near Paris and in southern France "in circumstances which remain unknown." The most spectacular fire was said to be still raging in the famous Fontaine-Bleau forest where it had left 600 acres of beautiful woodland in charred ruin.

The other two fires were reported in the Senart Forest and at Collobriers, in southern France, where 1,000 acres were devastated.

There were no details on the train wreck. A British radio broadcast said it resulted from derailment—a bare suggestion of sabotage—and put the number of German soldier dead at 40. Such incidents in the past have been credited to saboteurs.

The inexorable maneuvering which brought Laval finally to power involved two conferences today with Petain, the aged chief of state.

It was a spectacle in which nothing could be seen except the shuttling back and forth of the principal actors and nothing heard but their occasional scant comment upon arrival and departure as to the progress of the negotiations.

The day of maneuvering started at noontime when Laval's large black limousine, arriving from Paris, drew up before the government offices in the Parc Hotel. The silence of 2,000 Frenchmen who had gathered there throughout the morning greeted the collaborationist leader.

Without pausing or so much as turning his head to the spectators, the short, swarthy Laval entered the building, accompanied by Fernand de Brinon, French representative in Paris. They were closeted immediately with Petain.

In less than an hour the two visitors departed.

In mid-afternoon Laval and Petain had their second conference at the official residence of the Chief of State, Pavillon Sevigne. As Laval entered these talks he declared that a new cabinet had been chosen, except for two names.

In the interim since Tuesday when Laval's return to power was first announced, Laval had spent busy hours at Paris in consultation with several of his fellow collaborationists. He seemed today to have come back with a plan which needed only the formality of final discussion and name choosing before being put into effect.

Laval Now Real Vichy Ruler, Bern Says

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, April 16.—Pierre Laval, advocate of aid to the Axis, took over actual rule of beaten France tonight as "Chief of the Government" while reports of rising unrest and violence filtered in from Paris, the German-held capital.

Reports of Paris marching demonstrations against the trend of events of the past few days were associated with word of a train wreck near Caen in which thirty-five German soldiers were killed.

Laval To Control Police

Authoritative advices from Vichy said that Laval, foremost French exponent of cooperation with Hitler, completed formation of a new government there tonight, himself becoming "Chief of the Government" under Marshal Petain as Chief of State.

In Vichy it was understood that Laval, whose return to power in the regime headed by Marshal Petain was announced Tuesday, would also assume the post of Minister of Interior, with control over the police of the nation.

25 Executions Reported

A communique announcing the makeup of the new Cabinet was expected to be issued in Vichy tonight.

(A BBC broadcast put the number of soldier dead in the train wreck at forty and said it resulted from derailment.)

In the past few days twenty-five persons were said to have been executed in Paris and there have been numerous reports of mass arrests of persons demonstrating against collaboration.

Laval's return to power came after sixteen months of political eclipse. Completion of the Cabinet was announced after he had held two conferences today with Petain in Vichy and numerous consultations in Paris yesterday with the chief figures of the collaborationist faction.

Fontainebleau Forest Afire

Late dispatches from Vichy said three forest fires had browned out near Paris and in southern France "in circumstances which remain unknown."

One of the most spectacular was still burning in the famous Fontainebleau forest, where more than 600 acres of woodland was said to have been consumed. Another was in the Senart forest and the third at Collobrieres, southern France, where 1,000 acres of forest was ruined.

One of the most spectacular was still burning in the famous Fontainebleau Forest, where 250 homes and more than 600 acres of woodland were said to have been consumed. Another was in the Senart Forest, and the third at Collobrieres, southern France, where 1000 acres of forest was ruined.

Laval Sees Petain in Vichy.

Vichy, April 16 (A. P.).—Pierre Laval, re-entering his second conference of the day with Marshal Petain at Pavilion Sevigne, the official residence of the Chief of State, declared today that a new Cabinet for the Vichy government had been chosen, except for two names. Laval, in political resurgence, came back today from Paris and his first conference with the old Marshal lasted nearly an hour.

Greeted In Silence.

Laval, once heir-designate to Chief of State Petain, and strong advocate of co-operation with Adolf Hitler, arrived in Vichy shortly before noon after having spent his time since Tuesday in the German-occupied former capital.

His large black limousine drew up before the Government hotel amid a silent crowd of 2,000 Frenchmen who had gathered throughout the morning. Without pausing or turning his head the short, swarthy Laval entered the building accompanied by Fernand de Brinon, French representative in Paris. Both were closeted immediately with Petain.

Members of Jacques Doriot's Popular Party have shut down a synagogue at Amiens and taken over part of the building as their own meeting hall, the party newspaper, Cri Du Peuple, disclosed today.

[Doriot, proponent of collaboration with the Reich and mentioned in the past as a choice of Laval for a Cabinet post, has predicted that Jews would be exiled from Europe.]

8 p. m. Curfew Ordered

VICHY, April 16 (AP).—German occupation authorities in southern Belgium were reported today to have ordered an 8 p. m. curfew and 7:30 p. m. closing of public buildings in reprisal for terrorist and anti-German activities which have led to nine death sentences among sixteen convictions in recent military trials.

A military court at Bruges sentenced Assistant Police Commissioner Beuprez of Ostend, to eight months in prison on charges of spreading anti-German propaganda.

U. S. MAY RECALL LEAHY FROM VICHY

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Will Not Maintain Normal Relations if Laval Heads French Government.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(AP) The United States will not attempt to maintain normal diplomatic relations with a Vichy government dominated by Pierre Laval, an authoritative source disclosed tonight.

Whether this means merely the recall of Ambassador William D. Leahy or a complete rupture of diplomatic relations was not revealed. It was emphasized, however, that this government could not regard any cabinet headed by Laval as anything but a regime pledged to collaborate fully toward a German victory.

No Official Announcement

There has been no official announcement of United States policy toward the new Vichy government and there is not likely to be until tomorrow. It was considered possible in well informed quarters that the German precedent might be followed—that is Ambassador Leahy could be recalled and a chargé d'affaires left in Vichy until th

30.24 — 16001

government there chose to break off all diplomatic contact with this country.

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It will be recalled that the United States embassy in Berlin was not closed until Germany declared war on the United States.

Calls on Welles

French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye, who called on acting Secretary of State Welles to communicate his government's rejection of an American note described in Vichy Tuesday as insulting in tone, denied that he had received instructions to return to Vichy. He said he still hoped normal relations might be maintained, but admitted he could not forecast "the American reaction."

Meanwhile highly authoritative sources indicated the United States is prepared to act quickly in defense of its own interests if Laval embarks on any adventure menacing the security of this country.

There is reason to believe, according to these sources, that Laval plans to put the French fleet into action, not openly as part of the German war machine but as an independent force fighting to recapture French territories now in the hands of the Free French. That is, he may try to take Syria, which was occupied by Free French and British forces last year in the face of considerable resistance. Or he may send warships and troop transports to the African west coast in an attempt to wrest control of French Equatorial Africa from the followers of General Charles DeGaulle who control that area now.

U. S. Prepared to Act

Nothing has been divulged as to preparations the United States has made to forestall possible involvement of French western hemisphere possessions (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana) in such ambitious moves by Laval. However, it was authoritatively emphasized here today that if at any time action becomes necessary to guard the interests of the United States that action will be taken, and quickly.

It is recognized here that Admiral Jean Darlan, reported to be chief of the armed forces in the new Vichy lineup, may not fall in with Laval's plans. It is expected, however, that Laval will not hesitate to inaugurate a purge of the army and navy to eliminate all officers deemed more loyal to Darlan than to himself, and that he will seize the first opportunity to purge Darlan too.

It is pointed out that while Darlan may have titular authority over the army and navy it is Laval who can get what the army and navy needs from the Germans.

However, the situation in French North Africa as known to informed sources here is anything but favorable to Laval's plans.

Crisis in North Africa

Due to shortages of vital imports and the threat of economic collapse the hope of getting renewed shipments of food, fuel and other non-military supplies from the United States was a vital factor in the Vichy government's efforts to forestall dissension and revolt among the native population as well as among French forces there.

Now the United States has abruptly called off all shipments to French north Africa. From Germany, Laval can get guns and ammunition, but he will be hard pressed to find substitutes for the desperately needed supplies expected from the United States.

Henry-Haye told reporters he still hoped diplomatic relations could be maintained between the United States and Vichy.

"That is what I have been working for the last one and one half years," he said,"—to maintain and foster friendly relations with the United States. I won't stop hoping now.

"I can only be hopeful that my hopes of maintaining relations will be justified."

Asked if there was any particular reason why his communication for transmission to the United States government today was in verbal form rather than in the form of a note, the ambassador retorted.

"We don't seem to be very lucky when we write."

He declined to comment on the probable policy of the new Vichy government. He said that was something which must be announced by the government itself.

With Welles an Hour

The ambassador remained with Welles more than an hour. Afterward he told newsmen that he had communicated verbally to the acting secretary the instructions of his government, which were that "this note could not be received by the French government because part of that note was not acceptable by my government."

He said he had also discussed with Welles the general situation in France, and had reminded him of the long cordial relations which have existed between his country and the United States, relations which he said had always been of value to both countries.

"France," he said, "has done everything possible to keep these relations alive, despite all the troubles and tribulations she is experiencing, and will do so until the last."

Asked if Welles had made any reply to the verbal communication from his government, Henry-Haye responded briefly:

U. S. Rejects Rejection of Vote

"He rejected the rejection. He said he could not accept the view point I was expressing."

Meeting newspapermen early in the day, Sumner Welles, acting secretary of state, said that recent efforts to hasten evacuation of American citizens from Vichy were part of a long-standing campaign to get United States citizens home out of the war zone.

Later Welles went to the White House where he is understood to have made a report on the Vichy situation based on latest advices from Ambassador Leahy.

Canada's prime minister, W. L. McKenzie King, called on Welles late this afternoon and it was understood their half hour conference concerned relations with Vichy.

Both Canada and the United States have maintained diplomatic relations with the Vichy government since its establishment while Great Britain has not.

There has been agitation in Canada from time to time urging a break with Vichy but the large French-Canadian population and other considerations have entered into the Ottawa government's calculations and Prime Minister King heretofore has been able to postpone a showdown on the question.

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Say Fleet is Tied Up

Senator Bone and some other members of the navy committee took some comfort in the fact that the French fleet has been reported tied up in port largely since France sought the armistice of June, 1940, and the fact that it was believed that the French fleet required specially French-trained officers and men for operation. According to the best available unofficial estimates the French fleet consists of:

The five battleships Provence, Dunkerque, Strasbourgh, Richelieu and Jean Bart (assuming the latter has been completed—a doubtful possibility), all in various stages of readiness to fight;

Two battleships building, the Gascogne and Clemenceau;

Two uncompleted aircraft carriers, the Painleve and Joffre;

Four heavy cruisers;

Eight light cruisers built and three building;

52 destroyers built, and 20 building (five others under construction are reported to have been taken over by the Germans many months ago);

59 submarines built and 22 building.

Also under nominal Vichy control are the aircraft carrier Bearn and the light cruisers Jeanne D'Arc and Emile Bertin, at Martinique and Guadeloupe.

Italians Sulking Over Snub in Vichy Moves

BERN, Switzerland, Friday, April 17. (AP)—The Italian press, apparently hurt because Italy has not been mentioned in the Berlin-Vichy moves returning Pierre Laval to power, otday intensified its sporadic shout for the return of Corsica, Nice and Savoy.

Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist party, also told Italians in a speech, "Do not forget that France, during the Ethiopian war, was the nation that most rigidly applied sanctions" against Italy.

But Farinacci's own newspaper, Regime Fascista, did not mention the Vichy developments at all. Nor did Premier Mussolini's Popolo D'Italia.

Diplomatic sources here expressed belief Italy was worried that Vichy might become more entrenched in Germany's favor than Italy herself.

40 Nazis Reported Killed

Ottawa, Ont., April 16 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation reported today that forty German soldiers had been killed in a train derailment in occupied France. No details were given in the broadcast which was heard by the Canadian Press listening post.

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Comment in Moscow.

Moscow, April 16 (A. P.).—The first Russian reaction to the new ascendancy of Pierre Laval at Vichy was marked today by this assertion in Red Star, the army newspaper: "The fate of French warships now depends not on Vichy policy but on the patriotism and courage of French seamen."

The writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, who was in Paris at the time of the German occupation, said that war bases in Tunis and Algiers might be turned over to the German command.

"However, the fall of Vichy is pregnant with considerable dangers for Germany," the writer continued, saying that the Allied governments which until recently spared Petain will hardly wish to spare Laval.

To Tour Morocco.

London, April 16 (A. P.).—Gen. Alfonse Juin, who succeeded Gen. Maxime Weygand last November 20 as military commander of French North Africa, has left Algiers for Morocco on a tour of inspection, the Vichy radio announced today.

BRAZILIANS URGE COUP

Seizure of French Guiana by Americans Sought.

Rio de Janeiro, April 16 (A. P.).—Brazil is imminently threatened through French Guiana by the Vichy developments, the influential newspaper Correio da Manha declared today. It urged the occupation of French Guiana by the Americas as "the only means of deterring German aggression from our northern frontiers."

French Guiana, on the northern coast of South America, is bordered on the south by Brazil.

"French colonies in America," the editorial said, "are destined to be bases of operations for the Axis forces. In the various American republics exists the suspicion that German submarines operating in the Caribbean find supplies in French ports."

The selection of new French Ministers means that "within a few days Germans will set foot in French Guiana," the newspaper declared.

"There is only one means of deterring German agression from our northern frontiers; occupation under terms held solemn by 21 American nations. Itis also necessary to face the menace created for Brazil with German assumption of control of Dakar.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: William McGaffin, who recently has gone to Cairo s months in French North Africa and who was in France at the time of the G conquest, tells in the following dispatch what the current uproar among the French is all about).

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By WILLIAM McGAFFIN

CAIRO, Egypt, April 16. (Wide World)—Germany won the first battle for France, but the United States has been winning the second—and that's one of the principal reasons Adolf Hitler has felt it essential at this time to ram Pierre Laval down the throat of reluctant old Marshal Petain.

Hitler Furious

I saw both the first and second battles of France.

The second was not fought with bullets, but was just as desperate as if it had been.

American ammunition in that second battle has been such prosaic items as sugar, tea and cotton cloth—shipped to North Africa—prosaic to us, but vital to the French because these are the things necessary to keep the African native population happy.

America's ammunition also has included gasoline, machinery spare parts and other miscellaneous things without which the farmers of French North Africa cannot carry on.

Hitler is furious because the United States has been delivering the goods under a French-American economic accord for the past year, and thereby winning considerable influence over French policy. It is a program he has been unable to match.

German agents have made glib promises and even collected lists of the needed products from the French and sent them on to Berlin to be filled—but nothing ever happened.

Meanwhile, the ships continued to steam in, laden deep with products from the United States.

No Cost to U. S.

The beauty of this program is that it has not been costing the United States a cent. France has been paying out of her own funds in the United States and carrying the stuff in her own ships.

The American part in the accord was to make the purchases possible by unfreezing some of France's assets in the United States and, after the goods were bought, persuading the British to pass them through the blockade to North Africa.

The Germans resorted to various tricks to attempt to stymie the accord, and succeeded in slowing down from time to time, but not in stopping it. (The resurgence of Laval, however, caused a halt in the shipments Wednesday).

Originally General Kaygand was one of the prime movers for the accord. Weygand, extremely pro-American, gave the United States government assurances that aid would be used properly.

Five months ago Hitler went to desperate lengths. He forced Petain to fire General Maxime Weygand as Pro-Consul for French North Africa. But the American program continued.

Despite the fact that Admiral Jean Darlan was running North Africa from Vichy, the United States still had enough friends in high places that it was believed safe to continue shipments. The American influence continued to prevail.

When the United States entered the war, American standing with the French reached a new high. Darlan was in Casablanca then. A visible change came over the people. Scores stopped me on the streets to say:

"Now we can hope again. Now we are assured of an Allied victory."

Through her economic program and entry into the war, the United States has kept Hitler from crushing the French spirit and enforcing all-out collaboration.

This greatly helped to keep the French fleet and bases out of Hitler's hands. In supplying the French with something, the United States thus could ask for something in return.

This sort of argument is especially effective with the fence-straddling type of government which has been ruling France since the defeat of June, 1940.

—The Second Battle for France—

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U. S. Was Winning It With Economic Aid

Hitler Boosted Laval to Counteract Influence U. S. Obtained Through Sending Needed Supplies to North Africa.

U. S. Fliers Have Secret Base For More Philippine Raids

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First Assaults Caused Japanese Panic, Says Royce—Declares Daring Exploit Was Like A Picnic—Jap Bombers Pounded All Day at Dummy Plane.

By CLARK LEE

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 16. (AP)—Proving that the Philippines are not yet lost, it was disclosed today that the American bombers which spread destruction and dismay among the Japanese early this week used a secret, fighter-guarded base deep in those islands and provisioned it in expectation of returning again and again.

Soldiers, Civilians Brought Back

Ten B-25's and and three B-17's made the raid. One B-17 was destroyed on the ground by the Japanese, but its crew of 10 was brought back in the other planes along with 34 soldiers and civilians who had made their way out of such places as Corregidor and Bataan.

The unfolding story of the 4,000-mile American exploit showed clearly that it was only an opening, though highly-effective step in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's promised campaign to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines.

Australian Prime Minister John Curtin hailed the exploit of Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce and his men as indication that the war tide was turning against the Japanese, saying it was only the first drive into the heart of Japanese positions and would in time be followed by vast fleets of planes.

Gen. Royce Tells of Exploit

General Royce, who volunteered to lead the expedition, gave these details of the bold, significant exploit:

"It was a field day for two days . . . something in the nature of a picnic.

"We left our Australian squadron base at 1 a. m. Saturday, refueled father on, and took off under cover of American fighters at 10:30 and flew straight into the Philippines.

"I went up in a B-17 and came back in a B-25, and did some piloting both ways. On the way back one of our engines was out for three hours.

"We got into our base in the Philippines at dark Saturday and prepared for our missions. Everyone slept right under the planes.

"Sunday morning we sent two bombers toward Manila. One sank a transport near Batangas and came home. The other flew over Corregidor and then bimbed Nichols field.

"The third (B-17) had to have an engine changed and was spotted on the ground by a Jap reconnaissance plane that the soldiers call 'Photo Joe.'

"Soon dive-bombers appeared single float navy jobs which buzzed around at 2,500 feet and started to pick at the bomber. It was most insulting.

Grounded Bomber Blown Up

"The other heavy bombers had returned and were refueling when the Japs hit the grounded bomber, blew her up and damaged the other two.

"We worked all night to repair those two, got into the air at 5 a. m. and got them home all right.

"Meanwhile the other bombers also were seeing action.

"Sunday morning we sent them against Cebu from two directions. They knocked out a transport and set docks afire, and when they returned they went to dispersed positions which the Japanese never found.

"That evening they took off again, half for Davao and half for Cebu.

"On Monday morning our infantry at Davao made an attack and I sent the bombers to smash Japanese troop concentrations, airports and installations at Davao Harbor.

"They destroyed at least one bomber on the ground, and I think a lot more, and shot down one float plane.

"They again raided Davao and Cebu Monday evening and found the morning fires still burning. At Davao 'Zero' fighters (Japanese Navy planes) appeared but the bombers found cloud cover.

"They returned to our main airport, refueled, and at 1 a. m., Tuesday took off for home. I was in the second plane to start back. Upon reaching Australia, I found six of our planes already had returned."

Japanese Confused

Telling how confused the Japanese were, Royce smilingly remarked, "The Jap radios used up the ether all day Sunday trying to find out where we were coming from and how to stop us."

In all, the Americans dumped 110 tons of bombs on the astounded Japanese.

A worthless, de-commissioned B-17 was a big help to the Americans, Royce said they fitted it out with four pieces of wood to simulate propellers and camouflaged it in such a manner that the Japanese would find it. Thirteen Japanese bombers worked on the dummy all day, and did not find Royce's actual base.

Royce brought back pieces of the junk metal with which the Japanese fill their bombs. Several had "Ford" stamped on them—mute testimony to their origin in American scrap heaps.

Royce praised the morale of the men left behind in the Philippines saying they were in especially good spirits now that they had plenty of food. He credited their fighter planes with shooting down two of the bag of Japanese planes.

One of this outpost garrison was the only person killed on the American side.

"Fellow named Burns jumped into a fighter when he heard the Japanese, and started to take off," said Royce. "He got off the runway but the plane burned out. It was a take-off accident only. The Japanese had nothing to do with it."

Royce, it was disclosed today was awarded the distinguished service cross, as were Lieut. Col. John Hubert Davies and Capt. Frank P. Bostrom. When the planes landed back in Australia and the men stepped into the semi-dark of a hangar, Maj. Gen. Rush Lincoln pinned a distinguished flying cross on Royce, but realized his mistake a few moments later and passed out the DSC's instead.

There weren't enough medals to go around, so Davies and Bostrom will not be able to wear theirs until a new supply arrives.

B-25 Highly Praised

Davies was high in his praise of the B-25, a North American twin-engined medium bomber, calling it "the sweetest big plane I ever handled" and declaring:

"Full credit should be given the designers and workers, the North American company and everybody who contributed in any way to the manufacture of the planes. We thank them from the bottom of our hearts, as do the men fighting in the Philippines.

"Keep 'em coming and we'll keep 'em flying."

Nevertheless, Davies said he was anxious to return to his first love—dive-bombers.

"Give us 100 Army Curtis dive-bombers tnd we'll scatter Japanese shipping from hell to breakfast," he said. "With those planes, if you sight a ship—it's down the chimney, and no more ship. You can't miss."

General Royce and others of the party all agreed that besides the damage done, the raids had a great frightening effect on the Japanese and heartened the Americans and Filipinos who fight on in the islands.

Lieut. James B. McAfee of Charlotte, N. C., who was co-pilot with Davies, said:

"Any time Jap soldiers anywhere in the Philippines hear an airplane for the next month they'll be diving for foxholes."

While the Prime Minister and three cabinet members were lauding the feat as an example of things to come, the Sydney Mirror commented succinctly:

"The explosions in Davao are rattling Tokyo today."

Almost lost in the shuffle was the fact that the Allied fliers again raided Timor and New Britain yesterday and today, hitting airdromes and a ship.

Secret Base Guarded For Further Raids on Japs in Philippines

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Exploit Shows Turn in Tide, Curtin Asserts; New Blows Seen

By C. YATES McDANIEL,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 16.—Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, volunteer leader of the bomber squadron which delivered the United States' first long-distance smash in the Philippines, disclosed today that the raiders used a base hidden in the islands, protected by fighter planes, and provisioned it for future use.

Twelve planes of the 13 which for two days wrought destruction and dismay among the enemy at the start of the week ferried 44 passengers on their return trip to Australia—10 crewmen from a Fortress bomber lost on the foray and 34 Army men and civilians from Bataan, Corregidor and other island points.

Most of the evacues were airmen, indicating that while the Americans still have fighting planes in the islands, as Gen. Royce said, they have a surfeit of men to fly them.

Morale of Men Excellent.

Gen. Royce said the morale of the men left behind was excellent, especially now that they have plenty of food. The American fighter planes co-operated with the Australia-based bombers, shooting down two Japanese planes which tried to attack the bomber squadron.

The Japanese, of course, learned the whereabouts and importance of the little island of aerial resistance when the United States bombers started using it, but indications were that it was highly inaccessible to land attack. Officials would not disclose the location.

The hidden field served the 10 medium and three Fortress bombers as a forward base on their 4,000-mile round-trip attack. The Fortress craft lost on the flight was grounded there, having an engine changed, when a Japanese bomb hit destroyed it in flames.

The advance base may figure prominently in future attacks, for the assaults of last Sunday and Monday were acclaimed here as only a sample of heavier blows still to be delivered in an effort to turn the tide of battle in the Southwest Pacific.

Indeed, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin declared today that the Royce exploit showed that the tide of war was turning against Japan.

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Others to Follow.

He added that it was but the first drive into the heart of Japanese military positions and in time would be followed by the operations of vast air fleets.

One hundred ten tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy in Cebu, Mindanao and Luzon in the two peril-fraught days in which the bomber force dominated the skies in its theater of operation. Topping the list of successes were the sinking of four transports and hits on four others, including one probably sunk.

The chief signifiance of the raid, however, lay not in the destruction achieved, but in the mere fact that an opening blow had been struck despite the terrific odds of distance and Japanese air power in the islands.

In comparison with the still unfolding story of this raid, the continued offensive blows of Allied airmen against Japanese bases closer to Australia—such as a pre-dawn attack today on Koepang, in Dutch Timor, and a new assault yesterday at Rabaul, New Britain—lacked in appeal to popular fancy.

It was announced officially that one hit and a near miss were scored on an enemy ship at Rabaul, the center of the enemy's preparations against Australia. At Koepang, the Royal Australian Air Force dropped high explosives on an airdrome, but "other details of the attack have not yet been received," a communique said.

The Sunday and Monday operations in the Philippines cost the raiding force no casualties and no damage, except for loss of the B-17 fortress craft and many a hole in one of its two mates and one of the 10 B-25 medium bombers.

One Killed in Accident.

"One man, not a member of our party, was killed in action connected with our flight," Gen. Royce said. "A fellow named Burns jumped in a fighter when he heard the Japanese and started to take off. He got off the runway, but the plane burned up. It was a takeoff accident only. The Japanese had nothing to do with it."

So extraordinary was the conduct of the bomber force that the MacArthur command hadn't enough medals to go round.

In the semi-floom of a huge hangar here, Maj. Gen. Rush Lincoln, commanding American airmen under Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, the Allied air commander for the Southwest Pacific, conferred Distinguished Service Crosses on Gen. Royce, Lt. Col. John Hubert Davies of Piedmont, Calif., and Capt. Frank P. Bostrom, a native of Maine and alumnus of the University of Maine. Capt. Bostrom was not present for the ceremony.

Gen. Lincoln first pinned a Distinguished Flying Cross on Gen. Royce's shirt and a few seconds later, discovering his mistake, took to back and conferred the D. S. C. Gen. Royce's cap was at a jaunty angle and he was smiling.

To Get Medals Later.

While the honors were bestowed on Col. Davies and Capt. Bostrom at the same ceremony, they will not actually receive their medals until a new supply arrives.

Three cabinet officers struck the note that the havoc dealt the Japanese in the Philippines, great as it was, counted even more as a promise for the future of a mighty counteroffensive borne on American wings.

Army Minister Francis M. Forde—"The devastating air raids by the Americans * * * are some indication of what may be expected from the gallant American airmen in the great offensive against the Japanese. * * *"

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford—"The United States, with her known capacity for mass production can be confidently expected to supply in the future great numbers of modern aircraft. * * * The pasting given the Philippines is a classical example of the United States' inherent offensive spirit."

Supply Minister John A. Beasley—"In this magnificent exploit we see the tide of war turning against Japan. This attack is the first drive. * * * In time it will be followed by vast air fleets."

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Villamor Picked Up.

Among the passengers picked up in the Philippines was the Filipino ace, Capt. Jesus Villamor, who won the Distinguished Service Cross for his exploits in flying to defend his homeland.

Among the others were the Chinese Lt. Col. Chi Wang, who was liaison officer with the forces on Bataan, and two newspapermen, Nat Floyd of the Mainla Bulletin and New York Times, and Frank Hewlett, Pocatello, Idaho, of the United Press.

Officers included: Col. Charles Backes, chief of the Philippine Army Air Corps; Col. Fisher, U. S. A., who was assigned to headquarters, Philippines Department; Lt. Col. W. B. Kinnard, Capt. Joseph Moore, Capt. Henry Thorne, Capt. Harvey Whitfield, Lt. Wienart, Lt. Thomas Gerrity and Lt. Conley.

The others were enlisted men—bombardiers, navigators and non-commissioned officers—whose names have not yet been issued.

Gen. Royce called Burma the vital spot for hitting at the Japanese.

He said it was his opinion that if the United Nations were able to get sufficient planes to Burmese bases and to strike across China, they could cut the Japanese trail southward from the Philippines with long-range bombers.

Raiders' Achievements.

A recapitulation showed these achievements for the relatively small aerial striking force:

Four enemy centers raided;

Four enemy transports sunk, four others hit, including one probably sunk;

Troop concentrations bombarded;

Docks and warehouses damaged;

An enemy-held airfield—Nichols, near Manila—heavily bombed;

Five enemy planes, including a bomber and a seaplane, destroyed; others damaged.

Fifty-year-old Gen. Royce, declared that the raid demonstrated how heavily and how widely the United Nations could strike back with sufficient planes based on Australia.

He said it demonstrated also that it was essential to prevent the Japanese from setting up bases in this zone.

At Canberra, Baron van Aerssen Beyeren van Voshol, the first Netherlands Minister to Australia, presented letters of credence today to Governor General Lord Gowrie with

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the pledge that "on land, at sea and in the air Netherlands forces are fighting side by side with the gallant Australians * * * and they are determined to continue the fight until final victory will be achieved."

When the planes got back to their hidden rendezvous Sunday evening, at the end of the first day, Gen. Royce said, "we worked on them all night and got them out again in the morning."

He disclosed that one plane "was shot up somewhat and flew all the way home on three engines."

The bomber lost, he said, was on the ground having an engine changed. Japanese bombers came over 13 times—five on Sunday evening and eight more Monday—but scored only one direct hit, the bomber bursting into flames.

One of the Americans' attacks on Davao was synchronized with an attack by American land forces on the island and the airmen succeeded in dropping many bombs amid Japanese troop concentrations, he said.

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Fully Justified, Royce Says

Gen. Royce said he regarded the raid as fully justified under existing circumstances. It was carried out in perfect weather. Only one plane was damaged in flight, and that from but a few thousand feet.

Gen. Royce praised the pilots' performance as excellent and cited one captain who took a place as bombardier in another plane when his own was out of commission.

It was the first use of the B-25s on an extensive scale and the medium bombers' impressive performance made him plan to send a message to their makers—North American—that the B-25 is a "helluva fine plane," he said.

Anti-aircraft fire was heavier from Davao than from Mindanao, but was generally heavy.

"The most important military aspect of the series of raids was the frightening effect on the morale of the Japanese and the heartening effect on the Americans still fighting in the Philippines," he said.

"The raids let the defenders know their brothers-in-arms have not forgotten them and are doing their best to help."

First Fun Of War, Copilot In Cebu Attack Says

APR 17 1942

By Clark Lee

Associated Press Correspondent

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 16—Lieut. James B. McAfee, of Charlotte, N. C., said, "I just sat there and watched the colonel shooting Japs and blowing ships to hell. . . . The next time I am going to take a camera along."

McAfee had the copilot's position, beside Lieut. Col. John Hubert Davies, in one of the B-25 medium bombers which made up the bulk of the force sent against the Japanese in the Philippines at the start of the week. Davies was leader of the group.

His "First Fun"

McAfee was stationed on Bataan airfield until the end of January and knows how it is to be taking bombardment instead of dishing it out.

"This (the Philippines raid) was the first fun I had out of the war," the lieutenant said.

"Macassar was a good show, but nothing to compare with this because I felt it was direct retaliation for what we underwent in Bataan and was a measure of revenge for other members of our group who were fighting on the Bataan front lines up to the time of the collapse."

Fires Seen 75 Miles

McAfee said that the fortress craft, companions of the B-25's on their foray, left fires at Nichols Field, near Manila, which could be seen for seventy-five miles.

"Any time Jap soldiers anywhere in the Philippines hear an airplane for the next month they'll be diving for foxholes. We owe it to our forces still fighting there to continue smacking the Japs as hard and as frequently as possible."

Lieut. William C. Clapp, of Long Beach, Cal., Davies' navigator, was even more reticent in describing his part in the attack.

"Hell, I just went along for the ride."

Schedler Of AP Reported Safe In Philippines

APR 17 1942

By Clark Lee

Associated Press Correspondent

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 16—Dean Schedler, Associated Press correspondent on Bataan Peninsula, was alive and safe somewhere in the Philippines when last seen by United States officers who have just reached Australia by air.

They said he may already have landed somewhere in Australia.

Schedler, who was born in Stillwater, Okla., and Frank Hewlett, of the United Press, started out by different means.

Hewlett, whose home is in Pocatello, Idaho, was brought out with army officers and others by the bomber force of Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce after a powerful attack upon Japanese bases.

Surprising Union

The most amazed persons at the airport when Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce's bombers landed somewhere in Australia were Lieut. Col. Chi Wang, Chinese liaison officer on Bataan, and Maj. Gen. Rush B. Lincoln, who met the party at the airfield.

The Chinese officer for four years was a West Point roommate of the General's son, Rush B. Lincoln, Jr., who is now a major in the United States Army.

General Lincoln said "I didn't ever expect to see you here."

"I didn't know I was coming," the colonel replied.

Chi's regiment fought the Japanese in Shanghai in 1937 and has recently been engaged on the Burma front. He was intending to return to China when the war started. He remained under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's orders to act as liaison officer for Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Another newspaperman in the bomber party was Nat Floyd, of Sherman, Texas, a representative of the Manila *Bulletin* and New York *Times*, who left Corregidor early in March.

Bataan Correspondent

Floyd had since been in the inner Philippine Islands. He hitchhiked from one island to another on the same torped boat which took high officials from the Manila Bay fortress

Schedler was the Associated Press representative on Bataan for about a month before the Japanese won the peninsula. He is 28 years old. He went to Manila in 1936 after attending Oklahoma A. and M. College and Georgetown University. He has worked for the Manila *Bulletin*, operated a brokerage on the Manila exchange and edited a mining company publication.

Raids 'Caused Jap Panic'

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[By the Associated Press]

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 16—Consternation as well as made-in-the-U. S. A. bombs hit the Japanese when the aerial task force of Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce smashed at the Philippines, its leader related today.

"The raids obviously threw the Japanese into a terrific panic," Royce said. "You can imagine their bewilderment when, suddenly out of the sky, appeared a big bunch of bombers which let loose everything on them.

Planned By MacArthur

"They didn't know where the bombers came from and the radio used up all the ether for the whole of Sunday trying to find out where we were coming from and means for stopping us."

Seated serenely in a hotel as though he just had returned from a week-end pleasure junket, Royce told the story of the thrilling exploit and said the whole plan for it was drawn up by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his staff.

Royce called the raid "a field day for two days . . . something in the nature of a picnic."

Sent Toward Manila

He said he sent the heavy bombers toward Manila on Sunday. They got one transport near Batangas, he said, while another bombed Nichols Field with a stick of explosives which it had carried on an unsuccessful hunt for enemy cruisers and destroyers near Corregidor.

The same morning, General Royce said he sent medium bombers—he had ten twin-engined B-25's and three four-motored B-17's—to the Island of Cebu to bomb transports and escort vessels. In the afternoon, half returned to Cebu and the remainder went to the Island of Davao.

Again the next morning, he said, transports off Cebu and Davao and installations ashore were bombed successfully.

The only bomber lost, Royce said, was one which was grounded for an engine change. It was smashed by the only direct hit by the enemy during the foray.

"It was on the second day that we experienced opposition," he went on.

"Then there was plenty of anti-aircraft fire.

"The raids were carried out at heights of 5,000 down to 2,000 feet."

Royce said he did not take actual part in the attacks themselves but maintained personal contact with them by courier plane. The teamwork of his flyers, he declared, left nothing to be desired.

In between operations the general piloted one bomber himself for five hours.

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He Almost Slept to Death

American Awakened Seconds Before Japanese Bombers Struck

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 16 (AP).—A crewman of one of the Fortress craft which raided the Japanese in the Philippines nearly spoiled the record of no American casualties because he is a heavy sleeper.

He was asleep under the big four-motored B-17 whose engine was being changed at the forward base in the islands when Japanese bombers were heard. Every one scattered—except the slumberer. A sergeant on the field, however, spotted the man in time to awaken him. They dived into near-by cover. The crewman suffered only a bomb-splinter scratch. The plane was destroyed by a direct hit.

Royce's 'Camouflage' Lures Jap Planes To Waste Bombs

By the Associated Press.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 16.—Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, who led the American bombing raid on the Philippines, disclosed today that he fooled Japanese bombers by fixing up an old, decommissioned B-17 flying fortress on a Philippine landing field.

Four wooden "propellers" were attached to the worthless plane and new "camouflage" was provided—not to conceal it but to make the Japanese think concealment was intended.

Sure enough, the Japanese came over and bombed it all day, but their 13 twin-engined bombers failed to find Gen. Royce's base.

As souvenirs of the ruse Gen. Royce displayed metal fragments with which Japanese bombs are filled. Several of the pieces of scrap had "Ford" stamped on them.

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Praise Sent Workers Who Made Raid Planes

War Officials Say They Made Possible Attack On Japs In Philippines

Inglewood, Cal., April 16 (AP). The men behind the men behind the guns won official recognition for their services today.

In a telegram to workers at North American Aviation's plant Assistant War Secretary Robert Lovett praised them for their part in making possible the attack on Japanese invaders of the Philippines by Americans in Australia-based planes. Ten North American B-25 bombers participated in the raid.

"Your workmanship helped get them there and bring them back," said Lovett's wire. "We recognize the fact and know you join with us in pride in their accomplishment."

JAP TROOPS LAND ON PANAY ISLAND

APR 17 1942

Widen Control of Philippines with New Invasion Thrust.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(AP) The Japanese, driving to extend their control over the Philippines, landed in force today on the island of Panay.

Protected by gunfire from war ships and supported by aircraft, an invasion force of about 8,000 men poured ashore from eight transports near Iloilo and Capiz, the War department announced in a late day communique.

Panay, fourth island of the archipelago with an area of 4,448 square miles, also is one of the richest. Its capital, Iloilo, had a population before the war of more than 88,000, making it the fifth city of the Philippines, and one of the seven ports of entry for the commonwealth. Iloilo was, too, about the last important Philippine port not occupied.

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Seventh Island Seized

With the assault on Panay the Japanese now have landed troops on seven of the major islands. Luzon, on which Manila is located and where the battle of Bataan was fought, was the first objective of the invasion. Others on which the enemy have established themselves are Mindoro and Masbate, immediately south of Luzon, Cebu, like Panay one of the central group of islands, and Mindanao and Jolo in the south. On some of these, however, notably Mindanao, their control extends only to a limited coastal region.

The size of the defending force on Panay, composed of units of the Philippine army, was not disclosed but Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright reported that it was "in contact with the enemy." Details of the fighting were not available, he said.

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Fighting on Mindanao

Wainwright added that units of his command were keeping up their aggressive action on Mindanao, and had inflicted substantial losses on the Japanese near Digos, Moncaya and Zamboanga.

The department's communique said that anti-aircraft fire from Corregidor had hit an enemy bomber participating in continuing aerial bombardment of that fortress, and that the plane was rapidly losing altitude when last observed.

The big guns of Corregidor and other Manila bay island forts pounded enemy artillery positions in Bataan and on the Cavite shore of the bay, Wainwright reported, adding that the result was "a noticeable decrease in enemy artillery fire during the past thirty hours."

Wainwright had advised earlier that guns of the fortress had hurled shells into truck columns on Bataan peninsula and had exploded enemy ammunition dumps.

Jap Casualties Heavy

A communique said that the Japanese were believed to have suffered numerous casualties as the artillery of Corregidor and the other forts replied to the intermitten

shelling by enemy batteries on the north and south shores of the bay.

The Japanese, smarting from the attack carried out against their Philippine position by Australian-based American bombers under the command of Brigadier General Ralph Royce two days ago, sent five waves of bombers over Corregidor, the communique said, but a curtain of anti-aircraft fire kept them too high for effective bombing.

65 Raids on Fort

Since April 9, Gen. Wainwright reported to the department, there had been 65 air raids against Corregidor but despite the constant bombing, the great fortress has suffered only minor damage, and the morale of its garrison "is unimpaired."

However, the Navy disclosed today that in one of the recent attacks on Corregidor, Japanese bombers sank the U. S. mine sweeper Finch. There were no casualties among the ship's crew. The Finch, 840 tons, was the fifth naval vessel lost in the Manila bay area since the start of the war, and the 30th which the Navy has announced lost in various localities.

General Wainwright reported that fighting is continuing in Cebu, the central Philippine islands where units of the American-Filipino forces, with light equipment are battling a force estimated at 12,000, which the Japanese put ashore last week from a fleet of transports under the covering fire of warships and planes.

APR 17 1942

Navy Reports Minesweeper Sunk By Japs

840-ton Finch Destroyed By Bombs in Manila Bay.

WASHINGTON, April 16—(AP)—The Navy reported today that Japanese bombs falling on and near Corregidor had sunk the U. S. minesweeper Finch, 840-ton vessel built during the World War.

The Finch went down without any loss of personnel, the Navy said.

She was the fifth naval vessel lost in the Manila Bay battle area since the start of the war and the 30th naval ship, including both combat vessels and auxiliaries, to be announced as lost from various causes in the war to date.

Text of Communique

A Navy communique covering the sinking said:

Far East—1. The United States mine sweeper Finch has been sunk as a result of enemy bombing attacks on Corregidor during the past few days.

2. There were no casualties to personnel.

3. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Other ships lost in the Manila Bay area were three announced by the Navy April 10 as having been destroyed just prior to the fall of Bataan—the submarine tender Canopus, the mine sweeper Bittern and the tug Napa. They were wrecked, having previously been damaged, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Similarly the submarine Sea Lion was demolished at Cavite early in the war to prevent its being taken over by the advancing Japanese.

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Japs Report on Raid.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 16 (A. P.).—Japanese warplanes which attacked Corregidor at noon yesterday "fought against a driving squall, as well as sporadic enemy artillery," to return to their bases safely, a Domei dispatch said today. Resistance of the fortress was described as markedly feeble."

AUSTRALIA IS OPEN HOUSE TO U.S. SOLDIERS

APR 17 1942

Men Find Hard Work, Fun, And Just Plain Boredom

BY VERN HAUGHLAND

U. S. Army headquarters in Australia, April 16. (AP) — United States soldiers encamped in Australia are discovering that army life is army life wherever they go—a mixture of hard work, fun and boredom.

"About the only difference is the food," said Private Louis Sandor of Cleveland. "We do not have as much variety as back home and the helpings aren't as big. At that, it's better than we figured on for war time. We are not kicking."

The Army brought large quantities of canned foods. Australia is providing fresh fruits, vegetables and dairy products.

Reveille is about 6 a. m. The [illegible] at 8 p. m. After dinner there usually is entertainment in the camp meeting hall or a large tent. Most tennis courts and golf courses are open to soldiers free.

The men get a couple of nights leave a week, in rotation. Those near cities may go to restaurants, movies, plays, skating rinks and dance halls. Saloons are closed after 6 o'clock. City parks, race tracks and fair grounds are among the camp sites.

One of the largest camps is tucked away in the hills, far from cities and several miles from a village. The men sometimes hike all the way to the village to get a glass of beer, a dish of ice cream or a sandwich and hike back again.

"We are lucky," said Private Theodore Spade of Hinton, W. Va., at another camp. "We are in a big city suburb and get so many invitations to private homes every night that we are unable to fill them all."

At one seaport camp the soldiers do stevedore work to help relieve the Australian labor shortage. At another the men are engaged in airport tasks. At others they spend long hours on the target ranges.

Grounds are kept neat and trim. Many outfits are dressing up their areas with shrubs and flowers. Some have planted large vegetable gardens.

The soldiers are quartered in tents with board floors, from three to six men in a tent. Most say they are comfortable. Pictures of sweethearts are ever-present. Portable radios, virtually unobtainable in Australia now, are in many tents.

In north Australia the soldiers wear tropical helmets and shorts. In the south they dress warmly, and mackinaws are required.

Used to the temperature extremes of the United States, they are amused by Australians' complaints over the relatively mild weather here.

Each camp is planning an organized sports program. Major C. E. Butterworth of Seattle is in charge of athletics at one of the largest camps. Private Phil (Flash) Saeli, Chicago light-heavyweight boxer, is organizing bouts at another camp.

Australian newspapers, meeting the demands of the soldiers, recently started special columns of American news, stressing sports.

The big event in each soldier's afternoon is the opening of the canteen. The men make purchases with Australian coins. The customary snack is a bottle of milk and an individual pie. The Americans say Australian candy bars are too sugary.

Hostels and recreation centers with American magazines and books are popular. Sundays are difficult, because theatres and other places of recreation are closed.

Joseph Palermo of Warsaw, N. Y., said the thing he missed most was the "good old juke box." However an occasional restaurant here has a mechanical phonograph.

The currently popular tunes include "Intermezzo" and "Chattanooga Choochoo."

Australian and American enlisted men mingle readily. As Private Thomas Dove of Clayton, N. C., said:

"We are a little bit south of North Carolina here and find a real southern hospitality from civilians and soldiers alike. They are swell fellows and speak our language and mix [illegible]."

Wounded Await New Battles

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By Tom Yarbrough

Associated Press Correspondent

Sydney, Australia, April 16—In a big military hospital beside a glassy lagoon somewhere in Australia, more than 200 wounded United States and Filipino troops brought out of Manila on New Year's Eve are recuperating for battles of another day.

Most of them bear wounds from bombs and machine gun fire showered upon Manila's Clark and Nichols fields in raids started shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Some were casualties in the land battles that pushed the first wave of invaders back into the sea off northern Luzon.

Comfortably situated in roomy bungalows, the men have many visitors and plenty to read—for word of their presence resulted in generous hospitality.

The Filipinos like to play guitars and sing to the nurses.

One Leg Shattered

Among the wounded American is Charles Freemand, of Canton, Ill., one of the war's first casualties. He was in a machine-gun nest at 8 A. M. December 9 at Nichols Field when sirens sounded an air alarm and the whistle of bombs came simultaneously.

"I fell flat on my face and the first bomb hit about twenty feet away," he said today.

"I knew I was hit, but in the noise and excitement I forgot about it until I tried to get up. Then I realized the lower part of one leg had been shattered. Now they've taken six bomb fragments out and I'll be walking in three or four months."

"When we pulled out of Manila in a hospital ship at midnight one night, the city was in flames. Some fliers said the fires could be seen 100 miles.

Our hospital ship was a 2,000-ton tramp steamer painted white and flying the Red Cross flag. She wasn't molested during the whole trip.

"I was placed on a mattress on the deck and we came through the mine field with good luck. We had only a two-day supply of water but made it last five—until we reached the first port of the Netherlands East Indies.

"We had a fire at sea and were pretty worried for a while, but the crew got it under control in 20 minutes.

"The Filipino people fought the Japanese like the Russians fighting the Germans and their soldiers stand with the world's best.

"They'd rather die than submit—they're still fighting."

You Can Hurt Yourself

Bombs that never touch a man sometimes make him hurt himself. There is the case, for instance, of Capt. Bertram A. Claspill, of Newberg, Ore., who broke an ankle leaping into a trench.

Nineteen-year-old Harold Parkes, who used to drive a beer truck at Bridgeport, Conn., went to the Philippines with an aviation engineers' battalion. He manned a machine gun at Nichols Field on December 10 until, he said, "the water jacket was so hot you could have fried an egg on it."

Parkes held his gun on one fighter so persistently that the fighter came straight down on his nest and, Parkes said, "put a bullet through my mouth and took out a few teeth."

"At the same time a piece of a bomb got me in the back—but the boys told me I got the fighter," he said.

"I saw some oil spurt out of him but I didn't see him fall, so I don't know. The only time I was scared was when our little ship came through that mine field at Manila."

Sixteen Machine-Gun Wounds

One of the most shot-up men is Radio Operator Wade Nelms, 31, of Athens, Ga. He was in an advance outpost tent south of Lingayen Gulf when the first raiders arrived at 11.30 A. M. December 8.

Fifty-four bombers and twenty fighters bombed the post, and then flew low to rake the ground with machine-gun fire. A bomb which landed twenty feet from Nelms fractured one of his arms, and he suffered sixteen machine-gun bullet wounds. A telephone operator at his side was killed.

Stewart Beck, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, said he was driving Col. F. W. Eubank, commanding officer of Nichols Field, across a bridge when a bomb hit the bridge and blasted the car on across, injuring both men.

Saved By Wrist Watch

Oscar Black, 28, of Kilgore, Texas, said he owed his life to his wrist watch.

He was running toward his bomber at Clark Field at noon of December 8, when he heard a bomb coming and tried to cover his head with his arms. A bomb fragment hit his watch, wounding the arm and his head. Without the watch, he said, the wound would certainly have been fatal.

Emmett Gibson, of Maywood, Ill., went through a battle in a tank, and was unhurt. But he left the tank to take a report to headquarters on motorcycle—and was injured in an accident.

Word Still Awaited By MacArthur on Extent of Powers

Melbourne Press Makes Appeal That Issues Be Clarified

APR 17 1942

By the Associated Press.

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 16.—A spokesman at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said today the general still had not received a directive from Washington formally defining the scope and powers of the supreme command in the Southwest Pacific war zone.

(In Washington representatives of the United States, Australia and New Zealand said after a Pacific War Council meeting yesterday that there was absolutely no hitch to Gen. MacArthur's command, and reiterated President Roosevelt's statement that Gen. MacArthur was in supreme command.)

Prime Minister Curtin said last night that ever since Gen. MacArthur arrived in Australia the commonwealth government had regarded him as supreme commander of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Mr. Curtin disclosed that on April 3 Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, cabled the Australian government from Washington a directive for the supreme commander. Mr. Curtin said he discussed this cable with Australian chiefs of staff and on April 7 informed Mr. Evatt that the Australian government approved the directive.

The Premier said Mr. Evatt replied April 12 that he had conveyed the Australian approval to the United States chief of staff.

The Melbourne Herald appealed in an editorial for clarification of the issues, which it said were "so serious as to be dangerous to allow any uncertainty to persist."

The editorial said Washington must make the "decisions necessary to remove any doubt as to what is expected of the supreme commander," and added:

"The supreme commander is a symbol of American commitment to the defense of Australia. Any attempt in Washington to restrict his discretionary powers or cramp his freedom of judgment would have an unfortunate effect here and weaken the fine spirit of unity and resolution created here by Gen. MacArthur's arrival."

Queen Wilhelmina Accepts MacArthur As Supreme Commander In Pacific

New York, April 16—(AP)—The Herald Tribune in a Washington dispatch says Netherlands Queen Wilhelmina in London today accepted General MacArthur as United Nations Commander in Chief in the Southwest Pacific.

The newspaper says this action was believed in Washington to have eliminated the obstacle blocking MacArthur's organization of his command.

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Van Mook in U. S. Praises MacArthur

San Francisco, April 16 (AP).—Dr. H. J. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, arrived today en route to Washington and London with high praise for Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the opinion "that we all should concentrate on the present" to win the war.

30.24 — 16015

30.24 — 16005

M'ARTHUR PUTS PEN FIRST

APR 17 1942

'Still Mightier Than Sword,' He Tells Philadelphia Club

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur, in a radioed telegram to the Pen and Pencil Club here, says "the pen is still mightier than the sword."

The club, oldest newspaper men's club in America, had wired its greetings to the general.

"Appreciate deeply your message from the Pen and Pencil Club," he replied. "Tell its members from an old soldier at the front that the pen is still mightier than the sword."

FOE'S PLANES ON PLAYING CARDS

Melbourne, April 16 (A. P.).—Playing cards, the backs of which have carefully drawn pictures of enemy aircraft, are being made for distribution to all Australian army and air force men to enable them to identify enemy models.

U. S. and Australian Troops March Together

Melbourne, April 16 (A. P.).—United States and Australian soldiers paraded together today as a guard of honor for Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian army commander, and Major-Gen. Rush Lincoln, U. S. A., who opened a national saving campaign.

Gatty Named To Air Post

Canberra, April 16 (AP)—Harold Gatty, Australian airman, who flew around the world as navigator with the late Wiley Post in 1931, was appointed today as director of air transport for the United States Air Corps in Australia.

Six Dutch Submarines Reach Friendly Ports After Trip From Java

An Australian Port, Friday, April 17 (AP)—Six Dutch submarines—the last of which did not leave Soerabaja until the Japanese were entering the city—have traveled safely from Java to friendly ports, naval sources disclosed today.

The crew of the last submarine, during four days of waiting at Soerabaja for high Dutch naval officers, heard almost endless explosions as demolition squads destroyed munitions dumps, torpedo magazines and fuel tanks.

One night after leaving Java the submarine was picked out by the searchlight of an enemy destroyer four miles away, but crash-dived in time to escape depth charges.

JAPS POURING FRESH TROOPS INTO BURMA

APR 17 1942

Intensify Campaign To Complete Conquest Of Kipling Country

APR 17 1942

Nipponese Said To Seek Knockout Blow Before Monsoon Season

By Spencer Moosa

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, April 16—The Japanese were pouring fresh divisions which may total upward of 80,000 men into the Burma campaign tonight and expending ammunition on a vast scale in an attempt to complete the conquest of the Kipling country and shut China off from the United Nations before the May monsoon gives the nearly exhausted defenders relief.

In the last four days RAF reconnaissance planes have spotted forty Japanese troopships off Rangoon, all presumably carrying reinforcements for the Burma battle, and there were some reports that these involved five and one half divisions.

[Earlier estimates have placed the strength of the Japanese force already in Burma at three divisions; thus if the five-and-one-half-division estimate is correct, the total force involved could approach 150,000.]

Heavy Jap Shelling

Already, in the middle of Sittang river sector of teh battlefront, one of the two held by parts of the Chinese Fifth and Sixth armies under United States Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, the Japanese were throwing between 2,000 and 3,000 shells a day into the main Chinese positions, now established north of Thagaya, a Japanese-occupied town some thirty miles north of Toungoo.

Although official spokesmen said the Chinese lines above Thagaya now were stabilized, largely due to the valor of a Chinese battalion commander who, although wounded, fought a successful delaying action against two enemy divisions, there were two distinct threats to the Chinese position on the Sittang.

Right Flank Menaced

One was to the Chinese right flank and it was caused by the British withdrawals, under extreme pressure, in the Irrawaddy Valley to the west. The other—on the left—was caused by the movement of two Japanese columns toward Loikaw, capital of the Karenni tribal area and southern gate to the Shan States.

Japs Open Fresh Drive

Loikaw is some 80 miles northeast of Toungoo. One column was moving up the Salween River from the southeast, the other had reached Yado, about halfway between Toungoo and Loikaw.

The Japanese started a fresh drive northward on the Sittang two days ago after reaching reinforced positions east and west of Thagaya, the Chinese High Command said tonight, but Chinese troops resisted heroically, inflicting many casualties in hand-to-hand fighting. Then the Japanese shifted the direction of their assault.

On the east the Japanese troops who captured Yado were being constantly reinforced but the Chinese line was holding at last reports.

On the Irrawaddy, the British again were fiercely engaged, but official New Delhi reports said a valiant covering action by stout hearted "Koylies"—the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantrymen—had enabled the main forces to establish positions near Yenchaung, north of Minhla, less than 30 miles from the oil field center of Yenangyaung.

For days, the "Koylies"—always in the thick of the Burma battles—fought magnificently to cover the latest retreat up the Irrawaddy.

The British Command said their forces in the Taungdwingyi sector of the Pegu Yoma hills, between the Irrawaddy and the Sittang, still were covering the Chinese right flank, but the Chinese obviously were worried about the situation there.

Everywhere Japanese air action continued intense, and there was one delayed report of the Japanese using parachutists.

5½ Fresh Divisions Sent; 40 Transports Sighted at Rangoon

APR 17 1942

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, April 16.—The Japanese are reported pouring five and a half fresh divisions into the Burma campaign and two of these divisions already are landing at Rangoon, where 40 transports have been sighted by British R. A. F. flyers, a Chinese military spokesman said today.

(Earlier estimates have placed the strength of the Japanese forces already engaged in Burma at about three divisions. The reinforcements would make the total eight and a half divisions, perhaps 150,000 men.)

Position More Difficult.

The spokesman disclosed that the position of the Chinese forces battling desperately against the Japanese below Mandalay had been made still more difficult by the British retreat on the Irrawaddy River sector to the west, dangerously exposing the Chinese right flank.

Another new danger appeared yesterday on the Chinese left when it became evident, according to a Chinese communique, that a Japanese drive northwestward from Thailand into the Shan states of Northern Burma had assumed the proportions of a major offensive.

This drive, apparently aimed at cutting the railway between Mandalay and Lashio, threatens the position of the main Chinese forces still holding their ground some 200 miles to the south, above Toungoo.

Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, United States Army, commands the Chinese forces in Burma.

Dig In At Yenchaung

(A New Delhi communique said British forces had withdrawn up the Irrawaddy from the Migyaunge area but dug in near Yenchaung, just north of Minhla, less than thirty miles from Yenangyaung in the West Burma oil fields.

(There, the communique said, the British still held positions "covering the right flank of the Chinese expeditionary force."

Chinese Fall Back

(The British communique quoted reports from the Chinese headquarters that "steady enemy pressure continues on the Myohla front," thirty-five miles up the road to Mandalay from Toungoo, "with their troops moving slowly back and fighting a stubborn delaying action."

(The British declared that their own withdrawal from the Migyaunge area was made possible by covering action of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry "who for days have fought a magnificent action.")

APR 17 1942

By the Associated Press.

Chinese Still Holding.

The Chinese spokesman said Chinese troops still were holding on at Myohla but that the flank and rear of their position were threatened seriously by the Japanese advance up the Irrawaddy.

He said two Japanese columns were striking toward Loikaw, capital of Karenni Province and southern gate to the Shan states.

One column was reported moving up the Salween River valley toward Loikaw from the southeast. Another was said to have reached Yado, 40 miles northeast of Toungoo and approximately half way from Toungoo to the Karenni capital.

A. V. G. Flyers Attack Japs.

American Volunteer Group flyers of the Chinese Air Force successfully attacked Japanese positions in the forward areas of the Burma front yesterday morning, a Chinese communique announced last night.

On the ground a detachment of Chinese troops on the Swa River, a branch of the Sittang, wiped out a Japanese unit in a surprise raid, the communique said.

British Forces Dig In On Irrawaddy Front

NEW DELHI, India, April 16 (AP)—Fierce fighting continued throughout yesterday in the battle of Burma and British forces withdrawn from the Migyaungye area on the Irrawaddy front dug in near Yenchaung, south of Minhla, British communique said.

The communique quoted reports from the Chinese headquarters that "steady enemy pressure continues on the Myohla front," 35 miles up the road to Mandalay from Toungoo "with their troops moving slowly back and fighting a stubborn delaying action."

The British declared that their own withdrawal from the Migyaungye area was made possible by covering action of the King's own Yorkshire light infantry, "who for days have fought a magnificent action."

While the British battled on in defense of Central Burma's oil fields, a full-fledged new front developed with a sudden Japanese thrust into the Shan states of Eastern Burma, apparently aimed at cutting the Mandalay-Lashio railway.

Offensive Near Thai Border.

The offensive was launched in the Salween River region near the upper Thailand border where Japanese and Chinese troops have been sparring inconclusively for weeks.

Its object would be to separate the Chinese forces in the Shan States from those in the Sittang River valley to the southwest.

The Mandalay-Lashio railroad is the last feeder link to the old Burma road, and also would be used as part of the new routes planned from India to China, across upper Burma.

Fresh reinforcements were being thrown steadily into the new Salween offensive and Japanese aircraft were active in force.

NOTED BATTALION OF BRITISH TROOPS HOLDS BURMA LINE

APR 17 1942

King's Own Yorkshire Infantry Fights in Bloody Battles.

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, April 16—(AP) Bloody, weary, but still on their feet and fighting, a battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Light infantry, a regiment with 186 years of glorious history, held the Burma front today in obedience to the regimental motto, "Yield to none."

This battalion of hard-fisted, laconic coal miners from Yorkshire has been twice mentioned for gallantry in the Burmese campaign. They are part of a small but determined force who have turned the Japanese invasion of Burma into one of the war's bloodiest campaigns, one which has cost the Japanese heavy casualties and time.

Deeds Known Throughout Army

The deeds of the battalion ring throughout the British army today. Already cherished is the remark of a sergeant who spat out a spent Japanese bullet which had ripped through his cheek.

"I'm tough, mate," he told a youngster. "They bounce off me bleedin' teeth."

The battalion, which has been fighting steadily since the second week in February, had neither relief nor respite for 44 days of fighting early in the campaign. Sometimes no food reached them for several days.

Held Bridge Under Fire

During a movement across the Sittang river, the "Koylis," as they are known to the army by their initials, held a bridge, despite fierce Japanese attacks, until it could be destroyed by engineers.

Then, shelled from the ground and swept by machine-gun from the air, they swam 800 yards across the river carrying small arms and light machine-guns.

Once ashore, they marched away to reform and re-equip.

"Magnificent action" at Migyaunce is praised in the latest communique today. This was another covering action in which the battalion, often outnumbered but never outfought, held the savage Japanese rush until withdrawal of the erst of the force was completed.

Losses probably ran heavy. But this is nothing new to a regiment which lost 20 officers and more than 600 men at Le Cateau in 1914. Behind their simple heroism is an ancient creed of glory.

Proud of History

The "Koylis" fought at Minden (famous battle in the province of Westphalia, Germany in the Seven Years' war), at Waterloo, and in France, Italy and Macedonia in the first World war.

In this war they battled in Flanders from the Dyle river to Dunkerque. Another battalion stood up to meet the Germans in Norway when for the first time the British army was cut up by bombers and tanks.

Security forbids mention of the name of the officer commanding in Burma. The queen is the colonel-in-chief.

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Old and tattered flags of the regiment stand in a north country cathedral, heavy with the embroidered names of 26 battle honors. When the fighting and dying of this war is over new Burma honors will be sewn on, and recruits will be taken in to look at them and learn that the plain Yorkshireman's rendering of the motto is: "Cop the lot and stick it."

Foe Sinks Indian Sloop

NEW DELHI, India, April 16 (AP)—The 1,190-ton escort sloop Indus, belonging to the Royal Indian Navy, was sunk by a Japanese bombing attack on April 6, the government of India announced today. No lives were lost, but ten men were wounded.

JAPANESE WIN FISHERIES

Bids Obtain All 14 Lots Off Siberia, Tokyo Reports

APR 17 1942

TOKYO, April 16 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—Nichi Nichi reported today that Japanese companies had made successful bids for all fourteen fishing lots off the Pacific coast of Siberia, which were auctioned yesterday at Vladivostok under the newly renewed Soviet-Japanese fisheries agreement.

The agreement gives the Japanese an opportunity to participate in auctions for one-year rights on certain fishing waters under Soviet control.

HOW JAPS USE AMERICAN CLUB

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 16 (A. P.).—The American Club in Tokio is being used now as an office building for the Southern Development Company.

The company is one of the organs formed for exploitation of Japan's new conquests in the southwestern Pacific.

APR 17 1942

Tokio Pledges Prisoner Data

Agrees to Give Geneva Red Cross All Information Possible

LONDON, April 16 (AP).—The Japanese government has informed the International Red Cross at Geneva that it is prepared to give, so far as possible, information concerning prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese hands.

Japan also agreed to apply the prisoners-of-war convention on a basis of reciprocity, and accepted the offer of the Red Cross to transmit news to and from Japanese war prisoners.

ACTION AHEAD IN FAR SEAS

Admiral Glassford Says U. S. Navy Will Go Back To The Philippines

Will Carry Fight To Japs, He Declares—Appeals For Air Strength

APR 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

San Francisco, April 16—Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford 2d, commander of the United States naval forces in the southwest Pacific, said tonight the navy will go back to Java—just as Gen. Douglas MacArthur will go back to the Philippines.

The tall, baldish naval officer whose outnumbered forces met the Japanese in that bitter fight for the Netherlands' island, answered confidently:

"Of course we expect to go back to Java. And from there we expect to go back to Manila with General MacArthur."

Never In Equal Combat

Glassford related how the United Nations' forces never met the enemy in equal combat, either on the sea or in the air. The heroism and great courage of their fighting men wasn't sufficient to overcome the Japanese overwhelming superiority of numbers, particularly in the air.

"The greatest need in the southwest Pacific is air strength. It has been the greatest need since December 7 and probably will continue to be until the end," he said.

Glassford and his aide, Lieut. J. N. McDonald, met newsmen in non-regulation uniforms of a light green, tailored from Royal Australian Air Force khaki. Both lost their other uniforms in Java.

High Praise For Allies

Glassford expressed highest praise for the British and Dutch, both in the defense of Borneo and of Java.

"I consider it an honor to have been associated with such people as are the Dutch in a truly gallant defense of the island. They fought to the last ditch."

He also paid tribute to the Dutch Admiral Helfrich, commander of the Allied naval forces, for a "defense as gallant as anything that ever came to my notice."

But he added: "We were overwhelmed by air."

Jap Toll Declared Heavy

The savage fighting that preceded the fall of the island took a heavy toll of the attackers, he said.

"The surface forces under my own command never met the enemy, in spite of their superior numbers, that they did not inflict more damage than they received.

"In the air, in spite of frightful superiority of forces against us, the airplanes under my command did valiant work in reconnaissance. We started with thirty planes and wound up in Australia with two."

The situation in Australia with regard to air strength, however, is improving measurably, he said.

Battle Details Given

He discussed at length the major sea battle which directly preceded the fall of Java.

"We fought that battle because a convoy of forty-five (Japanese) transports appeared off the coast of Java with the intention of landing on the north coast. The convoy was escorted by two cruisers, eight destroyers and protected by a covering force of eight cruisers—two heavy—and eight destroyers. The Allied force was just one half the size of the covering force.

"In that action, fought late in the evening and well into the night, it is known we inflicted more damage than we received. The losses that we suffered were not incident to the battle itself, but to air attacks on our ships the following mo ning."

Faced A Tough Foe

Glassford said he felt America should know of the weakness in the air at that time.

But in a brighter tone, he added: "I consider it a privilege to have commanded the United States naval forces in action against a mighty tough enemy, well led and well organized.

"We always felt, however, when we were pretty much alone, that we were supported by a country that was getting pretty tough itself."

29 NOMINATED FOR HIGH RANK

Roosevelt Sends Senate List For Brigadier And Major Generals

Head Of American Volunteer Flyers In Burma Among Those Cited

APR 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 16 — Col. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the American Volunteer Group of flyers fighting the Japanese advance in Burma, was called to active duty in the United States Army today and nominated to be a brigadier general.

President Roosevelt sent his name to the Senate in a list of twenty-eight other army officers to be advanced temporarily to major general or brigadier general.

Chennault's volunteer force was not affected by the commander's change in status, officials said. Military quarters reported, however, that transfer of the volunteer group to the Army Air Forces had been under consideration ever since the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor.

From Louisiana

Chennault's home is Waterproof, Louisiana.

Those nominated to be major generals included Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service. He is 48 and his home is Angola, Ind.

Others promoted included:

Brig. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Indianapolis, 45-year-old chief of staff of the army ground forces.

Brig. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt, Detroit, commander of the Sixty-seventh Infantry Division.

Brig. Gen. Ira T. Wyche, a native of Ocracoke, N. C. Seventy-ninth Infantry Division.

Brig. Gen. Gustav H. Franke, a native of Manning, Iowa, commander of the Eighty-first Infantry Division.

Other Nominations

Aside from Colonel Chennault those nominated to be brigadier generals included:

Col. Harold L. George, a native of Sommerville, Mass., new commander of the Air Corps Ferrying Command.

Col. Frank O'D. Hunter, Savannah, Ga., a noted pursuit pilot in the First World War.

Col. Clayton L. Bissell, Kane, Pa., an ace of the First World War.

Col. William C. Lee, Dunn, N. C., commander of the Army Parachute Force.

Colonel Chennault has been on the air force retired list, with the permanent rank of captain.

ACE DESCRIBES GILBERT FIGHT

Naval Flyer Tells Of Battling Against Odds Of Nine To One

Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare Shot Down Six Jap Planes In Afternoon

APR 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Los Angeles, April 16—Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare, naval air ace who shot down six Japanese planes one afternoon off the Gilbert Islands, told today how it feels to fight a sky battle, outnumbered 9 to 1.

"You sort of tingle all over," he said as he paused here, en route from San Francisco to Phoenix, and Washington.

"You are dry as dust, and thirsty.

"You don't have time to consider the odds against you. You're too busy throwing bullets.

Just Want To Shoot

"You don't think about throwing those bullets to keep alive. You just want to keep shooting.

"That afternoon there were dog fights all over the sky, but I didn't know about 'em until I landed. I was hard at work taking care of my own job.

"Most of my fights were fought at a range of less than one hundred yards.

"I came through with just one bullet hole in my plane.

"I think that proves the Grumman 'wildcat' I was flying can outfly and outshoot anything the Japs have."

29 Last Month

Lieutenant O'Hare, 29 last month, is husky, handsome and shy. He has to be urged to talk about his exploits, but he grins readily.

In Phoenix he planned a brief reunion with his wife, the former Rita Wooster, of St. Louis, whom he married last September and whom he has not seen since the war's outbreak. He has been summoned to Washington, but said he had no idea why.

"In the navy," he grinned, "you go where you're ordered."

Wife Greets Him

On his arrival in Phoenix, O'Hare was greeted by his bride at the airport. She burst into tears as he stepped from the plane.

O'Hare said he was due to report in Washington in eight days and probably would not leave Phoenix until the last minute.

57 Casualties Of Fighting in Pacific Listed

Toll of Dead Since Pearl Harbor Stands at 285

Washington, April 16 — (AP)—The War Department announced today the names of 30 officers and 27 enlisted men who were killed in action or died of wounds in the southwest Pacific.

A few were killed in operations in northern Australia, but most of them died in action in the Netherlands East Indies. A majority of those in the list were in the air forces.

Two of those reported killed were Lieut. Col. William H. Murphy of Washington, D. C., and Maj. Floyd J. Pell, of Ogden, Utah, whose names have been given to two large American camps in Australia. Pell, an air force officer, was killed Feb. 19 over Darwin, and Murphy, of the signal corps, was killed over Java Feb. 3 when Japanese planes attacked an American bomber.

Except for these two, publication of the names was restricted by the War Department to newspapers and radio stations normally serving the areas in which the men's homes were located.

With this list, the department now has announced the names of 285 officers and enlisted men killed since the war began with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Nazis Appeal To People To Have Patience

APR 17 1942

Newspapers Telling Readers Drive in Russia Will Not Start Until June.

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—German newspapers are telling their readers that the Nazi offensive on the Russian front will not start until June and they are appealing to the German public to be patient meanwhile and keep confidence in the Nazi military command, dispatches from Stockholm said today.

Explaining the delay, these newspapers are saying that all operations in southern sector of the Russian front have been suspended ...use of deep mud, while in the ...rn area there still are frosts ...erations are on a local scale.

...,000 More Nazis Slain

...le both the Soviet mid-day ...night communiques reported ...important changes during the ..., a supplement said that 2,000 ...re Nazis were slain during the ...st two days on the Leningrad ...ront. Fifty-two German planes also were announced as destroyed during Tuesday and Wednesday. Soviet losses were five planes yesterday.

Dispatches from the Russian front also said that the Soviet forces which broke the first German lines in the Bryansk sector 200 miles southwest of Moscow had forged still further ahead and occupied a dozen settlements abandoned by the Germans.

The German High Command said isolated Soviet attacks were repelled with heavy losses.

The aviation authority of the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia, Major Nikolai Krainev, stated today that the Russians had destroyed more than 1,000 German planes in March and another 500 in the first 10 days of April.

These high figures were a result of increasing Nazi spring air activity, Major Krainev said, and also

30.24—16007

30.24—16007

of Soviet air superiority.

The Soviet army newspaper, Red Star, declared the Germans lost 38,000 fliers in the first nine months of the Russian-German war, a period ending March 21. Furthermore, Red Star said, the Germans lost more than 7,200 aircraft from June to September of last year, and another 5,500 to 5,700 aircraft up to December of that year.

"This year the enemy's losses have mounted steadily," the paper added.

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Axis Attacks Only Test Forays, London Says

LONDON, April 16 (AP).—Qualified observers said today Axis attacks on the Russian front this spring had been only test forays and expressed the belief that the Germans would not attempt to unloose a full-scale offensive on the central front until about May 15, when weather and terrain conditions will be more favorable.

NAZIS ASK PATIENCE

LONDON, April 16 — (AP) Exchange Telegraph reports from Stockholm said today that German newspapers are telling their readers the Nazi offensive on the Russian front will not start until well into June, and appealing for patience and confidence in the military command.

Reds Report Advances Through Holes Knifed In Line Near Bryansk

Dozen Settlements Which Nazis Abandoned Are Occupied, Soviet Says

APR 17 1942

By the Associated Press.

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 16.—Red Army units, which knifed through the first line of Nazi fortifications in the Bryansk sector southwest of Moscow, have advanced and occupied a dozen settlements abandoned by the Germans, dispatches said today.

A central front report related that the Germans were increasing their troop reinforcements constantly for sparring attacks against the Red Army.

It cited 18 minor counterattacks by the 263d German Division. The 63d Division was said to have tried 12, all failing, and six reserve battalions which recently joined the 63d were said to have been badly mauled.

Thawing of snow banks has uncovered the bodies of Germans killed in winter operations, adding to horrible aspects of the front, the dispatch said.

Counterattacks Repulsed.

Red Army forces, already credited with breaking the first German lines in the Bryansk sector, have repulsed reserve-bolstered counterattacks and captured another fortified point on the central front, the Russians announced. The exact site of the battle was not identified.

"In the course of the day and night the Germans lost more than 500 officers and men killed," the Soviet Information Bureau said.

Foe Repulsed In Northwest

Russians were said to have killed or wounded a total of 750 Germans in repulsing a counter-attack on the northwest front.

The midday communique reported, however, that there were "no significant changes at the front" overnight.

Front-line dispatches said guerrillas hampered the movement of Nazi reinforcements to the Bryansk sector, where Germany's divisions reputedly are directed by Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch. Before Adolf Hitler assumed supreme command last December 19 Von Brauchitsch was the Nazi commander-in-chief.

Irregulars Aid Advance

The Russian irregulars were reported to be wrecking trains, sniping at motor transport outfits and attacking airdromes.

Red navy units in Arctic waters, who reported the destruction of one German transport Monday in their efforts to cut Axis supply lines, were said to have disposed of two more.

"In the Barents Sea," the Information Bureau said, "our ships sank one enemy transport of 9,000 tons and another of 8,000 tons."

Sums Up Nazi Air Losses

Major Nikolai Krainev, aviation authority of the Government newspaper *Izvestia*, declared today that Russian forces had destroyed more than 1,000 German planes in March and another 500 in the first ten days of April.

Krainev declared that German air superiority is impossible with the Red air force downing hundreds of planes and the British wrecking the Nazi plants. He lauded the RAF bombing of German aviation factories and called on the British to attack the heart of Germany.

SUB CREW PRAISED

LONDON, April 16—(AP) The Moscow radio broadcast a report from the Soviet northern navy tonight which praised the skill and efficiency of a Soviet submarine crew which torpedoed two German transport ships in two successive days, the second one of 11,000 tons.

Death And Medals

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, April 16—The Moscow radio reported tonight that forty German soldiers assembled in headquarters at Staraya Russa to receive Iron Crosses were killed when Russian guerrillas blew up the building.

Soviets Claim 38,000 German Fliers Killed

40 Nazis Die Before Receiving Iron Crosses

APR 17 1942

Moscow, Apr. 6 (AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast a report today by Red Star that the Germans had lost 38,000 fliers in the first nine months of the German-Russian war.

The Red Star report said the Germans lost more than 7,200 aeroplanes from June to September, 1941, and 5,500 to 5,700 more up to December of that year.

Planes Fire Two Vessels At Murmansk, Nazis Say

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 16 (AP).—The German high command said today two merchant ships were set afire and seven enemy planes were shot down in a Nazi air attack on the Soviet Far Northern port of Murmansk.

"A number of bomb hits was scored on quay installations and supply depots," the communique said.

Strong formations of heavy fighter-bombers attacked harbor installations and the British armament industrial center on the Tyne Estuary last night, D. N. B. German news agency, said today. The high command said Sunderland was a major objective. Explosions and fires were observed in military objectives, the news agency reported.

The war bulletin said one British plane in R. A. F. "nuisance raids over different places in western Germany" was shot down and ten others were felled by fighter planes and naval artillery over the Channel and Helgoland Bight.

APR 17 1942

RUNSTEDT IS SENT TO FRANCE, RUMOR

London, April 16.—(AP)—The reported appointment of Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Runstedt to command German troops in northern France was accepted by some qualified sources today as an indication that Adolf Hitler was doing his utmost to strengthen defenses against a possible British-United States descent on the coast.

The Daily Mail said he was "the best of the German generals," and was leaving the Russian front immediately for Paris.

An estimate that Nazi forces in northern France total 20 divisions, freely quoted by informed sources in the last few days, is regarded by some authorities as too low. They say, however, that the calibre of the troops is inferior.

The German defense set-up is believed to be a system of coastal positions high in fire-power but low in numbers of troops with mechanized columns in the interior, ready to strike at any invaders from points 20 to 50 miles from the coast.

NAZIS STAKE FATE IN SUMMER DRIVE, SAYS OFF REPORT

APR 17 1942

Recruiting Campaign Underway in Europe to Increase Size of Army.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—(AP) The Nazis are gathering their resources, after a morale-shaking winter, to "stake the fate of the Axis on a final grand offensive before cold weather sets in again," the Office of Facts and Figures reported tonight.

This picture of the spring and summer of 1942 was fitted together, the agency said, from European broadcasts recorded by the foreign broadcast monitoring service.

Through the controlled radio and press, Hitler is conducting a "high pressure recruiting campaign for soldiers for the new offensive," it was said, and is forcing the Axis partners and satellites to do the same. Ranks of the storm troopers, Hitler's elite corps, have been opened to 17-year-olds and to recruits of "unproven political reliability."

Goebbels Writes Sternly

Other signs of the preparation picked up by short-wave were "the stern tone of Goebbels' articles in 'Das Reich,' in the Nazi-inspired protestations of loyalty by satellite nations, in the extreme political activity of Nazi diplomats, in news of transportation shortages, tightened control over food, raw materials and labor, and in the stream of propaganda pressure directed at neutral countries."

Undertones of irritability and a theme of "victory or annihilation" mark the Nazi propaganda for home consumption, the agency said.

This quotation from Goebbels was offered as typical:

"That which does not contribute to victory is unessential. What is necessary must be done quickly, otherwise it is often too late. Jettison everything that is not contributing to victory."

Another Nazi commentator was quoted as declaring: "The German people have passed through a winter such as they have never endured before. In addition to the severe winter they had to contend with uncertainty as to the outcome of the war. If Germany should lose the war, it would mean the destruction of German life.

King Boris Receives Hitler's Decoration

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 16.—King Boris of Bulgaria received today in the name of Adolf Hitler the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Gold Eagle of Germany, according to dispatches from Sofia.

Boris recently conferred with Hitler in what was regarded as a part of Germany's laying of plans for a spring offensive.

Song of Volga Boatman News to Volga Boatman

APR 17 1942

Editor's note: When an American sees the Volga river he immediately 1) looks for a Volga boatman and (2) listens for the poignant song popularized in the United States as a Russian folk tune by the late Russian basso, Fyodor Ivanovich Chaliapin, credited generally with importing the piece direct from the banks of the Volga. AP Correspondent Eddy Gilmore found the Volga and the boatman but there was no wailing chorus of Da Da Daaaaa.

BY EDDY GILMORE

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 16—(AP)—It came as a sudden shock in the twilight to discover that the Volga boatman didn't know The Song of the Volga Boatman.

"No," said bearded Pyotr Ivanovich Alfyorov, who has been on the banks of the Volga for 60 years. The tune was vaguely familiar but he never heard the words.

And Pyotr is not just the kind of Volga boatman who happens to have a boat on the river—indeed, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were boatmen and he in his younger days pulled boats up the stream.

"What do you sing when you work on the Volga?" he was asked.

"Oh, I don't sing. When you work on the Volga you don't have much time to sing. Also you don't have much breath left for that."

When Pyotr was told that in many lands of the world the mere mention of Russia was a signal for someone to start humming The Song of the Volga Boatman, he pulled his beard and said: "Please, may I have your name?"

"Look at that scenery," he was told. "Look at the beautiful red sun tinting the darkling sky. Look at the historic river flowing by to the sea. Doesn't that make you want to sing?"

The boatman of the Volga shook his head and tapped his throat with a long bony finger.

Getting ready for another big season, he eyed the river in which the ice is fast breaking up after one of the worst winters he remembers.

"Soon," he said, "the ice will be beaten by the sun and we will fish. Please come down and I'll take you on the Volga in my boat."

"And we'll sing The Song of the Volga Boatman?" I asked.

"You teach me the words—and bring the vodka," he said.

RAF Offensive Hits New High in Violence

APR 17 1942

Hundreds of British Planes Swarm Across Channel in What Appears Greatest Daylight Sweep of War.

LONDON, April 16. (AP)—RAF planes by the hundreds swarmed across the channel today to blast at Nazi-occupied France and carry on the British non-stop offensive in what appeared to be the greatest mass daylight sweep by either Britain or Germany in this war.

400 Fighters Escort Bombers

The Air Ministry disclosed that more than 400 fighters alone took part in the day's onslaught. In addition, bomb-carrying Hurricanes took part in two attacks, and in others clouds of fighters escorted American-made Boston (Douglas) bombers.

Five Axis fighters were shot down; two British planes failed to return from the daylight forays, aimed at such targets as the power station and docks at the great port of Le Havre, the railway sidings and blackened piers of Dunkerque. In the channel a 200-ton German motor torpedo boat was raked by cannon and machine-gun fire by a British pilot who dived until his plane almost touched the waves.

The Bostons scored four direct hits on Le Havre power station, the Air Ministry said, and their bombs also struck dock gates, barges and a warehouse in operations described officially as "superb."

Spitfires Wind It Up

Spitfire fighters made a final sweep over the Channel just before dark and probably destroyed a Focke-Wulf 190, in addition to the five Germans destroyed earlier.

In the Channel a 200-ton German motor torpedo boat was raked by cannon and machine-gun fire by a British pilot who dived until his plane almost touched the waves.

People on the Kentish coast said the roar of the British planes eclipsed that of the German air force at the height of the battle of Britain a year and a half ago, when Germany sent more than 500 fighters and bombers hurtling toward England in a single day.

Others Cross Water

Th': evening, on the third day of the RAF's own drawn-through-darkness onslaught, more strong formations of Spitfires crossed the water before dusk, while many other squadrons were returning from the direction of Boulogne and Calais, still flying in perfect formation.

A Wednesday night assault on the the Ruhr, the seventh in less than two weeks, was accompanied by raids on the docks at St. Nazaire and Le Havre—and on Nazi airdromes spread out through the Low Countries.

4 British Planes Lost

In these raids four British planes were lost.

The Germans for their part struck back with a raid on a northeast England town in which at least twelve persons, five of them babies, were reported killed and many other persons were injured.

Nazi raiders also machine-gunned areas along the southern English coast tonight, inflicting a small number of casualties.

A train standing in the station was among the targets raked by the low sweeping Nazi airmen. The fireman was wounded, but the passengers escaped injury.

Later tonight a few German aircraft flew over widely separated parts of England and dropped some bombs. At one southeast coast town anti-aircraft guns went into vigorous action. Bombs also fell over the south coast section and slight enemy activity was reported in southeast and west England.

British Strategy

The growing weight of the British daylight sweeps was seen by competent observers as an effort to force the Germans to disperse fighter plane strength which otherwise could be used in Russia or the Mediterranean.

The role of the new Bostons today indicated they might be what the British had long sought—a high-speed attack bomber to replace some older types whose slowness has made them easy targets.

RAF Believed In Greatest Day Raid

APR 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 16—The thunderous roar of hundreds of British fighter planes filled the English Channel sky today in what coast watchers believed to be the RAF's greatest daylight sweep of the war against German holdings in France.

To residents of the Kentish coast the roar of battle was even louder than that of a year and a half ago when the German air force sent formations numbering as many as 500 planes against Britain in a single day.

Third Day Of Raids

Winding up the third successive day of dawn-to-dark raiding in northern France, Spitfire formations swept across the Channel before dusk as many squadrons returned from the direction of Boulogne and Calais, still flying in perfect formations.

British and German flyers fought high over France as the RAF continued its round-the-clock schedule.

Two Nazi planes were reported authoritatively as having been shot down in the dogfights this morning.

The Air Ministry news service said three others were damaged by RAF fighters during the sweep in which bomb-bearing Hurricanes scored hits on railroad sidings and the dock area of Dunkirk.

Battle At 20,000 Feet

In one sky battle, it reported, a wing of Spitfires engaged 12 FW-109s at 20,000 feet and "probably destroyed" two of the German planes. The Spitfires were so high, however, that their pilots could not see the end of their victims.

In another, still higher battle, it said, the leader of the R. A. F. fighter squadron drilled another FW-109 which "rolled over and went steeply down with smoke pouring from it."

The service also reported that a lone Spitfire, on shipping reconnaissance, spotted a 200-ton German torpedo boat in the Channel and dived on it from 5,000 feet with cannon and machine guns firing. It said the boat was damaged in the dive attack, which the pilot kept up until his plane was almost touching water.

Second Big Night Attack.

The night attack on the Ruhr was the second large-scale penetration of Germany in as many nights.

Four planes were announced as missing from the attacks, which also included raids on St. Nazaire, docks at Le Havre and airdromes in the Low Countries.

The Ruhr, site of the Krupp works and other industries which form a backbone of the Nazi war effort, caught most of 1,000 tons of bombs reported dropped on Germany last week and observers expressed belief it was well on the way toward receiving another 1,000 tons this week.

Raids Resumed at Dawn.

Warplane formations droned over the Channel coast at Folkestone soon after dawn today and observers heard the distant explosions of bombs and anti-aircraft fire for an hour and a half before they returned.

The oft-raided area about Calais, a center of German fortifications skirting the French shore, was battered again in the night after virtually uninterrupted attacks throughout Wednesday against it, Boulogne, Cherbourg and a Nazi airdrome.

Heavy blasts thundered across the sea. Three British fighters were listed as missing after those day light sweeps and three German planes were declared definitely destroyed.

The German air force struck back with a night raid on a town in Northeast England which killed at least 12 persons. Heavy bombs scored direct hits on blocks of houses in three streets. The National Fire Service was called out to fight a number of blazes.

"A few bombs dropped elsewhere caused neither damage nor casualties," a British communique said.

A total of 12 bodies had been recovered by morning from the Northeast England town, and many persons were hospitalized.

Five babies were among those killed, and two or three mothers of the children were believed lost also. Two emergency centers were opened for the homeless from at least a dozen bomb-wrecked homes.

Western Germany Bombed

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 16 (AP).—The German radio said today that British planes bombed western Germany last night and that one raider was shot down. It reported some deaths and injuries among the civilian population.

R.A.F. BLASTS GERMANY ON RAID ANNIVERSARY

LONDON, April 16.—(AP) Londoners, who themselves have not been bombed since last summer, took comfort today in the power of this week's R.A.F. offensive against Germany. But things weren't always this way.

It was just a year ago tonight, on April 16, 1941, that the Nazis sent hundreds of bombers over London in what was then described as "one of the most wanton attacks of the war." The British capital counted more than 1,000 dead in that night's attack, and many more injured.

RAF Has Bagged 10,000 Planes, Says Halifax

Dallas, Texas, April 16 (AP)—Lord Halifax said tonight the Royal Air Force had "torn out of the skies 10,000 enemy planes" since the start of the war and that eighty per cent. of all British war production was being sent out of Britain.

Speaking at a dinner sponsored by Dallas civic organizations, the British Ambassador to the United States added that every British soldier for whom shipping space was available was being sent outside the British Isles to strategic battlegrounds around the globe.

He asserted that Britain constantly has on duty no less than 600 naval vessels, patrolling and fighting the Axis in all the world's waters, and declared:

"Britain has never lost a war—except to the United States—so with the United States and Britain fighting on the same side the eventual outcome ought to be plain even to the most thick-headed German."

Lord and Lady Halifax are on a vacation tour of Texas.

APR 17 1942

Axis Convoy Bombed In Mid-Mediterranean

CAIRO, April 16—(AP)—British headquarters limited its report on the Libyan battlefront today to one sentence: "Our patrols were active yesterday harassing the enemy throughout the day."

Torpedo-carrying British planes scored hits on merchant ships in an Axis convoy in the mid-Mediterranean Tuesday and shot down two German Messerschmitts of the convoy's escort of fighters and bombers, RAF headquarters announced today. Four German planes were said to have been shot down during Axis air attacks on Malta the same day.

"From all operations," the communique said, "seven of our aircraft are missing."

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PATROLS IN LIBYA CONTACT ENEMY

Cairo, Egypt, April 16.—(AP)—British headquarters limited its report on the Libyan battlefront to one sentence: "Our patrols active yesterday harassing throughout the day."

ROME, April 16 (From Italian broadcast recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command's report of the battle of Libya was confined today to this statement:

"On the Cyrenaica front there has been activity between advanced units."

Seven British planes were said to have been shot down in aerial fighting over Malta and two more "during an unsuccessful attempt to attack Italian ships in the Central Mediterranean."

Gen. Auchinleck Inspects Two Armies

Cairo, April 16 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck recently completed a far reaching tour of inspection of his British Ninth and Tenth armies, traveling by air through Iran, Iraq, Syria, Transjordan and Palestine, his headquarters announced today.

George Cross Awarded By King To An Island—Malta, For Its Valor

APR 17 1942

London, April 16 (AP)—The King tonight awarded to the fortified Mediterranean island of Malta the George Cross—the first time in history that such a decoration had been conferred on a part of the empire.

The cross, usually given to individuals, was conferred in recognition of the steadfastness of the island under the longest sustained aerial bombardments to which civilians ever were subjected.

Every resident will share the honor of this highest award for civilian gallantry.

To the bestowal Malta's Governor thus replied: "With God's help Malta will not weaken, but will endure until the victory is won."

Attlee Says Britain Will Turn To Offensive

London, April 16 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee, Dominions Secretary, speaking today at a luncheon at which Gen. George C. Marshall and Harry Hopkins, of the United States, were guests, said the time would come "when we shall more and more turn to the offensive."

This statement came immediately after Attlee's remark that "we have with us today Mr. Hopkins and General Marshall; I am sure our consultations with them will bear fruit."

STATEMENT DUE BY CHURCHILL

London, April 16.—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill will make a statement on the war situation at an early date, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

It was also stated that the government hoped to issue a white paper on Sir Stafford Cripps's negotiations in India next week.

Eden indicated, however, that there might be a delay because of an "important discussion" with General George C. Marshall, the United States Army Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, whose time in Britain is limited.

MARSHALL INSPECTS TROOPS

APR 17 1942

LONDON, April 16 (AP) Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army chief of staff, accompanied by Prime Minister Churchill and other officials, inspected troops of the British southern command today. The trip was supposed to have been a secret, but a large crowd gathered near the railroad station to cheer them on their return.

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30.24—16009

RUMANIANS IN GERMANY INVITE GIFTS OF FOOD

BERN, April 16.—(AP) Increasing difficulty in the food and clothing situation in German is indicated in a Bucharest radio appeal to the Rumanian people tonight asking them to send packages of food and clothing to their countrymen working in Germany.

These packages, the speaker said, will be transported free of charge.

The newspaper Lokalanzeiger of Berlin, reported that a 47-year-old man had been sentenced to death for trying to use forged food coupons.

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No New Sailing Date For American Diplomats

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, April 16.—The United States Legation announced today that no new sailing date had been set for the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm, chartered for an exchange of Axis and American diplomats.

The American-Swedish news exchange reported that a last-minute delay in German approval of the passenger list of 166 civilians returning to the United States aboard the ship caused postponement of the original sailing, which had been fixed for yesterday.

Death Toll In British Maneuvers Mounts To 25

London, April 16 (AP)—The deaths of Lieut. Col. Henry Robson, a veteran of the Indian army and political service, and a royal artillery sergeant today increased to twenty-five the fatality toll in the maneuvers accident at Warminster Monday.

Some two score others were wounded in the accident, in which a Hurricane pilot missed a target in an exhibition and poured machine-gun fire among official observers instead of at dummies which were in the target area.

Admiral Van Hook Takes Canal Command

BALBOA, C. Z., April 16—(AP)—Rear Admiral Clifford Evans van Hook has assumed command of the 15th Naval District in succession to Rear Admiral Frank H. Sadler, who is reporting to Washington after 2 1-2 years in command here, it was announced today.

The change actually was effective yesterday. Admiral Sadler said at his press conference today that he believed the shift in command would result in a further strengthening of the Panama Canal defenses.

He pointed out that Admiral van Hook was commanding a heavy cruiser with a task force operating from Honolulu immediately before and after the Japanese attack on Hawaii Dec. 7, and consequently would be able to apply first hand lessons learned at sea and in later study of the Pearl Harbor situation.

10 U. S. Army Trainers Forced Down In Jungle

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 16 (AP)—Ten United States training planes were forced down Sunday by adverse weather in the jungles of Eastern Venezuela, at Baja, the United States command disclosed tonight along with the announcement that all twenty airmen involved were rescued by the close cooperative efforts of United States Army, navy and civilian flyers.

Two of the airmen were injured and now are in a hospital here.

The flight of trainers, led by Capt. Edward Potter, established radio contact with Trinidad soon after landing, and army and navy planes roared out in search of the grounded aircraft.

Supplies Flown In

The planes were spotted Monday and a naval seaplane carried food, water and medical aid to the scene. Naval surface craft arrived there Tuesday afternoon.

The two men who were injured in attempting a landing on a river and wrecked their plane were brought back here by plane.

They were rescued from the river by a small seaplane belonging to the British Guiana Airways and piloted by Art Williams who landed in the stream and succeeded in picking up the crew.

The planes were on a flight over the sparsely populated territory of the southeastern tip of Venezuela, en route from Trinidad to Brazil, about 400 miles south of the United States' base here.

Ship Sank Axis Sub, Rio Hears

APR 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Rio de Janeiro, April 16—Reports of a running sea fight in which the armed Norwegian merchantman Baalbek sank an Axis submarine were received here today.

The action, these reports said, took place off Brazil's island-screened north coast, where one or more undersea raiders, mostly striking by night, apparently have been trying to cut the sealanes between the Americas.

Tanker Survivors Land

It was learned that 34 survivors of an oil tanker identified variously as the Ben Bush or the Ben Brush have reached shore after the torpedoing of their ship last Sunday north of Natal.

That is the same area where reports authorized for publication Monday said the United States tankers T. C. McCobb, 7,452 tons, and Eugene V. R. Thayer, 7,138 tons, and the 2,161-ton Norwegian freighter Balkis were torpedoed last week.

Survivors were brought ashore from the Eugene V. R. Thayer and the Balkis, both reported sunk, but there has been no further word of the McCobb.

In the case of the Ben Bush or Ben Brush the submarine attacked by daylight.

The Baalbek was reported to have been damaged but afloat after sinking the submarine.

5th Columnists Believed Aiding Subs Off Brazil

FORTALEZA, Brazil, April 16—(AP)—Fifth columnists operating with the aid of secret radio and signal stations along the coast of northern Brazil have probably had a hand in the sinking of several United Nations ships by one or more German submarines in this area in the past few days, Captain Henrique Cesar Moreira, head of the Port of Fortaleza, said tonight.

He said he believed Axis agents had been transmitting messages to Axis submarines for several months. Fishermen have reported to him for two months that flashing red and white lights could be seen along the coast from the sea.

The port chief linked this directly with the recent sinkings off this coast.

Seven Missing In Caribbean Sinking

APR 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 16—A machine-gun crew aboard a United States merchantman shot off one of the periscopes of an attacking submarine which nevertheless sank their ship off the Atlantic coast, three of the ship's thirty-eight survivors related today.

The sinking presumably cost the lives of seven men, listed as missing One was believed killed by the first torpedo blast and six others probably drowned as two of the three lifeboats launched were sucked under after the second torpedo hit the starboard side.

Sinks In Seven Minutes

The submarine apparently was not completely disabled, for one survivor said that when he was struggling on an overturned lifeboat he saw the submarine on the surface. Naval authorities said that many submarines carried more than one periscope.

The machine gunners had only seven minutes to answer their attacker and save themselves before the ship plunged to the bottom of the Caribbean Sea.

Baltimoreans Tell Story

The story of the sinking was told at the Third Naval District headquarters by Richard Bennett, 34; William Olson, 44, and John K. Shauck, 40, all of Baltimore. Bennett said that the U-boat attacked without warning and that he saw its periscope from the bridge as it crossed close to the ship's stern a moment after the first torpedo hit.

The submarine struck at 5.25 P. M. on April 5, the first torpedo smashing the radio aerial. The crew managed to repair it a few minutes before the second torpedo hit so that S O S calls could be dispatched.

Captain Leaps Overboard

The captain, who was not identified, was the last to leave his ship, leaping overboard as the craft went to the bottom.

The thirty-eight survivors were picked up from a lifeboat and lifecraft by a rescue ship the following morning.

SHIP SURVIVORS SAW U-BOAT SHELL SWEDISH VESSEL

APR 17 1942

Crewmen from Two Sea War Victims Reach Shore Safely.

COCOA, Fla., April 16 — (AP) Less than three hours after their ship was torpedoed off the south Atlantic coast, survivors of a medium-sized American freighter saw the shelling of a Swedish vessel near the same spot.

One man lost his life in the sinking of the American ship late on April 12, and four are missing, while 27 made their way to shore in lifeboats. Nine of the crew of the Swedish craft have been accounted for, but 17 landed safely after the ship was abandoned early on the morning of April 13.

Both groups of survivors were given food and lodging at the naval air base at Banana river.

Running Without Lights

The shelled vessel, a medium freighter, was flying the Swedish flag, but was running without lights in accordance with war-time regulations. She was under charter to the British government.

Crew members said there was nothing in the darkness to give the submarine commander any indication that he had opened fire on a neutral flag.

"The Swedish ship almost ran down our lifeboat," related the chief engineer of the American ship, Thomas McCarthy of Staten Island, New York.

"There was a faint light showing where a sea hatch apparently had been left open. We couldn't tell she was Swedish.

Did Not Hail Ship

"We didn't hail her because we were afraid she might be armed and, not knowing who we were, start shooting at us.

"She hadn't gone very far when firing started. Two submarines got her in a crossfire. They pounded her for about 15 minutes.

"We rowed as hard as we could to get out of the line of fire."

Some of the Swedish survivors agreed with McCarthy that two undersea boats fired at the ship, but others said they thought only one submarine did the shooting.

"There were two subs, I think, because the shells were hitting us from different directions," related Arne Larsson, 21, of Sweden.

But Gustav Ljunglov, the steward, said he believed two guns were fired from the same submarine.

Captain Albert Eriksson of Brooklyn, said the American ship started sinking only a minute after the torpedo struck amidships at 11:20 p.m., and disappeared under water in about 15 minutes.

2 Destroyers Launched

APR 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, April 16—In a double launching, the United States destroyers Bennett and Fullam took to the water today at the Boston Navy Yard.

After the launchings, keels were laid immediately for two new destroyers, the Hall and the Conner.

The Bennett was named in honor of the famed flyer and explorer Floyd Bennett, aviation machinist, United States Navy, whose exploits included a Polar flight with Admiral Richard E. Byrd. She was christened by his widow, since remarried, Mrs. Cora L. Bennett Hoffman, of New York city.

The Fullam, named in honor of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, was sponsored by a descendant, Miss Mariana Welch, of San Francisco. Rear Admiral Fullam was awarded the Navy Cross in the first World War.

DESTROYER DUNCAN JOINS U. S. FLEET

APR 17 1942

Ship Commissioned at Brooklyn Five Months Ahead of Schedule.

NEW YORK, April 16.—(AP) Five months ahead of schedule, the destroyer, U. S. S. Duncan, commemorating the name of a Revolutionary naval hero, was commissioned for service at the Brooklawn Navy yard today.

Rear Admiral Edward J. Marquart recalled how young Lieut Silas Duncan at Lake Champlain ran mail and dispatches to his commander in the face of withering cross fire.

"The first crew of a vessel," said Admiral Marquart, "writes the first page of its history. x x x The first crew of a ship establishes what it is to be throughout her whole life.

"In the present crisis and in the memory of the man for whom this ship is named, you, therefore, face a wonderful opportunity and a great responsibility.'

Admiral Marquart made his speech after the first watch was established on the vessel.

A guest at the ceremonies was Mrs. Dorothy Clark Thayer of Wellesley, Mass., sponsor when the Duncan, named for her cousin, was launched in February at Kearny, N. J.

The Duncan is the second U. S. naval vessel so-named. The first, built in 1911, was scrapped in accordance with the London treaty in 1935.

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FBI SEEKS AXIS AGENTS LANDED BY SUBMARINES

NEW HAVEN, April 16.—(AP) The Federal Bureau of Investigation field office here, reporting tonight on a series of raids along the eastern Connecticut coast, revealed that it was on the lookout for agents who might have come ashore from enemy submarines.

Though no suspicious characters were picked up in today's raids during which FBI officers and State policve visited 110 dwellings and other establishments in towns be-

tween Westbrook and Groton, a quantity of contraband material was seized. This included dynamite caps, rifles, shotguns, pistols, ammunition, cameras and radios with short wave receiving bands, found in the possession of aliens.

FAVOR PLEBISCITE

Toronto, April 16.—(AP)—The Ontario legislature adjourned early today shortly after adopting unanimously a resolution which called upon the people of the povince to vote "yes" in the April 27 plebiscite on the question of whether the Dominion government should be relieved of its pledge against conscription for overseas service.

G. E. SAYS KRUPP PACT AIDS U. S.

Makes Us Independent in Carbide, Witness Says.

APR 17 1942

Washington, April 16 (A. P.).—A spokesman for the General Electric and Carboloy companies told Senators today that agreements with the Krupp interests of Germany "have had the effect of making the United States absolutely independent of Germany, or any other foreign power in its carbide industry."

Dr. Zay Jeffries, chairman of the board of the Carboloy Company, Inc., gave this testimony to the Senate Patents Committee which had listened to three days of charges by Department of Justice attorneys that the General Electric-Krupp agreement had created a serious bottleneck in the machine tool industry in this country.

Dr. Jeffries flatly disputed these charges and testified that the carbide industry, important in the development of tools for war industries in the United States, now was supplying this country and "also provides a large amount for export to Canada, England and Russia."

Counsel Would Bar Defense.

Before Dr. Jeffries was permitted to read a prepared statement replying to the charges, Creekmore Fath, acting committee counsel, protested against any defense by General Electric or Carboloy, asserting that the com-

aring was on a wartime bill.

Chairman Bone, Democrat, of Washington, however, gave assurance that General Electric and Carboloy would be given a chance to answer charges.

Dr. Jeffries testified that attempts to compare American and German tungsten carbide production on a pound or dollar basis were unfair and failed to provide a proper picture.

A Department of Justice official told Senators that a patent pool agreement by the German Krupp interests was a restrictive feature in British war production during the first months of the present conflict. John Henry Lewin special assistant to the Attorney-General, testified that an international cartel covering the tungsten carbide industry—vital to machine tools—both in England and the United States had existed for many years before the war.

Effect on Coventry Plant.

He said that the outbreak of war between England and Germany cut off needed supplies for the Krupp subsidiary at Coventry, England, the Tool Metal Manufacturing Company, and it had to appeal to the Carboloy Company, a subsidiary of the American General Electric Corporation, for a new source. Before these supplies could be arranged, Mr. Lewin testified, the British Tomson-Houston Company, a concern which he said General Electric was "substantially interested in," arranged to "receive a share of the profit in this transaction."

"These negotiations precipitated the situation in which the British Thomson-Houston Company apparently placed its business affairs above the national interests of the United Kingdom and at a time when the future of that kingdom looked very dark indeed," Mr. Lewin said.

"We passed the Nazis' tank production figure some time ago," the commander of the services of supply of the United States Army told defense workers. "But that's only one item. I could tell you the same story about guns, ammunitions and other items—a most encouraging report.

"But it's not enough. We're still not getting the production we must have. We must face it, and we'd do well to face it now. We have a long way to go before we win."

Somervell made that assertion before a cheering crowd of workmen at the Washburn Steel and Wire Company Works, one of his stops in a tour of key defense plants in the metropolitan area.

Declaring that the enemy was obtaining production from the conquered peoples "with bayonets at their backs—and that's what you might face here" and referring to the sinking of supply-loaded American vessels, Somervell said:

"You and all the others like you must build, and build more. We need everything you can make and we need it now. We can't coast and plan an attack for next month or next year. We've had enough of planning. We need action.

"Armed with the weapons you make—if you make enough of them and make them fast enough—the day will come when we will march back to the Philippines.

"And we won't stop there. We'll march on to Tokyo and we'll keep on to Berlin."

Calling upon the workers in the Otis Elevator Plant in Yonkers to work harder, the general said "I pledge for the Army that with your all-out help, your fatigue and your sweat—and with our blood — we will write that new page (of history) so that all Americans and all free men and women everywhere, in all time to come, will read with pride the heroic saga of the second battle of Bataan."

Nazis Not Laughing Now, Workers Told

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Time When U. S. Army Labeled Trucks as 'Tanks' Past, Gen. Somervell Tells Cheering N. Y. Crowd.

NEW YORK, April 16. (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell said today that the Nazis, who laughed when U. S. soldiers used trucks labeled "tanks" on maneuvers in the summer of 1941, "aren't laughing now."

Nazi Tank Output Passed

House-to-house Drive To Boost Bond Sales

Treasury to Start Ringing All Door Bells Once A Month But Morgenthau Frowns on Compulsory Sales.

APR 17 1942

WASHINGTON, April 16. (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau informed Congress today that the Treasury soon would start ringing door bells once a month to stimulate War Bond purchases—and hinted broadly that the administration does not contemplate compulsory savings.

Sharp Drop in Sales

"We epect to go into every county and ring every doorbell once a month," Morgenthau told the House Ways and Means committee a short time after indicating at a press conference that President Roosevelt still favors voluntary rather than forced bonds purchases.

The cabinet officer told the committee that "we have a plan in preparation" to stimulate voluntary purchases, which have dropped from a rate of $1,000,000,000 a month in January to $500,000,000. But he quickly explained that the Treasury did not "intend to paint houses yellow" or put people "behind barbed wire" if they did not buy bonds.

With sales lower than during the period immediately after Pearl Harbor, some administration officials have advocated forced savings and a tax program much greater than the pending $7,610,000,000 one to help control inflation.

But President Roosevelt was reported to have sided with Morgenthau in opposition to those steps. Morgenthau, intensifying his drive to head off forced savings, took four representatives of labor and management from General Motors corporation before the committee to explain that company's scheme of voluntary pay roll dductions for bond purchases.

"I would not be giving this demonstration of the value of voluntary methods unless I felt I was in tune with the President," he told his downtown press conference just before riding to the capitol.

After listening to the GMC representatives for an hour, Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance committee, who had been a spectator, asserted publicly that their "job" appeared to be "most thorough."

President Revamps Civil Defense Agency

Sets Up Board to Advise and Assist Landis —Move Made to Gear OCD Program With War Effort.

APR 17 1942

WASHINGTON, April 16. (AP)—President Roosevelt established a board today to advise and assist James M. Landis in the direction of civilian defense activities.

Landis to Serve as Chairman

Landis, who has headed the Office of Civilian Defense since the resignation last February of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York and Mrs. Roosevelt as director and assistant director of that agency, will serve as chairman of the board.

To the board, the President named Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Attorney General Biddle, Director Paul V. McNutt of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Earl D. Mallery of Chicago, executive director of the American Municipal association; Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, and governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota, now serving as a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

The step was revealed in a White House statement which said the board was intended to integrate OCD activities more closely with those of other war agencies and gear its program to the war effort."

Outlining the functions of the board, the White House said it would:

(1) Formulate plans and programs for the protection of life and property against war hazards, such as air raids, including the mobilization and training of civilian auxiliaries—the latter to be undertaken in cooperation with state and local authorities.

(2) Mobilize the maximum possible civilian effort in the prosecution of the war, including the enrollment of volunteers to help with the program.

Landis, a presidential executive order said, would keep in touch with state and local problems arising from the industrial and military measures incident to the war, and secure the cooperation of federal agencies in dealing with such problems.

Landis, further, is to help the states and municipalities form their own local civilian defense councils.

Each Person To Get ½-lb. Sugar Weekly

APR 17 1942

Originally Announced 12-Ounce Limit Is Cut By OPA.

WASHINGTON, April 16. (AP)—Sugar sales will be limited to a half pound a week per person, during the first two months of government rationing, the OPA disclosed today.

Decisions as to future allowances will depend largely upon the supply picture, officials indicated, leaving the entire program flexible and subject to prompt alteration by the office of price administration.

When plans to ration sugar were announced originally, OPA said the weekly allowance probably would be 12 ounces. Since then, increasing shortages of supplies forced a reduction to eight.

Each of the first four stamps in the 28-stamp ration book to be issued each citizen will be good for a two week period and each will permit purchase of one pound of sugar. After these four stamps have been used, OPA may or may not alter the size of the weekly ration and the period of time covered by each stamp, it was explained.

Two Pounds Is Hoarding

Making public official instructions for registration of citizens and operation of the nation's first food rationing system, OPA declared that persons possessing more than two pounds of sugar at the time of registration would be penalized as hoarders, while persons posssessing more than six pounds would be permitted to register but would be denied ration books until their "hoard" is exhausted.

Individuals possessing more than two pounds, but not exceeding six, will have one stamp for each pound torn from their ration books at the time of registration. Since these restrictions apply to individuals, a family of four, for example, could possess eight pounds without penalty.

No retail sales of sugar will be permitted during the week beginning April 27, preliminary to the consumer registration between May 4 and May 7.

Officials said actual rationing would begin some time during the registration period but that the exact date had not been set. Wholesale deliveries to retailers, or deliveries from refiners to industrial users will not be affected by the

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pre-ration "freeze" at the retail level.

Cautioning citizens to be careful of their ration books OPA commented that "it may, at a later time, be necessary to use them for other commodities if they are rationed." The "other commodities" were not designated, but it was recalled that supplies of tea and coffee, for example, have been seriously threatened by the shipping situation.

House Quickly Votes Sum For Big Sub Fleet

$900,000,000 Fund Is Passed Without an Opposing Vote.

30.24—16011

WASHINGTON, April 16. (AP)—Determined to beat the enemy at his own game, the House passed today legislation calling for a vast expansion of the United States submarine fleet, at an estimated cost of $900,000,000.

Without an opposing vote it sent to the Senate the bill of Rep. Vinson (D. Ga.) to provide for immediate construction of an additional 200,000 tons of undersea craft.

Vinson, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said he could not, for reasons of military expediency, disclose how many submersibles would be constructed under the new program, but earlier he had said "more than 100" would be built.

Subs Being Built Faster

This number probably would come close to doubling the size and torpedo strength of the existing sub fleet. Vinson said members of the committee knew "how many submarines we need" and added they are being built now "faster than ever before."

The chairman indicated that the new fleet was intended to combat Axis activities in the Atlantic, where United Nations shipping losses have been heaviest.

"The war in the Pacific," he commented, "looks like an aviation war, but the war in the Atlantic looks like a submarine war."

"Experience in this war has demonstrated the extreme need for submarines," Minority Leader Martin of Massachusetts told the House.

"At least 1,000 first-class submarines are necessary," asserted Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.)

Action on the bill, introduced only last Tuesday, was as speedy as any since the Pearl Harbor attack. The Naval Committee approved it unanimously yesterday, and Vinson obtained its passage today under unanimous consent procedure. Prompt Senate approval was taken for granted.

Vinson said work would be started on the new craft as soon as legislative action was completed, and added that as quickly as one submarine left the shipbuilding ways, another would take its place.

In October of last year, the Navy acknowledged it had 186 submarines, in addition to upwards of fifty of the new 1,500-ton cruiser type authorized under the 1940 naval program.

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Urges Seizure Of 10 Million Autos By U.S.

Sen. Downey Offers Bill To Give Gov't Power to Commandeer Cars

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WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The government would be authorized to seize any private automobile in the land under a bill introduced today by Senator Downey (D-Calif.)

Warning that there won't be enough rubber to keep anything like the present total of 30,000,000 automobiles operating, Downey called for action now to assure future transportation for war workers, for the mail and other services.

Some 10,000,000 cars should be removed from the roads and placed "in a vast pool to meet a serious transportation crisis we can expect within a year or so," he said.

Officials at the Office of Price Administration said that Downey's measure was introduced without the knowledge of that organization, and that Price Administrator Leon Henderson indicated he had no present plans for commandeering passenger cars or tires. But they said the California lawmaker was "quite right" in asserting there would not be enough natural or synthetic rubber to keep 30,000,000 cars on the road.

"We are figuring on keeping less than 10,000,000 vehicles equipped with rubber," an OPA spokesman said. "In fact, we intend to keep the barest minimum possible rolling."

Henderson's office is charged with automobile and tire rationing.

Downey's bill would establish a $5,000,000,000 fund for acquiring a government pool of automobiles, parts, tires and supplies. Persons who wished could donate their cars; others would be purchased or requisitioned. In the latter case, where a private owner was not satisfied with the price offered, he could take a 50 per cent payment and appeal to the court of claims.

Two-car families ought to turn their extra machines over to the government, Downey declared, and persons who live within two or three miles of their jobs should walk.

EDITORS HEAR OF CENSORSHI

Meeting Is Told Freedom Of Press Is On Trial In Voluntary Action

President Of Group Urges Care To Print Unbiased, Unvarnished Truth

APR 17 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 16—The editors of many of the nation's leading newspapers were told today that freedom of the press was now on trial through the invocation of wartime voluntary censorship.

Meeting in their twentieth annual convention, the American Society of Newspaper Editors heard Byron Price, censorship chief; representatives of the army and navy public relations offices and others discuss the role of newspapers in a nation at war.

They heard their president, Wdight Marvin, editor of the Troy (N. Y.) *Record*, declare that "our profession faces the supreme test, and urge them to be certain that "the news we print be the unvarnished, unbiased truth and that editorials and comment be unpurchased and unpurchaseable."

"Would Be Unhappy Day"

Price, former executive news editor of the Associated Press, on leave of absence for the wartime censorship post, declared it would be an unhappy day for all of us if it was found that the President's confidence in them had been misplaced.

"The President of the United States has put his confidence in your patriotism and your understanding," said Price, "and has turned his back on those who argue that only compulsory censorship can be effective."

He cautioned that the success of the experiment to make voluntary censorship work would not be determined by the Office of Censorship but "by the publishers and editors who control the policies of the individual publications."

He reviewed briefly the history of the American press and its survival of recurring crises, adding that in spite of all that had been endured "the newspapers of the United States may well find the year 1942 a period of supreme trial and judgment."

"We are engaged in a desperate war—a war not only for existence but for that better existence for which we have yearned during long years of doubt and apprehension," Price said.

"No industry and no individual can expect to escape the tribulations and the sacrifices of such a war. I have faith that you as editors and the newspapers you represent will not flinch or whimper on the firing line."

Cites "Basic Truths"

Price asked for a recognition of "certain basic truths" regarding censorship:

1. Editors will never like censorship "because you are Americans and you resent this sort of interference."
2. Voluntary censorship will never be an exact science. "It happens even in normal seasons that one newspaper will print a story its competitors will not."
3. Some of the operations of censorship will always appear nonsensical to the individual, particularly if he is among the censored. "In short censorship is God's gift to the dyspeptic editor and the lackadaisical columnist. Whenever all other inspiration fails, it takes no effort to attack censorship."

Price lauded the army and navy officers in the public relations offices for their high sense of responsibility and duty and their courage.

Emphasizes Danger

The dangers of vital information getting into enemy hands and the necessity for military and naval censorship was explained to the editors by Rear Admiral A. J. Hepburn, chief of naval public relations, and Col. R. Ernest Dupuy of the War Department press relations.

Eugene E. Wilson, president of United Aircraft Corporation, said "some of use believe that it is the manifest destiny of America to carry our philosophy of freedom to the rest of the world and that the airplane is the vehicle with which to do it."

Mrs. William P. Hobby, executive vice-president of the Houston *Post* and now chief of the women's interest section of the Bureau of Public Relations in the War Department, declared that "total war has no respect for sex."

Discusses Legislation

Discussing the pending legislation for voluntary enrollment of women between the ages of 21 and 45 in the army, she said:

"They are not going to be amazons sweeping into battle, neither are they going to be butterflies flitting about."

Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press foreign correspondent who recently returned to the United States from Berlin and other European news centers, declared the German people were neither positive nor negative about the war and that he saw them receive word of Hitler's victories and defeats with the same reaction until casualty lists started coming in from Russia.

"For the first time," he said, "they began to wonder about the possibility of defeat."

H. N. Thornton, air commodore of the RAF, said that British flyers have already established a "second European Front" in the air.

"This aerial warfare will pave the way for whatever offensive is finally taken on land and sea," he said.

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20 Millions In Armies of World Today

Military Secrecy Prevents Getting Accurate Figure

Washington, April 16—(AP)—Nations at war today have more than 20 million men under arms.

The total may even be as high as 30 million, for such figures have long since become jealously guarded military secrets. In the case of some nations the last available military statistics are several months old.

When the war began for the United States Dec. 7, 1941, this country had an army of approximately 1,600,000 men, with 33 divisions.

Of these, 18 were National Guard "square" divisions of approximately 20,000 men each, nine were regular army "triangular" divisions of approximately 15,000 each; two were cavalry divisions and four were armored divisions, the latter containing upward of 12,000 men. The square divisions have been reduced in size and reorganized along the lines of the regular army divisions.

Since then, the U. S. program has been stepped up sharply with the idea of an eventual goal of 3,600,000 men, including 1 million in the air forces. Three additional armored divisions already have been organized and three more are to be formed in the next few omnths.. Moreover, the army plans to activate 32 new infantry divisions during 1942, and some of these already have been organized.

Reports on the armed might of other nations have been obscured by the fog of war, and estimates of their strength vary sharply. Recent figures are lacking from the War Department, but the most recent official and unofficial estimates, based on 15,000 men per division, give this picture:

Great Britain: From 3 to 3 1-2 million men under arms. These include the equivalent of from 60 to 70 divisions, or approximately 1,500,000 first line troops. The others for the most part are territorials or home guard forces.

Russia: No very accurate figures are available, but at the time Germany attacked Russia the latter probably had about 232 divisions and an army of around 5 million men. New troops have been trained, but casualties also have been heavy.

China: At least 2 million, possibly as many as 6 million men under arms, but no information available on the number of first line divisions or equivalent organizations.

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Germany: From 6 million to 8 million men in the army, with about 300 divisions, nearly 200 of which are probably employed against the Russians. In addition, Germany has called, to a greater or lesser degree, on the armed strength of satellite central European nation's—Hungary's 200,000 to 400,000 men and 10 to 20 divisions, Finland's 250,000 men and 14 divisions, Bulgaria's strength roughly the same as Hungary's, and Rumania's army of more than 800,000, containing 30 or more divisions.

Japan: Probably about 3 million in the army, but military observers have said Japan lacked the capacity to provide complete equipment for more than 66 divisions, which with corps, army and other troops not organized as divisions would give her a first line force of around 1,800,000, comparatively few of whom have been employed in her southwest Pacific operations.

Italy: At one time probably 1,500,000 men, with about 60 divisions.

The strength of the various air forces is even more dubious today. The number of planes now in use by the United States and her allies is a closely guarded military secret. Estimates last December placed our air strength at between 3,000 and 5,000 planes, Great Britain's strength between 4,500 and 5,500, China's at not more than 200, and The Netherlands Indies at about 500. Russia's air strength was an unknown quantity. Estimates of Germany's strength in planes ranged from 5,000 to 8,500; Japan's at about 5,000 and Italy's somewhere between 1,500 and 3,000.

In the War Zone

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MacArthur's Brilliant Aerial Coup Proves Mighty Lift to Allied Morale

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Gen. MacArthur's great aerial coup against the four Philippine bases was in a manner of speaking a token raid, for one of its chief purposes surely was to place the General's seal on his pledge to take the offensive against the enemy.

That purpose has been so brilliantly achieved that the resultant lift to Allied morale rather pushes the material damage into the background. The thing which matters is that the Commander-in-Chief has spread his wings of victory and daringly spanned a 2,000-mile stretch of ocean to strike a mighty blow, thereby creating a record for such a major, long-range operation in the Battle of the Pacific.

Uncle Sam's chin is a bit higher today and his step a little more jaunty. Let the reader consult his own outlook. Don't you feel the uplift? Sure you do.

Gen. MacArthur has demonstrated by a dangerous but beautifully executed operation that America definitely is swinging into action after many disconcerting set-backs. He has given us an exhibition of the strategy upon which we are likely to depend, or so I believe, to crush the Japanese—war from the air with a vast armada of matchless Flying Fortresses and fighters.

The C-in-C has proved again that the Yankee airman is absolute tops as a fighter, and that American warplanes are worthy of these grand men. He has shown how, even in these early stages of the conflict while we still are in a state of preparation, the widely distributed Japanese bases and attenuated communications in the southwest Pacific can be blasted.

A Preview for Japan.

Our leader has given Nippon a preview of the day when the sun over pagan Tokio will be obscured by an armada of American warplanes, for that is the way we ultimately shall exact retribution. When the Japs stuck a knife in Uncle Sam's back at Pearl Harbor they asked for trouble, and they are going to get their bellies full of it.

On the whole, this demonstration of air power and military efficiency must be about the most disconcerting thing which has happened to the Japanese since they violated the laws of civilization in attacking us. At the same time, it should give the American public great courage and confidence because it emphasizes again that when the United States once is fully armed there is nothing on earth which can stop it.

Then there's another possible lesson in the raid. Gen. MacArthur dared much when he sent those thirteen great bombers into the air. The operation was so perfectly executed that the full extent of the danger is obscured. But he is one of those who know that war is nothing if not a game of daring.

It is difficult to escape the thought that perhops this raid may prove to be a fruitful object lesson. There is a persistent feeling—and it may not be without grounds—that sometime our Allied efforts haven't been daring enough. That's worth consideration when we are fighting a leader like Hitler who gambles prodigiously all the time.

More Aerial Blows Coming.

However, the feat over the Philippines shouldn't be taken as a signal that Gen. MacArthur is ready to cut loose with a major offensive, for he isn't. Indeed, when the time comes to dump wrath on Japanese cities, the aerial blows will come from more than one direction and we shall not be depending solely on our base in Australia.

Still, I think we may expect to see a steady increase in the attacks on Japanese communications between the homeland and the newly acquired territories. The length of those communications, and their vulnerability, represent one of Japan's weaknesses and it is especially serious because of their lack of shipping for these long hauls. Every Jap steamship sunk is a nail in Nippon's coffin.

A Newsman's Wife Looks at War

Alma DeLuce Tells Of Life in War Times

APR 17 1942

Her Husband Is Now in Burma — She Was With Him in Budapest When He Rushed to Warsaw.

(EDITOR'S NOTE Few women have known the World War as intimately as Alma De Luce, wife of Daniel De Luce, Associated Press and Wide World correspondent now covering the Burmese front. She was with him in Budapest in September, 1939, when he rushed to Warsaw to help report Germany's conquest of Poland. Then he covered fighting in Yugoslavia, Bessarabia and Bucovine. Later, Mrs. De Luce followed him to Greece. They escaped from there to Turkey. Then went to Iran after the British and Russians moved in, they went to India and when Mr. De Luce left to cover the Burmese front, he sent his wife back to America. She has just arrived after a voyage which lasted fifty days. This is the first of three daily stories by her).

APR 17 1942

By ALMA DE LUCE

NEW YORK, April 14. (Wide World)—Up to that moment, in September, 1939, our lives had had an Arabian Nights texture.

We had thought about the possibility of war, yes, but war—especially in the magic city of Budapest—was one of those vague, far-away things that could never touch us.

Tried to Go With Him

It was like a thunderclap when Dan raced home from his office that afternoon.

"Pack some things into my brief case," he said hurriedly. "No bag. Just a couple of shirts. I've got a taxi waiting downstairs."

"But where are you going?"

"Warsaw."

In Poland the German panzer divisions, paced by dive bombers, were throttling the life from a treaty-cheated nation of World War I.

Shirts, a razor, socks and soap—I put those things in. European hotels never furnish soap to their guests.

I caught snatches of the situation from my husband as he threw his things together.

I never know what I am going to get away with, with Dan, but now I took a chance.

"I'm going too," I said, tucking m ytoothbrush in with his. "It's dangerous and I want to be there with you."

He put the toothbrush back.

"You can't go." He was quiet but definite.

The War Was On

He held me tightly for a moment, picked up his bulging brief case and ran down the stairs. From the window I watched him jump into the taxi which carried him north along the bank of the Danube. He didn't look back.

Children were playing in the little green park below me, and the flowers on Margaret Island, which lay like a green jewel on the mirror-like surface of the Danube, were riotous in the sunset.

But for me the war was on.

I didn't worry. I didn't simply because I didn't know what was going on in Poland. That, coupled with the fact that I had a sublime confidence in Dan. It was a dangerous assignment, but I never have know a man as wholly without fear as Dan. Or course, I reasoned, he would make an awfully big target for a bullet, but he seemed immune to injury.

"I didn't know what war was. It was not until later that I learned the whole Polish nation was afire. I couldn't read the newspapers, printed in Hungarian, and I rigorously avoided asking anyone to read a paper to me. Deliberately keeping from knowing what was going on, with my husband in the middle of it, was my private defense against going to pieces.

I suppose that was where my southern Colifarnio provincialism asserted itself. Dan and I had lived almost all our lives amid the palms and make-believe of Los Angeles and Hollywood. Europe was only a name, until the spring of 1939, and the Corso, the promenade along the bank of the Danube under the horse chestnut trees, was only something we saw in the geographic magazines.

We had gone to London in April on Dan's first foreign assignment. The trip had been bewildering. New York was a blur of lights and tall buildings, and then London, Easter services at Westminster Abbey, hours of sightseeing, Sundays devoted to walking over the whole of London, exploring streets and buildings since destroyed by bombs.

Rents and food were high in London. After the warmth of California, the fog in the streets and the chill of the houses made us welcome the announcement that were to be moved to Budapest.

Then Dan got the measles. We worried. The office might find out about it. If we admitted he was coming out in spots, someone else might be sent in his place. So I just said he had the flu. London was full of it.

He had had the measles before. This was a light attack, and we left for Budapest a few days later.

Not Much Said About War

So now I sat in the window, and Dan had gone off to cover a war, and incongruously the little white ferry boat which plied between the shore and Margaret Island was tilting precariously at the warf as it discharged its laughing passengers.

Poland was in agony. And here in Budapest people were ferrying to the island for afternoon tea and gypsy music.

Word didn't come for fifteen days. I called the office. No, they had heard nothing from Dan. They had heard nothing from any Associated Press newspaper man in Poland. The country, so far as the Budapest bureau knew, had swallowed them up.

But presently they began crossing the Rumanian border, returning, one by one. None had seen Dan.

Dan would come back, of course. I bought a two-pound goose liver and made fresh pate de fois gras for him. I practiced making crepes suzettes. He liked them for breakfast with his tea. We drank tea because it was only six dollars a pound, as against eleven dollars a pound for American coffee. I read all the books in our little library. I went swimming. I went to teas. There wasn't much said about th war at the teas. I was glad. Instead, we discussed the newest fall creations, just arrived from Paris.

Dan did come back. He had lost fifteen pounds. He was infinitely tired, ready to drop. I cried, of course.

Dan never talks a great deal, and when he does he doesn't dramatize anything. As I poured champagne for him, he told me the story. Now, for the first time, I began to realize in what danger he had been. Bombs had rained about him while he wrote his stories. His clothes were filthy. He hadn't had a bath. His only food had been occasional sandwiches. He had dysentery.

But he had done a good job. Henry L. Mencken, the Baltimore magazine editor and newspaperman, wrote him personally, commending him on his stories.

So Dan was back. The little white ferry boat still ran to Margaret Island at tea time, and at night the smooth Danube still reflected the lights of the bridges and of the palace on the hill. This had been our first separation since our marriage nearly three years before. Other and longer and more anxious separations were to come—Poland merely had been the fuse that set off the conflagration of a second world war.

Poland was crushed. But my husband was safe. Dan finished his narrative, of characteristic brevity. Now I knew what he had been through.

I suppose it sounds silly, but I was ill for two days.

must have been sitting on a hill when he wrote his Waltz.

I put a spot of perfume on the back of my hand when we went out for an evening.

Onions The Reason

"I hope," remarked Dan in mock gravity, "that you are not taking all this hand-kissing seriously."

"I was peeling onions this morning," I explained.

The hand-kissing really was very silly.

There was nothing comparable in the United States to the monumental importance of whipped cream for coffee in Budapest, and in that respect the war was becoming catastrophic for Hungarians. Sweet cream simply was unobtainable.

Hungarians Grumble

Hungarians grumbled over the sugar and fat rationing, too. The rationing affected us only lightly. Our tastes in food were much less pronounced.

I gave all my fat-ration tickets to my maid. She kissed my hand in gratitude.

As the year wore into summer, Europe's turmoil became aggravated. Trouble spots appeared here and there, likerash on a diseased body. Dan knew what this meant. It had happened before.

In the summer of 1939 we had seen German staff cars scattering startled Slovak peasants off their peaceful roads. We had seen German generals studying maps at a table in a little Slovak hotel not far from the Polish border.

Off For Border

In June, 1940, Dan left for northern Yugoslavia. Italy was reported to be massing troops on the border.

I didn't care what the Italians

Writer's Wife Sees Budapest Play As War Creeps Nearer

APR 17 1942

Says Situation Became "Catastrophic" With Disappearance Of Sweet Cream For Coffee

Editor's Note—This is another chapter of the adventures and observations of Alma de Luce, war correspondent's wife. For two and a half years of the war she has been at the side or near Daniel de Luce, Wide World and Associated Press reporter, in Poland, Yugoslavia, Bessarabia, Bucovina, Greece and Iran.

By ALMA DE LUCE

New York, April 15 (Wide World)—France fell.

The war ostensibly was still a long way from Hungary. To the man in the street the military debacle in France was puzzling and frightening, but it didn't affect his interminable daily visits to the coffee houses.

Or his equally interminable hand-kissing.

Rationing, in some small measure, began to bring the war closer to him.

Good Life, But Short

Between the disappearance of the Polish state and the rise of Vichy the American correspondents in Budapest shared the attitude of Budapest's Hungarians. But they knew better. They knew the confined fires would break out somewhere. Meanwhile, it was a good life in Hungary's make-believe, musical-comedy world.

Dan and I did inconsequental but pleasant things. We read magazines and listened to Gypsy music in sidewalk cafes. We explored the Buda hills. From those hills the Danube does look blue. Strauss

30.24—— 16013

Athens, Prior To Fall, Seen As Doomed By Alma De Luce

Last Days Before Germans Occupied City Described By Wife Of War Correspondent

This is the last of three stories by a wife who has been with, or near by, her husband while he covered the war on battle-fronts during the last two and a half years. Daniel de Luce, Associated Press and Wide World correspondent, is now reporting the current fighting in Burma.

APR 17 1942

By ALMA DE LUCE

New York, April 16 (Wide World)—It was midnight and I was standing on the rocky slopes of Lycabettus Hill in Athens watching flames eat at the City of Pireaus.

The German bombers had been over. Like harbingers of the added destruction to come, they ranged far ahead of the German army rolling down the Greek peninsula and fired the port city a few miles away.

The Greeks had stopped the Italians in their tracks. The Greeks, buttressed by the British, could not stop the Germans.

I was not alone. Tens of thousands in the city of Athens, disdaining air-raid shelters, watched the fires swab the sky with crimson.

Planes Were Specks

The Greeks are fighting back. It was like a fireworks display. Magnified a hundred times. Searchlights fingered the raiding planes and the smoke from bursting shells was so thick that the glistening specks—which were the planes—looked as though they were caught in gauze.

Tracer ammunition in the anti-aircraft guns drew long, dotted lines from the ground into the smoke. Occasionally one of the specks fell, ever so slowly, trailing sooty smoke. When it struck, a flash of white light marked its death. Then Athens would roar and clap its enthusiasm. Human sounds almost drowned out the crash of the guns.

The guns had three rhythms, three voices. There was the high metalic clatter of the anti-aircraft. There was the crack of the larger guns. There was the low deep boom of the big guns across the bay.

Apart from it all was the unmistakable ca—rump of bursting bombs.

The nation that was Greece was being destroyed. We knew it was being destroyed. My gray-haired maid Calliope, ran into the streets, shaking her fists and wringing her hands.

"Those Dirty Germans"

"Those dirty Germans," she cried, cursing in Greek. She had a son at the front. "Why am I not a man so I could fight?" This was in a sob.

I wasn't frightened yet. I had not been frightened when a British ship loaded with tons of TNT had blown up in the Harbor of Pireaus, making the earth tremble and breaking windows in Athens.

"The Germans will not bomb Athens," Dan had told me. 'They won't destroy the Greek archæological treasures."

They didn't bomb Athens, but day after day there was the sound of anti-aircraft guns and the drone of planes overhead. Then, one morning, I was awakened by the steady banding of the guns on Lycabettus. They shook the house, and, threaded through the roar, was the snarl of planes crossing the city. Inexplicably, I was scared.

A Doomed City

The war would last for weeks more, of course. Everybody said it would. Up north the retreat was purely strategic. I told that to Calliope. She crossed herself.

But it was a doomed city, A doomed country. On a Wednesday night, late, Dan—then back from the front—and I walked home from his office in the King George Hotel.

I don't believe in portents, but Athens was like a city of the dead. Every window was blue-shuttered. In almost thirty minutes of walking we saw no one. The cold, impersonal light of the moon bathed the white marble buildings. The city itself was as ghostly as the Acropolis. The silence was absolute except for the echo of our footfalls and the rustling of minosa trees in the melancholy wind. At a turn in the street a gust blew an old newspaper against our feet.

"We may have to leave soon," said Dan. "See what you can find out about boats tomorrow."

Rumors Sold For Song

At 9 o'clock the next morning when I left the house Athens was calm. Two hours later it was in a panic.

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Taxis were at a premium. At the British Legation refugees milled around packed trunks. Rumors sold for a song. Hurrying crowds swarmed through the streets.

At the old palace a Government official said we must get out that day or not at all. The Germans would be in the city in two or three days. The Aegean would be filled with boats evacuating soldiers.

As neutrals we had a choice: To flee or to remain for the occupation and a subsequent release. We chose the former.

But choosing and doing were two different things. How could we leave?

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Port Was Closed

Finding a boat was a nightmare. We tried futilely to arrange for deck space on two boats. Then we heard of a tobacco boat, leaving that night for Turkey. It would be at Eleusis, about twenty miles away. It had been moved up the coast thirty miles. We drove interminably through a rain and the blackout to its new berth. The port was closed.

The tobacco boat set sail. It was never heard from again.

We drove home. It rained drearily. We were exhausted. Earlier in the evening I had closed the house and given Calliope the key. Now I had to find her.

"Where does she live?" asked Dan.

"I don't know exactly." I was desperately tired. It was hard to think. "I think I can find her. I'll try."

Found Her Maid

I climbed the street stairways of Lycabettus, searching. All the streets looked alike. All the houses looked alike. Then a courtyard seemed vaguely familiar. I knocked on a window, calling her name. Calliope, excited, thrust her head out. She proffered the key.

Back at the house I put the key in the lock. Inside, the telephone was ringing. I thrust the door open. Reilly O'Sullivan, a member of the Associated Press and Wide World staff in Athens, was on the telephone.

"Cy Sulzberger is leaving at 5 o'clock for Turkey," said Reilly, "there is space for you if you want to go."

Cy was the New York *Times* correspondent.

It was 1 o'clock.

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Used Sponge Fishing Boat

It seemed like such a tiny boat, when we arrived at the water front at daybreak. It was owned by a sponge fisherman. Its thirty feet, from stem to stern, held fourteen persons and a dog, not counting sponge fishing equipment strewn everywhere.

The captain would take us only to some island within sight of the Turkish shore, he said, because he had no Turkish landing papers. He looked like a pirate. But I didn't mind. I went dead asleep on the sloping hatch above the pounding motor.

Except for floating mines and airplanes droning overhead, it might have been a pleasure cruise through the Aegean Islands. Dolphins leaped from the water. Sea and sky were a deep blue and the sun shone, but, later, we did reach Turkey.

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did. I only knew it was Dan's birthday and that he must spend it tramping muddy border roads.

He was gone two weeks. The Russians moved into Bessarabia and Dan was off again. Bulgaria grabbed Bucovina. Soon after that my husband watched the Hungarians take over a large share of Transylvania.

It was pretty confusing to a native Californian. It was as though New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas were chewing off pieces of Arkansas.

German Troops Mass

German troops were massing in Bulgaria. German airplanes going south droned over Budapest. Italy moved on Greece from Albania.

"I'm going to a war," announced Dan, coming home.

It seemed that I was always packing or unpacking Dan's bag. There were compensations, of course. When he came back it was so nice having him home again, and champagne was cheap.

"How long do you think this will last?" I asked. Everybody thought the Greeks would be a walk-over for the Italians. Dan did.

"Oh, a month or two," he replied.

Has Run Of Estate

I found a new way of making time pass. Friends let me have free run of their estate outside Budapest. In this same house Maria Theresa had kept rendezvous. It was filled with priceless antique furniture.

Outside the window were deep snow and bitter cold, but inside we were warm from the heat of fireplaces and high, porcelain stoves. Buried in fur rugs, we would ride for miles in a carriage through the snow to shop in the nearest village.

In Budapest, Hungarians still turned their faces from the war. The night clubs were jammed. I went to dozens of parties during the Christmas-New Year holidays. War? Oh, yes, there was a war going on somewhere.

Leaves For Athens

On the Greek front, bitterly cold, the gallant Greek soldier knew it was a holiday too—they had a few extra oranges.

Suddenly a telegram came. I was to come to Athens.

Less than three weeks later I walked through streets bordered by orange trees and washed by warm sunlight. Budapest was gay. Athens was grim.

Dan introduced me to just one friend. He pulled out of his pocket a list of acquaintances.

"Here. This will help. I'm going back to the front right away."

Off To Front Again

I walked with him into the blackout. He entered a car. I couldn't even see him wave goodbye. There I was, alone again, standing on the stones of one of history's finest civilizations. I was beginning to learn that being a war correspondent's wife meant being on my own.

The only Greek I'd ever known ran a candy store. The British Army took over the hotel where Dan had left me, and I had to find another place to live.

That required days of walking marble sidewalks, asking endlessly for rooms. Everything was marble. I was told the story of the American who wanted an entrance hall in his new Athens home to be of brick.

Blackout Ineffective

"I suggest," said the contractor, "that you make it of marble. It will be less expensive."

Athens was blacked out, but it was impossible to black out Athens. The light from even a sliver of a moon would be reflected by the gleaming marble buildings.

I rolled bandages for an American war relief committee. I helped arrange programs for the entertainment of the British soldiers arriving in Athens. I visited the excavations of the American Archeological Society. I visited what to me is the world's most wonderful ruin, the Acropolis.

Home For Brief Rest

Dan came home for a brief rest and to gorge himself with food. There was little of either at the front. Then he was gone again.

Athens was not Budapest. There were no parties, no gayety. But neither were there sluggards or pessimists.

In their hour of trial the Greeks were superb.

"We will beat them," said my Cretan maid, shaking her fist, "we will beat them"

Hitler Prepares

But farther north Hitler prepared to March against the descendants of Alexander the Great. He was to pull the fat out of the fire for the hapless Italians.

Some of us sensed that this was the beginning of the end. Should we stay for the occupation, or escape?

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--ADD REFUGEES SIDEBAR XXX COMPANY PUBLICATION. (By Clark Lee) APR 17 1942

WHILE ON BATAAN, CHI WANG LIVED IN THE WOODS WITH THE PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AND MADE FREQUENT TRIPS TO FRONT LINE SCENES OF ACTION. HIS KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE TACTICS AND WRITTEN LANGUAGE WERE OF THE GREATEST HELP TO MACARTHUR'S STAFF.

HE LEFT BATAAN LESS THAN TEN DAYS AGO, JUST AS THE LAST BIG JAPANESE DRIVE WAS GETTING UNDER WAY. THERE WAS SO MUCH SICKNESS AND SO LITTLE FOOD AND AMMUNITION THAT FILIPINO AND AMERICAN FORCES SIMPLY COULDN'T HOLD OUT LONGER THAN THEY DID AGAINST THE INTENSE JAPANESE LAND AND AERIAL ONSLAUGHT, HE SAID.

FLOYD SAID HIS TRIP TO AUSTRALIA FROM THE PHILIPPINE BATTLE ZONE WAS UNEVENTFUL. APR 17 1942

"I JUST GOT IN A BOAT AND RODE," HE SAID. "AND THEN A FEW WEEKS LATER I GOT IN A PLANE AND RODE TO AUSTRALIA."

BALBOA - ADD NEW COMMAND - CANAL SITUATION.

THIS COULD NOT BUT HELP THE CANAL DEFENSE, ADMIRAL SADLER OBSERVED.

ADMIRAL VAN HOOK, WHO HAS BEEN INSPECTING THE DISTRICT FOR THE PAST WEEK, BRINGS TO THE COMMAND HERE A LONG EXPERIENCE IN STAFF WORK AND WITH DESTROYERS, THE LATTER A FACTOR WHICH SHOULD EQUIP HIM WELL TO HANDLE ANY AXIS SUBMARINE MENACE IN THE VITAL AREA SURROUNDING THE CANAL.

THE CARIBBEAN AREA, THROUGH WHICH RUN THE OUTER DEFENSES OF THE CANAL, WAS THE SCENE OF A FLURRY OF SUCH ACTIVITY SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

ADMIRAL VAN HOOK IS A GRADUATE OF THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE, WHICH SHOULD FACILITATE JOINT ARMY-NAVY OPERATIONS IN THE PANAMA AREA, WHICH ARE UNDER THE SUPREME COMMAND OF LIEUT.-GEN. FRANK ANDREWS, OF THE ARMY AIR FORCE. APR 17 1942

THE TWO LEADERS HELD A LONG CONFERENCE THIS MORNING WHICH WAS ASSUMED TO HAVE DEALT WITH COORDINATION OF THE DEFENSE OF THE CANAL AND OF OPERATIONS FROM IT.

ADMIRAL SADLER IN DEPARTING SAID THAT THE JOINT OPERATIONS TO DATE HAD MOVED WITH GRATIFYING SMOOTHNESS, AND HE PRAISED THE ARMY AIR FORCE, WHICH HAS BEEN COOPERATING IN AIR PATROL WITH THE NAVAL SURFACE PATROLS.

CHUNGKING - ADD NEW BURMA - XXX THERE.

EVERYWHERE JAPANESE AIR ACTION CONTINUED INTENSE, AND THERE WAS ONE DELAYED REPORT OF THE JAPANESE USING PARACHUTISTS.

A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT WITH THE STILWELL FORCES WROTE THAT THE PATTERN OF THE JAPANESE ASSAULT ALWAYS WAS THE SAME--HOURS OF BOMBING AND SHELLING, FOLLOWED BY THE MOVEMENT OF INFANTRY. APR 17 1942

HE SAID THE JAPANESE SYSTEMATICALLY WERE DESTROYING VILLAGE AFTER VILLAGE AND EVEN BLASTING AT CLUMPS OF TREES TO DEPRIVE THE CHINESE OF ANY POSSIBLE COVER.

THE TERRAIN FAVORS THE JAPANESE AERIAL SCOUTS--THEY CAN PICK OUT ANY MOVEMENT ON LAND AS EASILY AS THEY CAN FIND STATIONARY TARGETS. THE CHINESE PREFER TO GET WITHIN HEARING DISTANCE OF THE ENEMY BECAUSE THEIR VERY PROXIMITY TO THE JAPANESE AFFORDS PROTECTION FROM BOMBARDIERS AND GUNNERS WHO DO NOT WANT TO RISK HITTING THEIR OWN TROOPS.

APR 17 1942

THIS, HOWEVER, ENTAILS LISTENING TO RADIO LOUDSPEAKERS WHICH THE JAPANESE SET UP TO URGE THE CHINESE TO SURRENDER.

30.24——16015

BY PRESTON GROVER

APR 17 1942

NEW DELHI, INDIA, APRIL 16-(AP)-WITH JAPANESE WARSHIPS CHURNING THE WATERS ALONG MUCH OF THE COASTLINE, INDIA IS RISING SLOWLY FROM LONG YEARS OF LETHARGY TO RECOGNITION THAT IT IS A WAR ZONE.

FRESHLY ARRIVED FROM THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER, WHERE THE WAR HAS MADE ITSELF MORE INTENSELY FELT, I FOUND NEW DELHI MORE CURIOUS THAN DISTURBED OVER THE FACT THAT THE JAPANESE FLEET HAD SWEPT ALONG THE EASTERN COASTLINE, SINKING BRITISH MERCHANTMEN AND SEVERAL AMERICAN SHIPS AND SENDING AIRPLANES IN SAVAGE, ALTHOUGH COSTLY, ATTACKS ON CEYLONG.

(EDITORS: ONE PORTION OF GROVER'S DISPATCH AT THIS POINT HAS NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED. IT WILL BE INSERTED AS QUICKLY AS AVAILABLE. THE REMAINDER FOLLOWS).

APR 17 1942

AS A PRELUDE TO WORRISOME DAYS AHEAD CAME REPORTS THAT SUBMARINES HAD APPEARED SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF CEYLON. THUS THE AXIS CAME NEARER AND NEARER TO HOOKING ITS BELT ON NAVAL UNITS AROUND EUROPE AND ASIA--TENUOUS THOUGH THE BELT MAY BE IN CERTAIN PLACES.

APR 17 1942

WITH SHIPS TO THE WEST, SOUTH AND EAST AND JAPANESE TROOPS PRESSING EVER DEEPER INTO BURMA, NEW DELHI OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED THE WAR LAST NIGHT BY HAVING ITS FIRST BLACKOUT.

IT WAS MERELY A TEST OPERATION, TO BE REPEATED TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT. IT WAS AN EFFECTIVE BLACKOUT DESPITE THE FACT THAT MANY WINDOWS HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT DURING THE AFTERNOON BY A HAILSTORM. THE HALF-INCH STONES DENUDED TREES AND RAISED INCH-HIGH LUMPS ON THE BACKS OF INDIA'S FAMOUS HUMPED CATTLE.

CALCUTTA, ON THE EAST COAST, IS GETTING A RUSH OF REFUGEES FROM BURMA. ONE OBSERVER REPORTED THAT 70,000 ALREADY HAD CLEARED THROUGH THERE, AND CALCUTTA ITSELF IS CONTRIBUTING TO THE WESTWARD FLOW OF REFUGEES AS THE JAPANESE MENACE APPROACHES.

APR 17 1942

DESPITE THE GROWING THREAT OF JAPANESE ATTACK, EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT A GREAT DEGREE OF INDO-BRITISH COLLABORATION REMAINS IN THE DOLDRUMS.

ONLY THE MOST REMOTE POSSIBILITY IS SEEN HERE THAT BRITAIN WILL MAKE FURTHER ADVANCES IN THE FACE OF THE REJECTION OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' RECENT DOMINION PROPOSALS. NOR DO INDIAN OBSERVERS EXPRESS BELIEF THAT THEIR SIDE WILL OFFER CONCESSIONS.

HOWEVER, THE CONGRESS LEADER, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, HURRIED TO CALCUTTA TO TRY TO INSPIRE MEMBERS TO BUILD UP OPPOSITION TO THE JAPANESE.

APR 17 1942

HE IS SEEKING TO AROUSE AT LEAST PART OF THE RESISTANCE TO INVASION WHICH, THE LEADERS ASSERT, COULD HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED WHOLE-HEARTEDLY IF AN AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

PART OF THE GOVERNMENT HAD DUCKED NEW DELHI'S INCREASED HEAT BY MOVING TO SUMMER QUARTERS AT SIMLA.

THE CENTER OF GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, ARE DETERMINED TO STAY--WITH CERTAIN COM-

FORTABLE CONCESSIONS.

OFFICIAL ORDERS PERMIT WORKERS TO COME TO THE OFFICES IN SHORTS AND SHIRTSLEEVES.

APR 17 1942

ELSEWHERE IN INDIA LIFE GOES ON AS USUAL, AS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT A TRAIN ARRIVED FIVE HOURS LATE IN LUCKNOW THE OTHER DAY BECAUSE IT WAS DERAILED WHEN IT STRUCK AN ELEPHANT.

HONOLULU, APRIL 16-(AP)-SILVER STARS FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS ACTION IN THE DECEMBER 7 ATTACK BY THE JAPANESE WERE AWARDED TO THIRTEEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN HEADED BY LIEUT. COL. GORDON A.BLAKE OF CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

COLONEL BLAKE STOOD IN A CONTROL TOWER DURING THE WORST OF THE BOMBARDMENT CALMLY DIRECTING THE SAFE LANDING OF FLYING FORTRESSES.

OTHERS RECEIVING THE AWARD INCLUDED:

WARRANT OFFICER ANTHONY A.ALBINO, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; TECHNICAL SERGEANTS SIDNEY C.HOWE, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; WILBURN K.HUNT, MARION, KY.; JACK O.

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ENRKA, CHARLESTON, W.VA.; SERGEANTS REUBEN A.CARR, EUFAULA, ALA.; ROBERT J.HAESSLEY, ELLSWORTH, WIS., AND PRIVATES JOSEPH P.MISZCZUK, NANTICOKE, PA., AND PAUL MUCHA, CARTERET, N.J.

THE ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART WAS AWARDED TO ONE HUNDRED MEN.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 16-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN ARMY BOXERS SCORED OVER FIGHTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN A SERIES OF BOUTS LAST NIGHT, WINNING FOUR OF THE FIVE FIGHTS BY KNOCKOUTS.

IN AN EXHIBITION FIGHT, PRIVATE MIKE CATANZARO OF THE U.S. PUT UP A GOOD DISPLAY AGAINST PRIVATE PENROSE, AMATEUR LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 16-(AP)-MANY GERMAN AGENTS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, AND AUTHORITIES HAVE SUSPENDED A PRO-AXIS AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER IN THE LARGE CITY OF SAO PAULO IN A CONTINUING CLEAN-UP OF AXIS ELEMENTS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESS AND PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT CLOSED THE SAO PAULO NEWSPAPER A PLATEA, A NAZI ORGAN PRINTED IN PORTUGUESE, FOR "CONTINUING TO MANIFEST TENDENCIES CLEARLY FAVORABLE TO THE AXIS."

IN THE SOUTHERN STATES OF PARANA AND SANTA CATARINA GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN ESPIONAGE AGENTS WERE ARRESTED AND STATE POLICE SEIZED MORE THAN TWO TONS OF NAZI PROPAGANDA. THOSE ARRESTED INCLUDED A PROTESTANT PASTOR, GEORGE BOBBACH, AND AN AUSTRIAN PHYSICIAN, DR. FREDERIC NUMANN.

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DR. NUMANN, ACCORDING TO RECORDS OF THE GERMAN CONSULATE, WAS IN CHARGE OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY'S PROGRAM IN BRAZIL FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS OF THOSE AVAILABLE FOR SERVICE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE NEWSPAPER O GLOBO REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM BELEM THAT THE INTERVENTOR (GOVERNOR) OF THE STATE OF PARA WAS SCHEDULED TO SIGN A DECREE TOMORROW RESCINDING ALL CONCESSIONS MADE TO THE JAPANESE IN THAT AMAZON TERRITORY.

APR 17 1942

THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN ENJOYING VIRTUAL AUTONOMY IN A SIX-MILLION-ACRE REGION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE AMAZON WHERE A SPECIAL MISSION FROM THE UNITED STATES IS NOW WORKING WITH BRAZILIANS IN AN EFFORT TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE RUBBER.

30.24—16017

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 16-(AP)-PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO EXTENDED AN INVITATION TODAY FOR INVESTMENT OF FOREIGN CAPITAL IN MEXICO AND POINTED OUT THAT THE COUNTRY "LACKS THE CAPACITY TO DEVELOP ALL ITS OWN RESOURCES."

APR 17 1942

THE INVITATION WAS CONTAINED IN A LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES PROPRIETORS OF A COTTON BUSINESS NEAR TORREON. THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NEWS BULLETIN STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LETTER BY QUOTING FROM IT ON ITS FRONT PAGE.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO," PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO WROTE, "VIEWS WITH SYMPATHY THE ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES WHICH KNOW OUR WAYS AND WHO KNOW WHAT PROTECTION THEY ARE ENTITLED TO ASK UNDER THE STRICT APPLICATION OF OUR LAWS."

THE LETTER WAS IN ANSWER TO ONE FROM LAMAR FLEMING, JR., OUTLINING PLANS FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE COTTON BUSINESS. #

BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE CABINET DECIDED TODAY TO APPLY "WITH FULL VIGOR" A LAW PERMITTING THE GOVERNMENT TO FIX PRICES AND PUNISH PROFITEERS IN AN EFFORT TO CURB SHARPLY RISING LIVING COSTS.

APR 17 1942

THE CABINET DECIDED, FOR INSTANCE, TO ESTABLISH 21 STATIONS IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL WHERE MEAT WOULD BE SOLD DIRECTLY TO THE PUBLIC THROUGH THE ARGENTINE MEAT PRODUCERS CORPORATION. A TRIAL APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEM HAD SHOWED THAT THIS COULD BE DONE WITH A 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN CURRENT PRICES.

THE CABINET FURTHER RESOLVED TO PREPARE A "GENERAL DISTRIBUTION PLAN" TO ALLOCATE SPACE ON NATIONAL SHIPS TO VARIOUS PRODUCERS IN AN EQUITABLE MANNER AS WELL AS TO ASSURE ON THE OTHER HAND THAT IMPORTS ARE KEPT TO ARTICLES MOST NEEDED IN ARGENTINA.

THE MINISTERS, WHO MET FOR THREE HOURS, DECIDED TO GIVE THE PRESENT SUPPLY COMMISSION "THE CHARACTER OF AN ADVISORY ENTITY" IN A MOVE TO SPEED UP CONTROL MEASURES. #

APR 17 1942

MONTEVIDEO, APRIL 16-(AP)-POLICE IN THE INTERIOR CITY OF TRINIDAD TODAY ARRESTED HERBERT MUKLACK HIOSCK, AN ESCAPED CREW MEMBER OF THE GERMAN AUXILIARY SHIP TACOMA WHICH SERVED THE NAZI POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE BEFORE IT WAS SCUTTLED IN THE RIVER PLATE AFTER THE DISASTROUS BATTLE WITH THE BRITISH IN DECEMBER, 1939.

APR 17 1942

THE TACOMA, AFTER LONG LYING IDLE HERE, RECENTLY WAS SEIZED BY THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT AND HIOSCK ESCAPED FROM INTERNMENT.

ON HIM POLICE FOUND MAPS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS (PROVINCES) OF URUGUAY.

MONTEVIEDEO, URUGUAY, APRIL 16-(AP)-THE PAN-AMERICAN CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HERE TO DISCUSS MEANS OF COMBATTING FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITY TODAY ELECTED CARLOS DARIO OJEDA, OF MEXICO, AND MARIO PIMENTAL BRANDAO OF BRAZIL AS VICE-PRESIDENTS.

APR 17 1942

ALBERTO GUANI, URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER, YESTERDAY WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE GROUP COMPOSED OF DELEGATES FROM ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, AND URUGUAY.

CARL SPAETH, THE U.S. DELEGATE, OJEDA, AND ISMAEL VALDEZ FLORES OF CHILE, WERE NAMED TO A SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH WILL MEET TOMORROW. #

London, April 16--(AP)---Tough, stocky Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, who led a devastating bomber attack on Japanese bases in the Philippines, started planning paper blows at the Japanese the day the Pacific war began.

APR 17 1942

Air attache at the United States embassy in London until rushed to the office early to handle his regular work, then January, he prayed for active service and stuck pins in a map as he planned how "to cut a few Japanese throats."

"Now what we should do is this," Royce would say, sticking pins in some imaginary Japanese battleships near Luzon. "We could take off from this field and bomb them here."

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He knew the fields, for he had charge of laying them out during a tour of duty in the Philippines several years ago.

A flying general, Royce spent every spare moment keeping his touch as a pilot by flying British and United States planes in Britain.

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He often expressed belief the American Flying Fortress types were "the best airplanes in the world today and, when handled right, are the greatest offensive weapons in modern warfare."

LONDON, APRIL 16 - (AP) -- THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE HERE SAID TODAY THAT DR. VLADIMIR MACEK, THE CROAT PEASANT LEADER, WAS GRAVELY ILL AND QUOTED A RELIABLE SOURCE AS SAYING HE HAD BEEN "GRADUALLY POISONED" WHILE INTERNED BY THE GERMANS AT GRAZ, AND THEN AT ZAGREB AND NOW AT HIS ESTATE AT KUPINED.

VICHY, APRIL 16-(AP)-CECIL BAUR, SON OF THE FRENCH FILM IDOL, HARRY BAUR, WAS SENTENCED TODAY IN ABSENTIA TODAY TO TWO YEARS IN PRISON BY A PARIS COURT FOR HAVING FLED TO ENGLAND.

APR 17 1942

Madrid, April 16--(AP)---A group of Spanish blue legionnaires, officially described as large, arrived at San Sebastian from Germany today. Several were wounded. They [redacted] fighting on the Russian front.

APR 17 1942

NEW DELHI, APRIL 16-(AP)-AN AMERICAN TECHNICAL MISSION IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN NEW DELHI NEXT WEEK END, OFFICIALS SAID TODAY. XXXXX MEMBERS ARE TO HAVE THEIR FIRST MEETING WITH INDIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES ON MONDAY.

APR 17 1942

30.24—16019

Stockholm, April 16--(AP)---Bishop Fivind Berggrav, one of four high churchmen of Norway imprisoned a week ago as a result of a mass protest against Nazi regulations, was reported in an Oslo dispatch to have been released by order of Vidkun Quisling.

Bishop Berggrav is primate of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

The dispatch said Quisling, the puppet premier, still considered that the bishop was guilty of treasonable activity and that special steps were taken to prevent a continuance of such activity in the German-occupied nation.

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Justice Minister Riisnaes said the bishop was freed because of present political conditions. Regulations Quisling was trying to impose on the churches led to the resignation of 1,100 Norwegian clergymen and a marked restriction in services last Sunday.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 16 ---

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY'S SUBMARINE ARM, ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, HAS ARRIVED IN ROME ON A VISIT AS GUEST OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, DISPATCHES FROM ROME REPORTED TODAY.

30.24—16019

HE HAS MADE CALLS ON THE ITALIAN NAVY MINISTRY AND THE CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN GENERAL STAFF.

(SUCH A VISIT MIGHT BE TO PLAN GREATER USE OF THE ITALIAN SUBMARINE FLOTILLA OR A NEW SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 16--(AP)---PRICES OF 500,000 COMMODITIES AND GRADES OF COMMODITIES WILL BE PEGGED AT TODAY'S LEVELS IN AUSTRALIA BY A BLANKET ORDER TO BE ISSUED TONIGHT.

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THE COST OF [redacted] SERVICES INCLUDING DOCTORS' AND DENTISTS' FEES IS ALSO FIXED. BANKING, MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND WORK PERFORMED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OR STATE GOVERNMENTS [redacted] ARE EXCLUDED FROM THAT PROVISION.

PRICES MAY BE RAISED ONLY THROUGH SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF THE PRICES COMMISSIONER. THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER IS TO PREVENT ESTABLISHMENT OF BLACK MARKETS.

TOKYO BOMBED

Japs Say Schools And Hospitals Hit

Attack By U. S. Navy Planes Suggested—Casualties 'As Yet Unknown' Declares Broadcast — Reports Widespread Indignation Among Populace—Claims Raiders Repulsed By Heavy Barrage.

By The Associated Press. APR 18 1942

The long-awaited bombing of Tokyo, the first installment of repayment for Pearl Harbor and the start of offensive warfare directly against the heart of Imperial Japan, apparently got under way at noon today (Saturday) for the Tokyo radio announced that enemy planes had raided the city for the first time.

Japanese and English language versions varied. Why raiding planes would choose to strike by daylight instead of in the shelter of darkness was not discussed.

"A number of bombs were dropped. The enemy planes did not attempt to hit military establishments and inflicted damage on grammar schools, hospitals and cultural establishments.

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"These planes were repulsed by a heavy barrage from our defense guns."

The announcer said "I wish to reveal that our losses were exceedingly light."

The English-language broadcast earlier said service bases escaped damage and casualties had not been determined.

There was no immediate confirmation

30.24—1602

30.24—1602

from the United States War and Navy Departments in Washington. APR 18 1942

Casualties Unknown

The Tokyo short-wave carried the indignant declaration of the Japanese agency that schools and hospitals were damaged, although the casualties were "as yet unknown."

"Invading planes failed to cause any damage on military establishments," said the announcement, which was recorded by the CBS listening post in San Francisco.

No Details on Raid

How the raid may have been executed was not immediately brought out. It suggested methods similar to the attack March 4 by a naval-air task force on Marcus Island, within a thousand miles of the Japanese homelands, or the 13-bomber forays against the Philippine invasion bases this week.

Text of Broadcast

The Tokyo broadcast said:

"Enemy bombers appeared over Tokyo for the first time in the current war, inflicting damage on schools and hospitals. The raid occurred shortly past noon on Saturday (Tokyo Time).

"Invading planes failed to cause any damage on military establashments, although casualties in the schools and hospitals were as yet unknown.

"This inhuman attack on these cultural establishments and on residential districts is causing widespread indignation among the populace."

Second Broadcast

The Japanese language broadcast said:

"Just after noon on the 18th the first enemy planes appeared over the City of Tokyo. A number of bombs were dropped.

"The enemy planes did not attempt to hit military establishments, and only inflicted damage on grammar schools, hospitals and cultural establishments.

"These planes were repulsed by a heavy barrage from our defense guns.

"The previous training of the Tokyo populace for air raid defense was put into immediate practice. I wish to reveal that our losses were exceedingly light."

Great Fire Reported

Perhaps related to the thrust against Tokyo, a flimsily constructed city of 5,000,000 persons, was an announcement only an hour or so earlier by the Berlin radio that more than 400 buildings were destroyed and a considerable number of persons were killed or injured in a fire at Oguni, in northern Japan. The German announcer did not state the cause of the fire.

Secretary Stimson said yesterday the U. S. Army would be ready for the offensive soon, no matter what difficulties might be encountered, and "things are beginning to move in the right direction."

Australian bombers, flying both independently and alongside United States fliers in Pacific forays, again last night attacked Koepang, the Japanese-occupied capital of Dutch Timor, it was announced in Canberra.

Washington authorities commenting on the Tokyo broadcast said that if the bombing were a long-distance attack it would take hours for the planes to return to their bases and that reports would be unavailable until then.

Security reasons probably would prevent disclosure of details if such a raid had been carried out by carrier-based craft until the assault force was clear of Japanese waters.

Bombers commanded by Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce definitely sank four ships and damaged many more; destroyed five planes and shot and bombed others aground, and blasted at Japanese troop concentrations, docks and warehouses on a 4,000-mile round trip from Australian bases to Manila this week, it was announced Wednesday.

Marcus Isle Attacked March 4

U. S. bombers struck within 1,000 miles of the Japanese mainland on March 4 in a carrier-based attack on Marcus island. Japanese hangars, storages, ammunition and fuel depots, and a radio station were smashed there.

The U. S. airmen, reporting the raid March 26 upon their arrival back in Hawaii, said they had discovered an air base in an advanced stage of construction on the island, but no opposition was encountered except in anti-aircraft fire which caused the loss of one American plane.

Marcus is roughly 990 miles from Yokohama, the coastal port of entry for Tokyo, and 3,000 miles from Honolulu.

The U. S. naval-air forces on that sweep also blasted Japanese-captured Wake island. Shore batteries were silenced there, fuel barges and dredges were sunk, underground hangars, magazines and three four-engined seaplanes were demolished.

Several Japanese seamen also were captured, and the Americans lost only a single plane in that combat.

Tokyo Long Worried

Tokyo officials, charged with protecting some 5,000,000 residents in a city where many of the houses are flimsily built, long have been worried about air attacks.

The capital has undergone air alerts when sighting its own planes because of this uneasiness and general expectation of attack. The people have been repeatedly warned to expect bombings. On March 4 when Marcus was attacked the Japanese announcer warned the people Tokyo might be next.

Aside from newly constructed air raid shelters the city has a subway system which could be utilized. The city itself sprawls over 100 square miles, and there are hilly sections varying in height from 50 to 130 feet.

Broadcast Heard In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 (AP)—The Tokyo radio announced tonight that "enemy bombers" attacked Tokyo, the CBS listening station reported.

The Tokyo broadcast said:

"Enemy bombers appeared over Tokyo for the first time in the current war, inflicting damage on schools and hospitals. The raid occurred shortly past noon on Saturday (Tokyo time).

"Invading planes failed to cause any damage on military establishments, although casualties in the schools and hospitals were as yet unknown.

"This inhuman attack on these cultural establishments and on residential districts is causing widespread indignation among the populace."

CBS said the first announcement of the bombing was in an English language broadcast. The announcement was repeated a few minutes later in a Japanese language broadcast which injected a new angle that the enemy planes did not attempt to hit military establishments."

The Japanese language broadcast said:

"Just after noon on the 18th the first enemy planes appeared over the city of Tokyo. A number of bombs were dropped.

"The enemy planes did not attempt to hit military establishments, and only inflicted damage on grammar schools, hospitals and cultural establishments.

"These planes were repulsed by a heavy barrage from our defense guns.

"The previous training of the Tokyo populace for air raid defense was put into immediate practice. I wish to reveal that our losses were exceedingly light."

No Confirmation In Washington

APR 18 1942

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 18 (AP)—The War and Navy Departments had no confirmation immediately today on the Japanese announcement of bombing of Tokyo.

There was no indication of when a communique might be issued. It was pointed out that if the bombing was a long-distance attack, the aircraft would take many hours to return to their starting point, and that reports would be unavailable until then.

FIRE HITS JAPANESE TOWN

BERLIN, (From German Broadcast)—April 17.—(AP) A Tokyo dispatch said more than 400 buildings were destroyed and a "considerable" number of persons killed and injured in a fire today at the town of Oguni, in northern Japan. The cause of the fire was not given.

M'Arthur Has Full Powers, Says Stimson

War Secretary Also Asserts Army to Be Ready for Offensive Soon.

The text of Secretary Stimson's statement will be found on Page 9.

WASHINGTON, April 17. (AP)—Secretary Stimson said today the army would be ready for the offensive soon, no matter what difficulties might be encountered. At the same time he emphasized that General Douglas MacArthur had "over-all strategic command" in the southwest Pacific.

(Later in the day, news despatches from Australia said MacArthur had received a directive from Washington clarifying his powers. Newsmen at U. S. Army headquarters in Australia were informed the directive was completely satisfactory.)

Without minimizing the obstacles and problems involved in preparing for offensive warfare of world-wide scope, the Secretary of War spoke both confidently and optimistically to newspapermen at a press conference.

'Things Beginning to Move'

"So far as the army is concerned," he said. "we are getting pretty near the stage of being ready for an offensive, however difficult it may be.

"Things are beginning to move and to move in the right direction.

"I am now more than ever convinced that we are going to get on the offensive and to do so at the earliest practicable moment."

Stressing the difficulties, however, he went on to say that:

"Before we can lead this nation into a long sustained offensive we must be sure as possible that certain key points in our armor are as safe as possible.

"And when it is a World War with powerful enemies attacking us al laround the globe, our key points of defense run far out into distant quarters of the world where some friendly nation is holding a post that is vital to us.

"That is what we have been trying to do during these difficult months and the task is not yet finished."

It was equally important, he said to be certain that once the offensive had begun, there would be no interruption to war production, to delay or hamper the attack.

Surprised at Mac Arthur Controversy

The cabinet members expressed surprise that any question as to the scope of General MacArthur's authority had been raised. Following statements attributed to men at the MacArthur headquarters in Australia that his power had not been defined there was a flurry of sometimes indignant discussion. This Mr. Stimson said, was a "tempest in a teapot."

"From the very beginning, when the President authorized General MacArthur's transfer from the Philippines to Australia, there had never been a moment's question that he would have the over-all strategic command of that area," he said.

"The Australians and the Dutch have been warmly cooperative from the beginning, but there have been details to work out."

Australian and Dutch agreement, he continued, was embodied in a formal directive which was signed April 3. Whether New Zealand was included in the area of MacArthur's command was, however, a "military secret," Stimson added.

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Text of Stimson's Statement on War

APR 18 1942

WASHINGTON, April 17. (AP)—The text of Secretary Stimson's statement on strategy and progress in the war which was issued at his press conference today follows:

To Take Offensive Soon

You will remember that I told you right after the attack on Pearl Harbor that a dictator could always get the jump on a democracy in the first stages of a war. I think I even told you then that things would probably get worse before they got better. But I told you at the same time that in the later stages of the war when the strain began to be felt by all parties, a democracy could be counted on to show greater strength than an autocracy and would pull down its enemy by sheer endurance and unbreakable morale.

I also told you some months ago that the only way we could finish this war would be by taking the offensive and bringing the war home to our enemies and that I was in favor of doing it as soon as we could.

I have no doubt that a good many of you have been troubled by the length of time it seemed to take before the United States could assume the initiative in this war.

But I want to say to you today that I am now more than ever convinced of the soundness of the propositions which I stated to you in these matters, and I am now more than ever convinced that we are going to the offensive and to do it at the earliest practicable moment.

Although many of us saw it coming, this war when it did come actually caught the most of our people by surprise. Neither their minds nor their spirits were ready for its onset and in a great peaceful democracy there are lots of things that have to be done before the country is ready for war, particularly an offensive war.

When the blow first struck us, the first thing we had to do was to make certain key defenses safe. And in a country as large as the United States that was a sizeable job. I remember that I told you once here in this room that immediately after the blow at Pearl Harbor the Army had to move some 600,000 men around this continent in our effort to plug up the holes in our defenses and to strengthen them against another surprise blow. Before we can lead this nation into a long sustained offensive we must be as sure as possible that certain key points in our armor are as safe as possible. We must make sure that our resources and manufacturies are protected against any interruption which would hold up or damage our offense. And when it is a world war with powerful enemies attacking us all around the globe, our key points of defense run far out into distant quarters of the world where some friendly nation is holding a post that is vital to us. That is what we have been trying to do during these difficult months and the task is not yet finished.

Things Beginning to Move

But I think I can tell you today that to me in my lookout post in the War Department things are beginning to move and to move in the right direction.

I have great confidence in the growing morale of our people and I have overwhelming confidence in the morale of our young men in our armies. Before we got into the war, doubting Thomases used to question the morale of our boys. Those boys were just beginning their military lessons and experiencing the novelty and discomforts of a soldier's life. People used to talk about the low morale of our troops. I think I told you then that as soon as our troops got further on in their training and better equipped with their weapons and particularly if we got into war and they realized the responsibility which rested on them, there would no longer be any question of their morale.

I think that no one of you who comes in contact with our growing armies today will raise that question with me at present. Whether our men are in far off and difficult and dangerous outposts or whether they are straining to get themselves fit for battle on the training grounds at home, their morale has become superb.

It must be, if they are to accomplish the heavy tasks which are before them. I have no doubt of their staunchness for they are free men, and I think that by now they know they are fighting for their freedom.

I think I can assure you now that so far as the Army is concerned we are getting pretty near to the stage of being ready for an offensive, however difficult it may be.

Washington Clarifies MacArthur's Command

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 18 (Saturday) (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur has received from Washington a directive clarifying his authority as commander in chief of Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific and the extent of his control, it was understood today on the most reliable authority.

It was said that the directive was completely satisfactory in removing all obstacles which hitherto were said here to block the way to more active prosecution of the war by land, sea and air.

Dutch Issue Statement.

London, April 17 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government here said today that it had recognized Gen. Douglas MacArthur as in command over all Dutch forces in the Southwest Pacific ever since his arrival in Australia.

A spokesman said that there had been no specific action by Queen Wilhelmina accepting Gen. MacArthur as commander, inasmuch as this was regarded as unnecessary. It was pointed out that two days ago a spokesman for the Government said that all Dutch fighting forces, land, sea and air, which escaped from the Indies, were at Gen. McArthur's disposal.

Although President Roosevelt and Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia have said Mac Arthur's position as United Nations Commander in the Southwest Pacific was established and recognized, a spokesman at the General's headquarters has said MacArthur had no official statement defining his authority.

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65,000 ON BATAAN WHEN JAPS BROKE U. S. DEFENSE LINE

10 American Generals Are Among Troops Killed or Captured.

APR 18 1942

WASHINGTON, April 17.—(AP) The War department reported today that when the defense of Bataan in the Philippines collapsed after months of grim fighting by weary and ill-fed troops, more than 65,000 soldiers and civilians fell into the hands of the swarming hordes of Japanese.

Ten generals of the United States Army and six generals of the Philippine army were among the troops—Philippine scouts and other regular army units, national guardsmen, air corps troops, supply forces, engineers, medical troops and signal men "now presumably in the hands of the enemy."

35,000 Combat Troops

On April 9, the day the defending lines finally broke under the ceaseless hammering of greatly superior forces, a department communique said there were 35,000 combat troops, about 25,000 civilians and 5,536 sick and wounded in Bataan, as well as numerous of non-combatant units. The 68 Army nurses who had been in Bataan and a relatively small number of troops were evacuated to Corregidor.

As for the resistance which still continues from Corregidor and other scattered points, the department said the heavy guns of the Manila bay forts were still blasting at Japanese artillery on both shores of the bay and had silenced three batteries in the last 24 hours.

A communique also reported that a Japanese bomber, participating in one of today's five air raids on Corregidor and Caballo islands, was so badly mauled by anti-aircraft fire that it was believed to have crashed.

Fighting on Panay

Fierce fighting was reported from the island of Panay, where the Japanese landed a force estimated at 8,000 men yesterday from a fleet of transports supported by aircraft and warships.

The losses when Bataan fell were disclosed in a special report.

Stimson Lauds Filipinos

Issuing the communique at his press conference, Secretary of War Stimson praised the bravery of the Filipino soldiers and civilians and announced that in recognition of their loyalty the regular army air forces would enlist Filipino youths as aviation cadets, the only exception to the regulation that aviation cadets must be United States citizens. Filipino pilots, he said, particularly have "shown great skill and courage."

Recalling that American policy in the Philippines since the islands came into this country's possession after the war with Spain has been consistently one of fostering the development of a democratic form of government with the view to eventual independence of the commonwealth, Stimson added:

"They have vindicated our faith in them in these last few months by the courage and steadfastness they have shown."

Among the generals presumably captured by the Japanese in Bataan were Major General Edward P. King, Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., the brilliant artilleryman whose skill was a principal factor in the long defense of the peninsula, and Major General Albert M. Jones of Quincy, Mass., who commanded the southern wing of General Douglas MacArthur's army in the early weeks of the war, receiving the distinguished service cross for heroism.

Brigadier Generals Fidel V. Segundo and Vicente Lim, both graduates of West Point, and Brigadier General Luther R. Stevens, American-born citizen of the commonwealth and veteran Philippine constabulary officer, were among the officers of the Philippine army listed as probable prisoners.

There has been no communication between Corregidor and Bataan for more than a week, the communique said, and no reports were received about casualties during the last few days of fighting on the peninsula, but losses probably were heavy on both sides.

Text of Communique

The text of the communique, number 196, based on reports received here up to 5 p. m. Eastern War Time:

1. Philippine theatre:

Three enemy batteries, firing on our forts from Cavite and Bataan, were silenced by our artillery fire during the past 24 hours.

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Corregidor and Caballo islands were raided five times by enemy bombers, flying in formations of from two to eight planes. One Japanese bomber was hit by our anti-aircraft fire and damaged to such an extent that it is believed to have crashed, though its destruction was not confirmed.

Fierce fighting is reported from Panay where the enemy landed at Iloilo and Capiz.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas.

The losses when Bataan fell were disclosed in a special report.

Japs Claim 50,000 U. S. and Filipino Troops Captured

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 17 (AP)—Domei said today that 50,000 Filipino and United States troops—including 9000 Americans—had been captured on Bataan up to yesterday.

(This was 10,000 more than the Tokio radio announced Tuesday as having been captured up to last Sunday.)

Foe Claims Iloilo and Capiz

TOKYO, April 17 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press) — Japanese forces captured the strategic town of Iloilo on Southern Panay Island in the Philippines early yesterday, dispatches from an undisclosed base on Panay said today. At the same time, other Japanese troops occupied Capiz in Northern Panay, the dispatches reported.

NEW MEXICO UNIT OF 1,400 TROOPS LOST ON BATAAN

APR 18 1942

Citizens Begin Drive to Send Food, Clothing to Captured Soldiers.

ALBUQUERQUE, April 17. — (AP) More than 1,400 of its sons officially given up as lost on Bataan peninsula, New Mexico moved in grim earnest today to seek means of sending the survivors food and supplies through the Japanese lines.

Just how this was to be accomplished was a problem yet to be solved.

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Charged with finding the answer was U. S. Circuit Judge Sam G. Bratton, director of activities of the Bataan Relief Organization, the idea of an Albuquerque dentist who has a son with the American forces on Luson.

Preparing Plans

"We ourselves don't know yet, if anything, it will be possible for us to do," Judge Bratton said. "For the present, we merely are seeking advice and counsel, to see what possible channels might be open to us."

Although barely a week old, the B.R.O. already was in possession of contributions nearing the $2,000 mark, said Dr. V. H. Spenseley, chairman of the organization and the man behind the idea.

From New York, Chicago, Oklahoma and elsewhere came messages and pledges of cooperation.

National Guard on Bataan

The grim realities of war were driven home when official sources said today it could be presumed New Mexico's own 200th anti-aircraft National Guard regiment was on Bataan when it was overwhelmed by the Japanese invader.

Spensley said he had been amazed at the reception given his plan to expedite medical supplies, food and clothing to "the boys out there."

"We had hoped that possibly the idea might grow to a statewide basis," he said. "But the attitude of persons outside New Mexico who have dear ones in the Philippines has exceeded anything in our expectations.

"We are not ready to undertake formation of the B.R.O. on a national scale, but we would be highly pleased to see the plan spread to other states."

He emphasized that his organization did not wish to conflict with

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any existing authority. No relief steps could be undertaken unless there were proper assurances and safeguards that the supplies would reach the troops, he added.

"This is a debt of honor, a debt which every American should be glad to pay. Let us be worthy, let us not let our boys down."

JAPANESE PLANES RAIDING MORESBY BEATEN BY ALLIES

Four Enemy Aircraft Destroyed or Damaged in Attack.

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MELBOURNE, Australia, April 17.—(AP) Royal Australian Air Force fighter planes met a squadron of ten Japanese raiders in the air over Port Moresby today and landed unscathed with reports of destruction or damage to at least four of the enemy.

The raiders—five bombers covered by five fighters—dropped some 45 bombs from 22,000 feet, causing no damage of consequence to the Allied outpost on New Guinea island, above the Australian mainland.

Before the Japanese could get away the R.A.A.F. was on them. An official communique gave these details of the ensuing dogfights:

"One of our fighters attacked a 'zero' machine on the tail of an R.A.A.F. fighter, driving it off. The R.A.A.F. machine fired a long burst from dead astern. Shortly afterwards black smoke emerged from the opponent's machine.

"The zero machine stalled and went into a steep dive.

"Another pilot fired two bursts at one of the raiders.

"A third pilot fired one long burst into an enemy, afterwards seeing a parachute descend.

"Yet another pilot, after seeing his bullets entering the cowling of one 'zero' plane, saw the enemy aircraft climb steeply, out of control."

During the day another prospective strengthening of the Allied air arm was disclosed.

Dutch leaders announced that the Netherlands East Indies air force would be reorganized in the United States under command of Major General Ludolph Van Oyen.

It also was disclosed that the Dutch are selling to Australia, without profit, large quantities of planes, tanks, machine-guns, rifles and ammunition which had been ordered from the United States but not received in time for use in the Indies.

Japanese Drop 45 Bombs In Raid on Port Moresby

Allied Planes Rout Part of Attackers, Down One

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 17 (AP).—Five Japanese bombers, escorted by fighter planes, dropped forty-five bombs on Port Moresby, New Guinea, in a raid this morning from 22,000 feet, an Australian communique said today.

It was reported that Allied fighter planes beat off part of the attack and pursued the raiders, damaging several and shooting down one and possibly two Japanese planes.

"All of our aircraft returned safely," the Communique said.

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Canberra, Australia, Saturday, April 18— (AP)-Australian bombers again attacked Koepang on Dutch Timor last night, dropping heavy explosives and incendiary bombs on Japanese positions.

All the bombs fell on the target area, a communique issued by Prime Minister John Curtin said.

The Australian Airmen encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire, and Japanese fighters arose to intercept them but were beaten off, the communique said.

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7 Army Bomber Pilots Cited for Bali Ship Raids

Brereton Awards Silver Stars for Gallantry Under Fire

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 17 (AP).—Major General Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the United States Army's Far Eastern air force, has awarded silver stars to seven bomber pilots for gallantry in dive-bombing against Japanese vessels off the southeast coast of Bali Feb. 20 in the Battle of Java.

[General Brereton, commanding the American air force in India, led a raid on the Japanese-occupied Andaman Islands April 2. This dispatch does not state that he has gone to Australia.]

Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, the flyers scored nine direct hits and six near misses which considerably damaged fourteen naval craft.

One pilot, Second Lieutenant Douglas B. Tubb, of Smithville, Miss., was killed when his plane dived into another. Another dive-bomber crashed on a beach, but its decorated pilot, Lieutenant T. H. Lander, reached Java in a small boat.

The names, issued by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, also included these flyers:

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Backus, who was among the passengers brought here on the American bombers returning from the Philippine raid; Captain Harry Galusha, Little Rock, Ask.; Lieutenant Julius Summers, Somerville, Tenn.; Lieutenant Robert Hambaugh; Lieutenant James Ferguson, Deep River, Conn.

OLD UNIFORMS GO TO CHILDREN

Melbourne, April 17 (A. P.).—Uniforms no longer serviceable for American and Australian military, naval and air forces in Australia are to be transformed into children's suits and frocks by the army salvage service, Army Minister Francis Forde announced today.

BATTALION'S DELAYING ACT WINS PRAISE

"King's Own" Cited For Holding Off Japs Until Fires Could Be Set

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Destruction Of Fields Cuts Off Source Of Supply For China

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 17—British sappers burned and blasted 6,000 West Burma oil wells today while a gallant battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry fought yet another superb delaying action against the Japanese until the wells were ablaze.

Then the vastly outnumbered Yorkshiremen withdrew and rejoined the main British imperial forces after inflicting severe casualties.

A communique placed the positions "north of Magwe," indicating the fighting men were even now amid the ruined wells. Magwe is the southern gateway to the field centering around Yenangyuang, twenty miles north.

Yorkshiremen Cited

The British communique said the Yorkshire force "distinguished itself in this gallant action with great determination and bravery and suffered very little loss."

It was the sort of action that has won this handful of men two previous citations for gallantry against great odds in two months of deadly jungle fighting.

Destruction of the Yenangyaung wells cuts off an important source of oil for China.

Burma's oil production in 1941 was 7,700,000 barrels, compared with United States production of 1,400,000,000 barrels, and world production of 2,216,235,000, but its proximity to the battlefields made it important.

Situation Grave

The British acknowledged that the situation was grave, with their forces depleted by two months of hard fighting, and the Japanese newly reinforced to a total of about 75,000 men.

British forces in the Taungdwingyi area further east still were protecting the right flank of the Chinese expeditionary force.

The Chinese high command communique, covering developments up to Wednesday, said the Chinese, under United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, had inflicted more than 1,000 casualties on the Japanse in increasingly heavy fighting on the Sittang front, roughly thirty miles north of Toungoo.

Menaced On East

Besides the danger to their right flank, the Chinese still were menaced on the east by the Japanese offensive into the Shan states from Thailand. The invaders reached a point sixteen miles from Loikaw, capital of the Karenni tribal state, but there were reported to have taken a severe beating, leaving many bodies on the field.

Another Japanese column trying to reach Loikaw from Toungoo was bogged down.

Chinese news agency dispatches from correspondents in upper Burma said trucks jammed with twenty-five to thirty Chinese troops or four horses were rolling southwestward over the Burma road toward the battle fronts.

The troops were said to be newly uniformed and equipped with modern weapons.

BURMA OIL DESTROYED BY BRITISH

Rich Yenangyaung Fields Ruined as Weary Troops Withdraw 15 Miles Beyond Magwe

New Delhi, April 17 (AP)— The British sacrificed the rich West Burma oil field at Yenangyaung today to keep it out of the hands of the Japanese who unleashed the fiercest onslaught of the Burma campaign in a new effort to crack the center of the Allied line and split the Chinese Fifth and Sixth armies from the British.

Fighting a still stubborn holding action while the destruction by torch and dynamite was completed at Yenangyaung, the badly outnumbered Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry fell back to the north of Magwe, gateway to the oil fields, a communique announced.

Hold at Taungdwingyi

The war bulletin added that other British forces still were holding their positions in the Taungdwingyi area of the Pegu Yoma foothills, midway between the British Irrawaddy front and the Chinese Sittang River front to the east.

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Despite the determined effort to hold the Allied front intact, the Japanese advance up the Irrawaddy already was exposing dangerously the west flank of the southernmost Chinese positions near Thagaya, 30 miles north of Toungoo.

Chinese Front Menaced

The Chinese front also was menaced from the east where a Japanese offensive was reported aimed into the Shan States from the bulge of Thailand.

(Observers in London openly regarded this offensive as a serious threat to Allied communications in the north, particularly the Mandalay-Lashio rail link that was incorporated into the northern Burma supply route to China from India when the old Burma supply route to China from Burma road was cut off north of Rangoon.)

(London sources said 6,000 oil wells in the West Burma fields were destroyed by British engineers.

(British defense forces admittedly were depleted after two months of intensive jungle fighting against the Japanese who were said to have poured in fresh reinforcements until their strength mounted to five divisions of some 75,000 men).

(The battle line now extends from somewhere north of Magwe, half way from Rangoon to Chittagong and the Bengal road to India, southeast through Taungwingyi to Chinese positions in the hills north of Thagaya. The positions there, where the Chinese have been facing their heaviest attacks, guard the way to Pyinmana up the rail line to Mandalay. From the Thagaya area the battle line angles northeast to the steeper mountains between Loikaw and the Thailand frontier.)

China Supply Source.

The destruction of the West Burma oil field, a source of supply for China, was announced in a communique.

For the second successive day tribute was paid to the rear guard action of the hard fighting "Koylies."

"This regiment distinguished itself in this gallant action with great determination and bravery and suffered very little loss."

The British communique observed that no reports have been received from the Chinese Expeditionary Force headquarters on action along the West Burma front.

Allied planes were said to have carried out extensive and successful reconnaissance flights over the battle zone and deep into Japanese-held territory.

The war bulletin said that in the Taungdwingyi area defense forces "are still successfully protecting the right flank of the Chinese expeditionary force."

Heavy pressure on the British right flank caused the withdrawal north of Magwe at the gateway to the oil fields, the communique said.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek Pays Tribute To AVG

Chungking, April 17 (AP)—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, honorary commandant of the American Volunteer Group, paid her nation's tribute today to those airmen—the Flying Tigers—in presentation of a painting of the group.

The picture, "The Flying Eagles," by a celebrated Chinese artist, was accepted on behalf of the AVG by James Howard, who succeeded the late Jack Newkirk as squadron leader.

"As the eagle looks unflinchingly into the sun so the AVG gazes defiantly at the setting sun of Japan," said the American-educated former Mayling Soong, who became the wife of China's generalissimo.

She added that the AVG was a worthy successor to the Lafayette escadrille which fought for France in the World War.

"You have put such fear in the hearts of the Japanese that they dread to meet you although they outnumber you," said Madame Chiang.

"China claims the AVG as her own. The AVG has watered the roots of our national resistance with their blood. These men are American knights of the air, without fear and without reproach."

Squadron leader Howard, 28, is a graduate of Pomona College in California and of the Pensacola Flying School. His father lives at St.Louis.

The new no. I pilot of the AVG wears a V-shaped clasp ornamented with a tiger said to have been designed by Walt Disney.

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New Delhi, India, April 17-(AP)-The Indian Navy has removed 40,000 Indians from Burma

ports in four weeks under constant threat of Japanese air attack, it was announced tonight.

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Last Foreigners Out of Amoy.

Shanghai (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 17 (A. P.).—Ten Americans, five Britons and one Hollander, hitherto under detention on Kulangsu, an island off Amoy, south China, were placed aboard a Japanese steamship today bound for Shanghai, where the Japanese are concentrating nationals of enemy nations. These were the last foreigners held in the Amoy region.

U. S. Advisory Group Reaches New Delhi

New Delhi, India, April 17 (A. P.).—A United States advisory committee to India, headed by Dr. Henry Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, arrived today.

DUTCH FIND JAP CAMP APPALLING

Women Say 300 Europeans Are Dying of Disease.

Melbourne, April 17 (A. P.).—Aneta, the Netherlands news service, reported today that two Dutch women who reached here from the East Indies said 300 Europeans were dying amid appalling conditions of dysentery and fever in a concentration camp on the Japanese-captured Island of Ambon, site of a destroyed Dutch naval base.

Reports Indo-China Pact

Japan Says Trade Accord Will Increase Food Imports

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), April 17 (AP).—Trade negotiations between Japan and Indo-China have been concluded successfully, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to the Japanese-occupied French colony, said in an interview today. He said he would leave Tokio soon to return to his post, where he would put the agreement into force immediately.

Under the accord, Indo-China will export rice and corn to Japan, receiving in return machines, silk and medical supplies.

Dutch Air Force Will Reorganize

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N. E. I. Units Come to U. S. to Start Anew

MELBOURNE, April 17 (AP)—Dutch leaders disclosed today that the Netherlands East Indies Air Force would be reorganized in the United States under the leadership of Maj. Gen. Ludolph Van Oyen.

(Van Oyen arrived at San Francisco yesterday with Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, lieutenant governor general of the N. E. I. They came from Australia.)

Many pilots and pupils left Java before the Japanese invasion of the N. E. I., it was said, most of them remaining in Australia but others going to America, where the new force will be built up.

The Dutch also are selling to Australia without profit large supplies of planes, tanks, machine guns, rifles and ammunition ordered from the United States and paid for but not delivered in time for use in the N. E. I.

DUTCH TO TRAIN FLIERS

San Francisco, April 17—(AP)—Flying Dutchmen may again be over the Netherlands East Indies, Gen. L. H. Van Oyen, who arrived with Dr. H. J. Van Mook's party, said he expects to establish a unit of Dutch flying cadets somewhere in the United States.

Former Dutch Premier Faces Trial By Nazis For 'Provoking Japan'

New York April 17 (AP)—The Aneta News Agency, quoting a German report from Holland today, said that Derek Jan de Geer, Prime Minister of the Netherlands at the time of the German invasion and later of the Netherlands Government-in-exile, was to be "put on trial by the Nazi authorities."

De Geer resigned from the Government-in-exile in London in September, 1940, and in February, 1941, returned to Holland to be with his ailing wife. She had remained in Holland when the Government moved to London at the time of the invasion and the Germans refused her permission to join her husband.

De Geer, Aneta said, "is blamed for maltreating Dutch Nazis in May, 1940, and for provoking Japan."

Dutch Leaders to Be Questioned.

San Francisco, April 17 (A. P.).—A broadcast in code by the Japanese news agency Domei said last night that Lieut.-Gen. Hein Ter Poorten, former commander-in-chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army, and Tjarda Van Starkenbourg, former Governor of the Indies, as well as forty-four former N. E. I. officials, were to be cross-examined by the Japanese for the part they played in the war.

The broadcast, date-lined from Batavia and picked up here by CBS, said that the two officials had arrived by train from Bandung under escort and immediately were interned in a war prisoners' camp.

Casey Tells British 'You Can Rely On America'

APR 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 17—The Allies must assume that Japan can carry out "major offensives against Australia and India simultaneously," Richard G. Casey, Britain's Minister for the Middle East, said today.

"You can rely on America," the British were told by Casey, who formerly was Australian Minister to Washington.

He declared the steeply rising production of the United States would "make itself felt in more than one theater of the war" before long. He said it was progressing at "a great pace."

Without Reservations

The United States war effort is progressing with no reservations, Casey added, and the United States "is completely determined to reinstate the pre-war position in the Pacific."

He said there "undoubtedly is a lack of appreciation for the British war effort in the United States," and blamed this on the "British tendency to understatement."

Urging closer post-war relations between the British Empire and the United States, he said they would be "the only hope of salvation for the world."

En Route To Cairo

Casey is en route to Cairo. He said he was conferring with Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, who held the Middle Eastern post before his appointment as British Minister of Production.

He said he believed Washington would send "an American of consequence to the Middle East" to do a job similar to his and added that he had talked with William C. Bullitt, special representative of President Roosevelt in the Mediterranean area, before leaving the United States.

Provisional Formosan Government Urged

Chungking's Permission Requested For Group Aiming At Overthrow Of Jap Rule

Chungking, April 17 (AP)—The Chinese Government has been asked to give permission for establishment here of a provisional Formosan Government, the object of which would be overthrow of Japanese rule in the island colony which Japan wrested from China in their 1894-5 war.

The petition by Formosan revolutionaries was published by the Chungking press today with editorials urging that it be granted.

[Formosa, off the southeast Chinese coast, has a population of about 5,500,000, nearly all racially Chinese.]

A "provisional Korean Government," dedicated to freeing Korea from Japan, has been functioning in Chungking for some time.

'NEW ERA WAR' AN ACROSTIC IDEA

Melbourne, April 17 (A. P.).—An Australian suggestion to name, and at the same time describe, the war:

NEW
ERA
WAR

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The name, which may be read horizontally or vertically, was suggested to Prime Minister John Curtin by Miss Helen Outhwaite following President Roosevelt's appeal for a new designation for the conflict.

She said her suggestion was based on the idea that most persons felt that the war was to be a gigantic cleanup of all mistakes of the past and preparation for a world where mankind would be able to live in real freedom.

Navy Warns Against False Hopes On Java Survivors

Japs Putting Out Propaganda On "Rescue" Of Americans From Lost Ships In Battle

APR 18 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 17—A navy spokesman today cautioned relatives of seamen and officers lost in the vicinity of Java against being misled by Japanese propaganda broadcasts describing rescues of the crew members of American warships.

The spokesman said the department has no authentic information about men missing in the Battle of Java Sea who may be prisoners of war but that "it is not impossible that some navy personnel reported as missing have been picked up by enemy ships."

However, the spokesman suggested that relatives and friends deeply concerned over the fate of the men reported missing should await authentic information, which will be made public as soon as available from the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau in the Office of the Provost Marshal General in the War Department.

Several Vessels Lost

The navy has announced that several American naval vessels have been lost in the vicinity of Java.

The cruiser Houston and the destroyer Pope vanished toward the end of the battle of Java February 27 and 28. Also in the waters around Java the destroyers Edsall and Pillsbury, submarine Perch, aircraft tender Langley, tanker Pecos and gunboat Asheville have been announced lost.

The navy spokesman made this comment on Japanese broadcasts:

"Tokyo propaganda broadcasts recently have 'described' the 'rescue of some British and American survivors of the Battle of Java Sea.' The broadcasts have gone on to say further that the 'rescued men expressed gratitude after thus being saved from their watery graves.'

"Assertedly quoting the remarks of a 'commander of a United States ship,' the Japanese broadcaster stated that the commander said, 'Thank you very much for saving all my men.'

"All Americans will understand

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why the Japanese like to appear in the role of saviors. All Americans will understand also that, under the circumstances, broadcasts originating from enemy sources can hardly be regarded as authentic.

"The Navy Department at this time has no authentic information about men missing in the battles of the Java Sea who may be prisoners of war.

Warning Against False Hopes

"It is not desired to raise false hopes, but it should be pointed out that it is not impossible that some navy personnel reported as missing have been picked up by enemy ships.

"In the light of the situation surrounding the loss of the USS Pope, it is particularly possible that there were some survivors of this ship who could have been picked up by the Japanese.

"Authentic information will be gathered just as soon as possible, through the international machinery functioning for that purpose.

Information Channels

"When such authentic information can be collected, it will be conveyed to the American public by the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau, Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, Washington.

"While the Navy Department shares the deep interest and concern of next of kin of officers and men reported as missing, but possibly prisoners of war, the public is asked to cooperate with the Navy Department by refraining from initiating inquiries which cannot be answered until authentic information is available."

Lacks Proof of Atrocities

Stimson Indicates Belief Japanese Treat U. S. Captives Humanely

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was asked at his press conference today whether the War Department has information on Japanese treatment of prisoners.

"I have no convincing information," he replied, "that they are not following the Geneva Convention in the Philippines, and as for us, we are going to do that as long as events make it possible."

The Geneva Convention lays down international rules for humane treatment of prisoners.

Gen. Royce's Philippines Raid Tonic for Whole Air Corps

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WASHINGTON, April 17 (Wide World)—Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce did a bigger job for his country than just wreck four Jap bases in that surprise bomber raid on the Philippines from Australia.

He gave thousands of American Air Corps cadets a wartime tonic described by brother officers here as "hell-fire and brimstone." The morale of every youngster in the service, they said, has been peppered to a peak of pride, spunk, confidence and combat spirit.

The dose didn't hurt the oldsters any, either. Sure, they knew Royce had something like that up his sleeve all the time!

And gold-braid strategists were stomping around Air Corps corridors with the same new zest as the boys who had just won their wings.

The psychological lift was contagious. Australian newspapers say Royce's feat cut through a long run of bad news with a clear call to courage among United Nations' troops—and struck a heavy note of dismay in Axis camps which at last have learned the Allied powers can strike back at great distance.

Royce has had a gift for inspiring men since the moment he entered the air service during his second year out of West Point, in 1915. Men admire him, like him, and trust him. Associates trace this to his own great courage, friendliness, and unfailing trust in his fellows.

Here is the latest example, a paragraph buried in Australian news dispatches on that 4000-mile round-trip flight over open seas infested with enemy forces:

"Gen. Royce organized it and persisted in leading it against the advice of experienced combat pilots who said it was foolhardy." That could have been said of him a dozen times in the past.

The citation on the Croit de Guerre he won in the last war reads—"Commanding the First American Observation Escadrille, he insisted on making the first reconnaissance over the enemy lines himself. He gave his pilots an admirable example of dash and intrepidity."

Back in 1920, when he commanded the country's only primary flying school at Carlstrom Field, Florida, he rocked air corps hot shots back on their heels by giving their personal planes to the cadets. In those days the very few distinguished flying officers had their own aircraft and crews. The cadets got any old crate left.

Royce walked out into one early dawn to find a youngster trying to get his doubtful ship in shape for the air. Royce climbed aboard, flickered around a while and came back disgusted.

"Here," he told the wide-eyed cadet, "you take my plane and I'll use this trap of yours." He forthwith called in the pride of the corps and announced that Uncle Sam, and not they, owned the best equipment on the field. "Now," he added, "roll all that stuff on the cadet line and leave it there."

He upset tradition again when commanding Selfridge Field, Mich., in 1923. Combat planes were scarce, costly, and hard to get. Pilots were supposed to bring them in safe at all odds.

To night flyers, he issued this order: "If your motor conks, roll over and bail out. Your life is worth more than the plane." He court-martialed the first man to disobey, although the man managed to save himself and his ship.

The officer who told these stories was one of Royce's first victims at Carlstrom Field. He says the General is utterly ruthless on an air mission, and an iron-pants disciplinarian—but eminently fair to his men and a crackerjack tactical commander.

No one is permitted to tell now how or where he managed to refuel and reload his bombers during those two days he blasted Jap bases at Manila, Cebu, Batangas and Davao. Officers of the high command, conceding he had a secret base, say his strategy was not a surprise since the General is a master at headwork.

Take the time, in 1930, when he led the famous "Arctic Patrol" out of Michigan into snowstorms to pioneer pursuit lessons in subzero weather. One night, camped on a snowfield, every motor in the flight froze solid. The whole project seemed lost. Royce commandeered a nearby railway locomotive, attached live steam hose from the boiler to the airplane engines, and in no time had them turning over and his patrol back in the air. He won the Mackay trophy for the exploit.

No. 1 Navy Hero Home On Leave

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Lieut. E. H. O'Hare To Get New Honor, Belief

Phoenix, Ariz., April 17.—(AP)—Back in war-conscious America today, husky handsome 29-year-old Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare of St. Louis—the navy's No. 1 air hero, found many peacetime memories in the Salt river valley of Arizona, where he wooed and won his bride of seven months, the former Rita Wooster of Muscatine, Iowa.

"I'm on a vacation and boy does it feel good," declared O'Hare, after he and his wife fondly embraced at the airport when he arrived by airliner from San Francisco last night.

Tears shone in Mrs. O'Hare's eyes as she greeted her husband, whom she had not seen since the war's outbreak. They were tears of happiness, though.

"Oh, Butch, it's so good to have you again," she said.

Modest Butch, the one-man naval air force whose exploit of downing six Japanese planes in one afternoon off the Gilbert islands brought him world renown, was anxious for some rest and relaxation.

"Let's not talk about my experiences," he said, "this is a family reunion, you know."

There was much speculation among members of the family, just before O'Hare's arrival, as to his Washington, D. C., mission. Belief was expressed that he might be in line for a high navy decoration, but O'Hare only laughed when this was later suggested to him.

He declared he had no idea why he had been summoned from the Hawaiian islands to Washington, adding:

"In the navy, you go where you're ordered."

In Los Angeles yesterday, O'Hare was asked how it felt to fight a sky battle with American forces outnumbered nine to one.

His answer:

"You are dry as dust and thirsty ...You don't have time to consider the odds against you...You don't think about throwing bullets to keep alive...You just want to keep on shooting."

O'Hare is scheduled to report in Washington April 24.

Small Boat Owners Patrol California Coast

Los Angeles, April 17 — (AP) — Nearly 200 volunteer small boat owners are performing sea-going police duties off southern California, relieving the regular coast guard, now a part of the navy, to search for enemy craft farther at sea.

An 11th naval district announcement reported the small boats are being equipped with Lewis machine guns.

The coast guard auxiliary, dubbed the Home Guard of the Sea, has attracted dentists, doctors, writers, actors, fishermen, businessmen, lawyers and craftsmen.

California Alert Sounds

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San Diego, Calif., April 17 (AP).—The Army Fourth Interceptor Command ordered a 34-minute air raid alert from Oceanside to the Mexican border tonight. All-clear came at 12:01 A. M., Pacific war time (3:01 A. M. Eastern war time).

REDS THRUST AT SMOLENSK

Claim "One Fortress After Another" Only 40 Miles From Key City

Advanced Units Fighting At Gates Of Town Itself, London Hears

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(By the Associated Press)

London, April 17—The Red army was driving ahead against fierce German resistance tonight and capturing "one great fortress after another" in the area of Demidov, forty miles nortnwest of Smolensk, the Moscow radio reported.

Stockholm dispatches said advanced Russian units had reached the approaches of Smolensk itself and that the Germans were fortifying every house of that already strongly buttressed city.

Raiders Harass Nazis

There was no information to indicate whether the Russians were threatening Smolensk in sufficient force to attempt an assault directly upon that key point, but Stockholm dispatches said raiding columns in White Russia, west of the city, were handicapping German efforts to rush up reinforcements.

This agreed with the Russian report of assaults around Demidov, strengthening an impression that the Russians might be starting an encirclement maneuver.

Heavy fighting also was reported between Lakes Ilmen, Ladoga and Onega, as the Russians sought to erase the menace to Leningrad before the thaws convert roads into bogs and streams into torrents.

Heavy Fighting Reported

Russian and other accounts indicated the fighting north of Lake Ilmen was possibly the heaviest in recent weeks.

Belief that large Soviet forces were employed in the assaults was based partly on a German announcement earlier this week that the German air force was attacking Russian troop and tank concentrations along ice crossings which remained usable.

Still farther north, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, the Finns acknowledged that the Russians were hammering at their lines in a major offensive now six days old. The Finns claimed they were holding firm, however, and that Russian attempts to storm their positions were costly failures.

The Moscow communique tonight said the Russians pressed forward on several sectors of the front today "and improved their positions."

On the Kalinin front it listed 600 Germans killed and quantities of booty captured. Fifteen German planes were reported downed yesterday to five Soviet losses.

Mud Blamed for Delay.

London, April 17 (A. P.).—Berlin broadcasts have ceased to speak of a spring offensive and commentators regard June as the probable months of the Germans' greatest effort. References picked up by London listeners today include:

"German troops have to fight in a sea of mire" and "German troops are wading up to their belts in mud."

Russian advices received in London said Soviet forces had captured a large fortified position in the vicinity of Staraya Russa, on the northwestern front, and another on the highway between Dorogobuzh and Smolensk, west of Moscow.

The Moscow radio said tonight that in spite of fierce German resistance the Russians were taking one great fortress after another in the region of Demidov about forty miles northwest of Smolensk.

It appeared that this thrust had been sprung from the north and that continued Russian progress there might isolate Smolensk from Vitebsk, a Nazi anchor in White Russia.

Heavy fighting was reported also between Lakes Ilmen and Ladoga, below Leningrad. The Russians were trying desperately to break the siege of Leningrad before the thaw turns roads into bogs and floods the rivers.

The Finnish radio reported a resurgence of major operations still further north, on the Aunus Isthmus between Lakes Ladoga and Onega. The Russians have been on the offensive in this sector for the past six days, the Finns said.

Reds Open Big Drive in Center

APR 18 1942

Berlin Discloses Other Soviet Assaults and Hints at Delay in German Push.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 17 (A. P.).—A powerful Russian attack on the central sector of the eastern [Russian] front was reported by the German High Command today to have been repulsed.

"Other local enemy attacks in the northern and central sectors were unsuccessful," the High Command said.

Russian forces were said to have lost planes and railway material through German air attacks.

Heavy German bomber and dive-bomber attacks on Murmansk, in which direct hits were scored on a large merchant ship and two smaller vessels, were reported by the Berlin radio today.

Nazis Cite Red Losses

London, April 17 (AP)—The German controlled Paris radio quoted a Berlin broadcast today that Russia had lost 20,476 airplanes from the start of the German invasion June 22, 1941, until this March 1.

Russians Over-Subscribe 10-Billion Ruble Drive

Moscow, April 17 (AP) — The commissariat of finance announced today that a state war loan for 10,000,000,000 rubles opened Tuesday was over-subscribed by 68,000,000, rubles in two days and subscriptions still continue.

(The ruble has a nominal value of about 19 cents but special conditions surrounding its purchasing power make accurate conversion into dollars impossible.)

Nazis Reported Shifting Norse in Tromsoe Zone

Swedes Hear Arctic Port Is Getting Set for Invasion

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—Stockholm reports said today the Germans had ordered the withdrawal of large numbers of Norwegians from the region of Tromsoe, Arctic Ocean port, and Molde, on the hump of Norway's west coast, indicating continuing Nazi preparations against a possible Allied invasion.

RUSSIAN GUERRILLAS BLOW UP NAZI HEROES

Moscow, April 17 (AP)—Russian naval forces have sunk a 10,000-ton German transport in the Barents Sea, the fourth this week in that arm of the Arctice Ocean above North Cape, the Soviet communique announced today.

Forty German soldiers assembled in their headquarters at Staraya Russa, south of Lake Ilmen, to receive iron crosses were reported by the Moscow radio to have been killed by guerrillas who blew up the building.

Another guerrilla exploit was reported by the Soviet Information Bureau in its mid-day communique which said several guerrilla detachments in the Leningrad region joined forces and made a surprise attack on a large garrison, killing 683 Germans, one of them a colonel.

Three German ammunition dumps and two fuel dumps were blown up, it added, and four tanks were destroyed.

REDS SET FLOOR TO FARMING DAYS

Kuibyshev, April 17 (A. P.).—The Council of People's Commissars decreed today that collective farmers must put in at least 102 work days this season. The order affects most of Russia's rural population.

Recent orders that factory workers remain on their jobs has prevented shifting of populations.

The farming decree affected all males 14 to 55 and females 14 to 50 not already engaged in war work. Exceptions were made for pregnant women, war labor invalids and mothers of children less than eight years old.

YUGOSLAV PATRIOT UNITS ATTACK GERMAN FORCES

BERN, Switzerland, April 17. — (AP) Budapest dispatches said today that Yugoslav patriot forces heavily attacked Axis occupation troops in northern Yugoslavia yesterday while smaller bands of free fighters fought sharp engagements in several other areas.

These reports, which gave no figures on Axis losses, said the Yugoslavs lost 108 killed, 15 wagons of grain and a herd of cattle in fighting near Patratz.

Twenty-two patriots taken prisoner in Serbia were reported court-martialled and shot after being taken prisoner in a clash in Serbia in which 75 Yugoslavs were killed. Fighting is continuing in Bosnia and Slovania, the Budapest account said.

Serb Guerrillas In Heavy Battle

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Said to Fight German Units Near Sarajevo

LONDON, April 17 (AP) — Heavy fighting between Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Serb guerrillas and German troops in the vicinity of Sarajevo and in Montenegro was reported today by a Yugoslav government spokesman, who said patriot forces were preventing the use of the only rail line through Montenegro.

As evidence of large-scale fighting already going on, the spokesman noted a report in one of the German-dictated newspapers that 800 Serbs had been killed and 300 captured and then evacuated within the last month in Central and Eastern Serbia.

He said the German account listed two German officers and 67 soldiers killed, with 20 others injured, in this

IL DUCE REBUKES 30 'PEACEMAKERS'

London, April 17 (AP) — A unusually reliable source said today unconfirmed reports had been received that 30 highly placed Italians had been disciplined or rebuked by Premier Mussolini recently for attempting a movement for a separate Italian peace with Britain.

He said he was told through confidential channels that the organizers of that movement included Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, former commander of all Italian forces in North Africa; Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former chief of staff of the Italian army; General Francisco Pricolo, former chief of Premier Mussolini's air force; and Gen. Cesare Maria Devecchi, former governor of the Dodecanese Islands.

None of these was reported arrested, he said, but some civilians were said to have been held and a dozen or so government officials were reported dismissed.

This source said the information which reached him did not indicate whether the movement included an attempt to persuade Mussolini to "go along" with the peace move, or if it was intended to overthrow him.

How to Observe Hitler's Birthday

LONDON, April 17. (AP)—Colonel Britton, the BBC's leader of the secret European "V" Army, told the people of occupied countries tonight to observe Adolf Hitler's birthday next Monday—"maybe his last"—in these three ways:

Stay away from work.

Write as many anonymous letters to Quislings and Nazis as possible and mail them on Monday.

Flood telephone exchanges with calls at exactly 5 p. m.

aerial offensive was a daylight attack upon Augsburg, which involved a roundtrip of at least 1,000 miles right over the heart of industrial Germany.

Augsburg, a few miles northwest of Munich, is the site of a Messerschmitt plane factory, but an informed source said this establishment was not the target of today's raiders. This center was the target of night raids twice in August, 1940, but had not been mentioned in British air communiques since then.

Only 2 Planes Lost

British air superiority over western Europe was stressed by the Air Ministry announcement that only two out of the hundreds of planes used—one fighter and one bomber—were lost. It described the enemy opposition as "relatively slight."

The Air Ministry said at first that two fighters and a bomber were lost but a later announcement said one of the fighters had been found safe.

The German radio itself only claimed 19 British craft were downed.

Heavy bombers were used against Augsburg today and an informed source said this undoubtedly meant four-motored bombers, possibly American-made fortress planes or giant British Stirlings.

Augsburg is one of the oldest cities of Batavia and before the war was the chief textile center of Germany. It also has important chemical works and plants turning out agricultural and industrial machinery.

Three times within a few hours today fighters and bombers roared across the Channel to harry northern France and bomb a factory at Marquise in the Calais-Boulogne area in the continuing war of attrition against the depleted Nazi air guarding the continent.

Bomb-carrying Hurricanes / — "Hurribombers" — pounded Marquise, where a big shell-manufacturing plant is located, and American-made Boston bombers raided Calais, Rosen and docks at Cherbourg.

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Southampton Attacked

German bombers retaliated with a two-hour raid on an English south coast town—the first daylight assault of any consequence this year. (The Germans said Southampton, on the south coast, was attacked "overnight.")

The RAF surged on against the French coast, and England's southern shores were loud with the drumfire of British planes and the shudder of heavy explosions from France.

Some speculated that the Germans hoped to keep the RAF fighters at home and thus relieve the hard-pressed German fighters in France by raids like the one today. Any such Nazi hope was dashed this morning, for the Germans were kept high by heavy anti-aircraft fire that attested to the vast increase in British ground defenses.

Experts estimated that Britain now had about three times as many anti-aircraft guns available at harbors and industrial cities than in the summer of 1940, when the Germans started the extensive raids which failed to knock out this island.

Sub Base Bombed

The British offensive was carried on last night despite tricky weather. The German submarine base at Lorient, France, docks at Le Havre, and airfields in northern France and the Netherlands were attacked. Two bombers failed to return, but the Germans lost one.

In addition, pilot officer Leo Stratton Nomis of Los Angeles, member of the American Eagle Squadron, destroyed a Junkers dive-bomber off the east coast this morning, the air ministry said.

While overnight weather prevented raids on Germany itself, the magnitude of the expanding British attacks was underscored by figures from the Bomber Command showing more than 2,000,000 pounds of bombs hurled on German targets during the first two weeks in April.

The recent raid on Lubeck, Germany, one of the heaviest of the war, is not included in that figure. Bombs fell at that Baltic port at the rate of 4,000 pounds a minute for three hours—at least 50 per cent heavier than the devastating German raid on Coventry.

Since May, 1940, when the RAF first set its sights on German targets, bombers have pounded Germany in 469 separate raids, counting last Wednesday night's smash on the Ruhr. The Air Ministry estimated the RAF assaults were keeping 1,500,000 German soldiers and civilians "fully engaged" in defense.

To curb this terrific assault, the Germans are reported to have perfected a new night fighter with a diesel engine and a radio-locator which determines the course and position of an opposing aircraft.

Nazis Bomb English Town

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—The Germans retaliated today with a two-hour bombing raid on an English south coast town, their first daylight assault of any consequence on this country this year. [The Germans said Southampton, which is on the south coast, was attacked "overnight."]

German raiders also crossed the south and southeast coasts tonight. Others were reported in west England. Anti-aircraft fire was heard in the Midlands.

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts), April 17 -(AP)-The German high command said today Nazi fighters shot down 11 planes in air combats yesterday over the channel and south coast of England.

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600 British Planes Blast German Targets

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Day-long Raids Heaviest Assault of War—Extend From Continental Coast to Augsburg in Southern Germany.

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, April 17. (AP)—Adding weight and distance to its massive daylight offensive, the RAF hurled 600 planes against German targets today in day-long raids extending from the continental coast to Augsburg, in Southern Germany.

Penetrate Deep Into Reich

The assault were by far the heaviest of the war by British airmen, topping yesterday's farflung, 400-plane attack, which had been the biggest to date.

Emphasizing the enormity of the

30.24—10627

30.24-16027

Non-stop R. A. F. Raid Still On

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Northern France Pounded as Spitfires Hide Sky—Enemy Attacks at Southampton.

London, April 17 (A. P.).—Clearing weather unleashed wave upon wave of Royal Air Force planes today for their virtually ceaseless offensive against the German-dominated continent, and Nazi bombers struck back savagely at a south coast town which they said was Southampton.

A great R. A. F. force swept northern France and returned across the strait amid German anti-aircraft barrages on the occupied mainland coast. Spitfires blanketed a great area as they continued the shuttles of destructions across the waters at 20,000 feet. The first wave was followed inland over France by a second force.

The German High Command said that eleven British planes were destroyed over the channel and English south coast yesterday in violent combats. The Germans said that they attacked supply installations this morning with good results at Southampton, using high explosive and incendiary bombs.

Other Places Raided.

Enemy planes dropped bombs today also at a west country town and roared away before ground guns could come into action.

Tonight the British Air and Home Security Ministries issued a communique revealing that this afternoon enemy aircraft dropped bombs at two places on the southwest coast of England. A number of people were injured and some damage was caused.

The two waves of R. A. F. raiders were followed in the afternoon by a strong mixed force of bombers and fighters who headed southeast over the sea from Deal. Scores of aircraft were visible to watchers. German anti-aircraft fire greeted the invaders.

The night attack kept alive a virtual non-stop aerial assault, which had been going on for more than seventy hours when the first raiders hammered northern France today.

The Nazi submarine base at Lorient, the docks at Le Havre and airfields in Holland and northern France were targets of the night fighters, the Air Ministry said.

Two bombers were lost, it said, but the Germans also lost a bomber, which was intercepted in the attack on one of their airfields.

The numbers in the morning raids indicated that the sweeps were as large as yesterday's assault, which was made by more than 400 British planes. Heavy bombers were included today also.

A British report that suddenly changing weather halted R. A. F. attacks on Germany last night indicated the night operations were on a smaller scale than the recent heavy air thrusts. The weather over the Dover Strait today was fine, with visibility of more than three miles.

A Daily Express writer termed the air armada as "almost enough to take on plane for plane every German fighter in western Europe."

"Eagle" Downs Nazi Bomber

London, April 17 —(AP)— Pilot Officer Leo Stratton Nomis, 22, of Los Angeles, a member of the American Eagle squadron, shot down a Junkers 88 dive-bomber while on patrol off the east coast of England this morning, the air ministry news service reported.

Nomis was flying with another American pilot officer, John J. Lynch, 24, of Alhambra, Calif.

"We saw a JU-88 approaching us flying a few feet above the water," Nomis said. "My companion and I opened fire and the Junkers replied. Then I had a chase over water.

"The Junkers zig-zagged trying to get away but eventually I was able to get in some bursts from 200 to 250 yards. I exhausted my ammunition, but then saw black smoke coming from the enemy aircraft. A few seconds later it crashed in the sea and sank. I did not see any survivors."

1,500,000 Germans Tied Up by British Raids

London, April 17—(AP)—More than 1,500,000 German soldiers and civilians are "fully engaged in defense against the British air offensive conducted by the bomber and fighter commands," the air ministry news service said today.

"In effect," the news service said, "the bomber and fighter commands are compelling the enemy to maintain a long and purely detensive Western front.

At least 750,000 Germans were being kept busy in passive defense —as wardens, fire wardens, demolition and bomb disposal squads and ambulance and hospital staffs, it was estimated. Another 750,000, virtually all regular soldiers or airmen, were said to be engaged in the immense German active defense system.

A searchlight belt 200 miles long and 20 miles deep in places, with batteries of 10 to 20 searchlights every five miles, was said to be stretched across northwestern Germany. In addition every large German city has its own searchlights.

"Anti-aircraft guns are in th thousands," the news service added

"Between them the guns and searchlights keep upwards of 1,000,000 troops busy in the West. At least 20,000 men are needed for the observers corps, 15,000 for air-raid communications, 20,000 of the most skilled for night fighter squadrons, and 60,000 for headquarters and administrative staffs."

Besides this diversion of German strength, the news service said, RAF fighter sweeps over northern France and the Low Countries "are responsible for keeping half of the fighter strength of the German air force away from the Russian front."

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Italy Says Foe Was Repelled in Thrust at Isle

Reports Attempt to Land 'on One of Our Islands South of Crete' Failed

Dispatches from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading information intended for propaganda purposes.

ROME (from Italian broadcasts), April 17 (AP).—The Italian high command anounced today that "an attempt of the enemy to make a landing on one of our islands south of Crete was unsuccessful." No further details were given. (Presumably such an attempt would be made by British sea-borne forces.)

[The Berlin radio's version of the Rome communique called the attack an attempted "coup de main."

[The largest island south of the Axis-held Greek Island of Crete is Gavdos, and it is but a few square miles. Two other bits of land, even smaller, appear on maps—the Islands of Gaidouronesi and Kouphonesi. Gavdos lies off the western part of elongated Crete, and the lesser isles off the eastern end.]

The Italian command said a British submarine had been sunk in the central Mediterranean by an Italian destroyer.

LARGE ITALIAN TRANSPORT SUNK

Goes Down 7 Minutes After British Submarine Fires.

London, April 17 (A. P.).—A British submarine has torpedoed and sunk a large Italian transport from a convoy in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

A communique said:

"A large Italian transport has been sunk by one of his Majesty's submarines in the Mediterranean. The ship, which was one of two transports protected by escort vessels, was hit by two torpedoes and sank in seven minutes."

Cairo, Egypt, April 17-(AP)—Axis armored cars were routed in the Temrad sector of Libya yesterday by British artillery, but sandstorms limited most operations a British communique said today. Temrad is in the no-man's area near El Adem.

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Leahy Called Home as Petain Puts Darlan In Charge of Armed Forces.

LAVAL CABINET NOT COMPLETED

Announcement Due Today —Nazis Execute 35 More Frenchmen.

WASHINGTON, April 17. (AP)—President Roosevelt today recalled Ambassador William D. Leahy from Vichy "for consultation" under circumstances indicating that his country has no intention of attempting to maintain normal relations with a collaborationist regime dominated by Pierre Laval.

Emphasizing this American rejection of Laval, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles let it be known that this government views the Vichy regime as a puppet government capable of sending puppet communications previously submitted to and approved by German authorities.

No Sign of Complete Break

Ambassador Leahy will take his departure as soon as Mrs. Leahy, who recently underwent an operation, is able to travel. While he is coming home ostensibly for consultation, the State Department made no effort to disguise the fact that it was Laval's sudden return to power that prompted President Roosevelt to recall him.

Whether Vichy's ambassador in Washington, Gaston Henry-Haye, likewise would be recalled by his government was not immediately apparent. A French Embassy spokesman said that no instructions to that effect had been received, and pointed out that when Ambassador William Bullitt was called home from Vichy in 1940 the French ambassador here remained here at his post.

There was no offic... as to whether the recall of Leahy might be followed soon by a complete rupture of diplomatic relations. It was thought possible in well-informed quarters that the United States might leave it to Laval to complete the break.

Laval Invited to Make Break

He was indirectly invited to do this when Acting Secretary Welles informed his press conference that the new government in Vichy apparently could not even communicate with a foreign government without first submitting the communication to German authorities and getting their approval.

Welles began his conference by announcing that in view of recent events in France and in view of information received that the new Vichy government is composed of elements dominated by Pierre Laval and all which that implies, President Roosevelt had requested Ambassador Leahy to return immediately to the United States for consultation.

In answer to questions, he then went on to disclose what he had told Henry-Haye when the Vichy ambassador called last night to transmit a communication from the French government which had been published textually in Vichy three days ago.

(This was the Vichy government's angry rejection of an American note restating United States policy toward France and lashing out at collaborationists of the Laval stamp.)

Welles said he told the ambassador he felt sure that in the more than 150 years of unbroken friendship between the French and American peoples this communication of the French government, alleging that the language of the American note of April 13 was "injurious" to France, constituted probably one of the most amazing incidents that could be conceived.

Friendship of U. S. Stressed

He reminded the ambassador that the American note had stressed the traditional friendship between this country and France and the American government's full realization of the tragic situation into which the French people had been forced. Welles reminded him too, that the note proclaimed the firm belief of this government that the victory of the United Nations would inevitably bring with it the complete restoration of the liberty of the French people and of the integrity of French possessions everywhere.

In conclusion he flatly told the ambassador it was notorious that the communication which his government had instructed him to deliver to the government of the United States had been submitted to and had received the approval of the German authorities in France before it was sent to this country—a country which is at war with Germany.

For all these reasons, he informed Henry-Haye, it was impossible for him to accept in the name of the United States a communication of that character.

Welles said the American embassy at Vichy would be left in the hands of Embassy Counselor S. Pinkney Tack as Charge d'Affaires.

Cabinet Announcement Postponed By Laval

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VICHY, April 17 (AP) — Admiral William D. Leahy, U. S. ambasador to unoccupied France since Nov. 28, 1940, was called home for consultation tonight as pro-German Pierre Laval rounded out a new cabinet to replace the government which resigned en masse to Marshal Petain.

Late tonight, however, Laval postponed until tomorrow announcement of a final cabinet list.

Official France had in the interim, two leaders—the aged marshal as chief of the state, who was forced to bow before German demands for increased collaboration and Admiral Jean Darlan, designated as Petain's successor and commander in chief of all the armed forces.

The remainder of the government was being planned by Laval, who is expected to assume the position nof "civil leader" of the French nation on a basis of out-and-out collaboration with the Axis.

(From Bern, the course of France's new leaders was forecast thus:

(Laval: He will, as head of the government, seek to achieve internal calm while carrying on negotiation with Germany which may bring a break with the United States.

(Darlan: In control of the armed forces, it will be he who will have the final say if France is brought to the point of battle again, as the result either of an Allied offensive in Europe or of military developments in Africa.

(Petain: The old marshal, who always has hoped to retain amicable relations with America, will take a simpler role as chief of state, one similar to that of the president of the old France, wielding his influence in that position through indirect participation in political affairs. His strongest weapon will be that he may request the cabinet to resign at any time.)

Admiral Leahy's absence, ordered today by the State Department in Washington, was announced without comment by the French Government. A communique emphasized that the United States, while Leahy is away, would continue to be represented by First Secretary S. Pinckney Tuck and Secretaries Douglas MacArthur 3d, a nephew of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and Woodruff Wallner.

The day in Vichy saw a series of swiftly moving developments.

First, the old Cabinet met with Petain and handed in their resignations, for which they received the marshal's official thanks.

To Be Military Chief

Second, Darlan agreed to become the military leader of France, under the marshal's direct authority, which some observers interpreted as separating military and civilian branches of the Government to prevent Laval from diverting the French battle fleet or North African armies to Axis use.

Then, newspapers arriving in Vichy from Pas de Calais department, on the English Channel in the far north, disclosed the execution of thirty-five more French hostages for railway sabotage and attacks against German occupation troops.

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Mrs. Leahy Ill

After that came the announcement of Leahy's prospective departure, which probably will have to be postponed two or three weeks because of the convalescence of Mrs. Leahy, who is recovering from an operation.

Because of her condition, it was considered likely that the Leahys would return by boat—probably aboard the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm, which is to furnish transportation for an exchange of Axis diplomats awaiting her arrival in the United States for United States diplomats in Europe. The ship is scheduled to sail shortly from Goteborg, Sweden.

Some Ministers To Stay

Laval's prospective cabinet, on the basis of preliminary information before the list was completed, included a mixture of old and new ministers, many of whom have openly advocated collaboration with Germany since the armistice.

In addition to Darlan, six other ministers who resigned today were expected to return to their previous posts. They included Paul Marion, Secretary General for Information; Admiral Rene Platon, Colonies; Joseph Barthelemy, Justice; Francois Lehideux, Public Works; Pierre Caziot, Agriculture; and Jean Berthelot, Communications.

(The German radio said in a Vichy dispatch that Dr. Alexis Carrel, the French scientist who collaborated with Charles A. Lindbergh on the mechanical heart, is expected to be "Minister of Health and Family" in the Laval government.)

Darlan Military Chief.

Vichy, April 17 (A. P.).—The United States Ambassador to Vichy, Admiral William D. Leahy, was instructed today to return to Washington for consultation, as the present Vichy government moved aside for the assumption of power by Pierre Laval.

Negotiations on the composition of a new Government filled most of the day, but at 8:45 P. M. there still was no official announcement that it had been completed.

A communique issued at that time said:

"Conversations took place during the day among Petain, Darlan and Laval in view of the constitution of a new government. Laval received numerous personages at the Pavillon Sevigne and talked lengthily with some of his future collaborators. A final solution is imminent."

Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan and other Ministers submitted their resignations to Chief of State Marshal Petain, but at the Marshal's request Darlan, his political heir-designate, became commander-in-chief of land, sea and air forces.

Nazis Shoot 35

Coinciding with these developments in the grave situation was a German announcement that thirty-five more hostages had been shot in occupied France in reprisal for attacks on the forces of occupation.

The text of the communique announcing Darlan's assumption to head all the French armed forces said the admiral, "at the request of the marshal, consented to assume, under his direct authority, the functions of commander in chief of the land, sea and air forces."

Petain Control Hinted

(This was interpreted to mean, in well-informed neutral circles, that Darlan had taken control of France's army, navy and air force, subject only to instructions from Petain himself.

(As head of the armed forces and "heir apparent" to the position of chief of state, Darlan was believed to have assumed the responsibility of acting as a check on Laval.)

During Leahy's absence, First Secretary S. Pinckney Tuck will remain at the Vichy embassy as *charge d'affaires*. He will be assisted by Secretaries Douglas MacArthur, a cousin of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and Woodruff Wallner. All three have seen long service in France, both before and after the armistice.

Leahys' Return Delayed

Leahy and his wife, who is recovering from a serious operation, are expected to leave Vichy as soon as Mrs. Leahy is able to travel, in two or three weeks.

She is making steady recovery but it was considered likely that they would return by boat since sleeping accommodations no longer are available for the transatlantic clippers.

The recall of the envoy, associated with the reemergence of Laval, the leading Axis collaborationist, in a key position, emphasized a crisis in French-American relations. In official French circles there was no immediate reaction to the Leahy move.

Sabotage Reported

A German announcement published in the newspaper *Courier de Pas de Calais* said fifteen hostages were executed April 14 because persons guilty of railway sabotage on the night of March 25 had not been found.

A second group of twenty was shot on the same day for attacks against German soldiers at three places in northern France—Bruay, Mericourt and near Lens.

"Numbers of Communists" now held in prison will be deported, the Germans said, presumably to work camps in Poland.

The mass resignation of the old Cabinet left France without a formally established Government pending announcement, expected hourly, of the composition of the Laval-drafted Cabinet.

Personnel Reported

(An authoritative indication of the make-up of the important military section of the new Vichy Cabinet was contained in a German broadcast of dispatches from that captital.

(This broadcast said it was regarded as certain that Rear Admiral Rene Platon, resigned Secretary for Colonies, would become Secretary of State for Air; Vice Admiral G. A. J. P. Auphan, chief of naval general staff, Secretary of Navy, and Gen. Hanri Dentz, who fought the British in Syria and Lebannon, where he was French commandant and High Commissioner, Secretary of War.

(A Berlin radio dispatch, dateline Vichy, said Laval presented to Petain at noon today an incomplete "list of persons he intends including in his Government."

(The dispatch, for some unexplained reason, stressed that Petain rode by automobile to today's Cabinet session while his Ministers came and departed on foot.

Peace Move Hinted

(Reuters at London heard Vichy reports through Zurich, Switzerland, suggesting that Laval would like to maintain "friendly relations with the United States as he realizes that a break would have a disastrous effect on Laval's control."

(These Vichy-Zurich reports even suggested that Laval would try mediation to reestablish peace between Germany and the United States.

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A French communique made a point of identifying Darlan as political heir-designate of the old marshal and spoke of the gravity of the country's present situation.

Move May Check Laval

(Neutral observers read into Darlan's designation as "heir apparent" to Petain the possibility that the old marshal, in a final anti-collaboration gesture, sought to prevent Laval from assuming supreme power, as well as political authority, over France.

(As Petain's officially nominated successor and in command of all the French armed forces, Darlan would be able to exercise control over Laval if the pro-Axis government leader tried to go too far, these observers noted.

(Under the law of July 10, 1940, and despite the political maneuvers which have caused the present reorganization, Petain—and after him Darlan—still holds plenary governmental powers with authority to appoint and remove ministers, including Laval.)

Disclosure of the composition of the new Cabinet was expected this afternoon, with Laval in direct authority over several portfolios.

Laval was expected also to mark his resumption of power at Vichy with a speech setting forth his position on Vichy's relations with the United States and Germany.

Before Laval was ousted from the early Vichy government he was both vice-premier and Petain's heir-designate. It seemed now that regardless of the capacity in which Laval returns to the government Darlan will remain next in line to Petain as chief of State.

It appeared, from today's developments, that he had long since been designated as Petain's successor, perhaps since December 13, 1940, when Laval was removed.

Darlan's Note Grave

Darlan's letter of resignation to "Monsieur Le Marechal," also struck the note of gravity in the Vichy situation.

"In the grave circumstances through which we are passing," it read, "I esteem it my duty, in order to permit you to make decisions which you will judge best for the national interest, to ask you please to accept my resignation as Minister Vice-President of the council, Minister of National Defense, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Navy Interim Secretary of State for War.

"Thanking you respectfully for the confidence which you were pleased to place in me I ask you, Monsieur, Le Marechal, to have the kindness to accept with the urgings of my entire devotion, the homage of my deepest respects.

"F. DARLAN."

NAZIS EXECUTE 35 IN OCCUPIED ZONE

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Vichy, Unoccupied France, April 17 (AP)—The German authorities announced today that 35 hostages had been shot in Occupied France in reprisal for attacks against German occupying troops.

A first group of 15 was shot April 14, according to a German announcement published in the newspaper Courrier de Pas de Calais, publis[illegible] at Calais. This followed attacks on railroad lines the night of March 25.

A second group of 20 was shot the same day in reprisal for attacks against German soldiers at Bruay, Mericourt and near Lens, the announcement said.

SAYS FRANCE WILL FIGHT U. S., BRITAIN

Roundabout Report Given Out by Moscow

LONDON, Saturday, April 18 (AP) — An extremely roundabout radio report early today said that France would be in a state of war "in the very near future" with the United States and Britain.

Moscow Broadcast

This report was broadcast by the Moscow radio in a Tass dispatch quoting the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet Tidningen.

Berlin expects the French fleet and bases in French colonies to be put at the disposal of the Axis powers, this account went on.

It asserted that Berlin looked for a British-American military expedition against Occupied France following intensified bombing of "Paris and other industrial centers.

An Allied attack also is possible the report said, along the coast of Unoccupied France, "which is badly fortified" because Marshal Petain has only 100,000 soldiers at his disposal. The report said Germany would look upon herself the defense of the Unoccupied Zone.

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Friends Urging Petain To Fly To Africa From Nazis, Daily Mail Says

London, *Saturday*, April 18 (AP). A *Daily Mail* dispatch from the French frontier today said powerful friends of Marshal Petain have urged him to be ready to fly to Morocco and establish a Government there where he would be free from German pressure.

"With Pierre Laval again in power these friends of Petain form an opposition that may come into open conflict with the collaborationists," the *Daily Mail* article said.

"Laval may keep details of his policy from Petain. Should a showdown become necessary, he will try to break Petain's will, or depose him."

Moscow Says Nazis Get French Ships

LONDON, April 17 (AP) — The Moscow radio said tonight that "already 40 French warships have changed the Tri-color for the Nazi Swastika."

"Is this the writing on the wall?" the broadcaster asked in an English news commentary.

There was no elaboration of the statement. There have been reports that the Germans took over unfinished submarines and possibly some destroyers when they occupied France, and that they have since finished them themselves.

30.24 — 10629

30.24-16029

FRANCE PICTURED GLUM OVER LAVAL ASCENDENCY

Bern, Switzerland, April 17. (AP)—Conquered France embarked glumly today on a new intimacy with the Axis, waiting to learn from collaborationist Pierre Laval just how fully her lot has been cast with her conquerors.

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LAVAL PRO-AXIS BEFORE WAR

All that the French people knew so far of the behind-closed-doors transaction which left old Marshal Petain only as a figurehead chief of state and delivered actual rule to Laval as chief of the Vhicy government was that the new regime was ready to take over.

By his selection of ministers and the number of portfolios he concentrates in his own hands, Frenchmen expected to know how far they had been committed to partnership with Germany even before any statement by Laval on the problems of their unhappy land. Laval, whose record of affection for the Axis reaches back to pre-Munich days, was understood to have taken the powerful post of minister of interior and reports reaching here from Vichy said he apparently intended to exert direct authority over several key ministries.

Crowd of 2,000 Silent

Reports of violence and the silence of 2,000 onlookers as Laval arrived at the Vichy government offices yesterday indicated the reception the French were giving the swarthy new leader whose pro-Axis tendencies previously had caused his rejection from Vichy's high councils.

Anti-collaborationists were said to be on the march again in Paris where, it was reported, Nazi occupation authorities have made mass arrests of demonstrators in the past few days and executed 25 more prisoners. Three forest fires of mysterious origin were said to have broken out, one in the historic Fontainebleau forest near Paris, and 40 German soldiers were reported killed in a train derailment.

The emphasis on French-German—instea dof French-Axis—relationships have caused evident Italian misgivings over Italy's share in any benefits. One reaction was revival of the cry in the fascist press of "Savoy! Nice! Corsica!"—with which Italy made an 11th hour entry into the war against the French almost two years ago.

An editorial in the Tribune de Geneve pointed out that Laval's slogan, "safeguard the integrity of the French empire," does not square with the announced goals of Fascist diplomacy.

The Rome correspondent of another Swiss newspaper, the Corriere del Ticino of Lugano, said some Rome circles were warning that France would suffer if Italy were left aside in an adjustment of Vichy-Berlin relations.

Berlin Says Petain Approves.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 17 (A. P.).—The German radio said today in a dispatch datelined Vichy that Pierre Laval did not intend to be head of a government which was not fully approved by Marshal Petain. The broadcast said:

"The announcement of the list of the new government will take place along with the issuance of a statement by the French Chief of State, Marshal Petain, in order to demonstrate before the world that Pierre Laval enjoys the full confidence of the Marshal."

A Vichy dispatch to Berlin said tonight that political circles expect the new Cabinet of Pierre Laval to include Dr. Alexis Carrel as Minister of Health and the Family.

[Dr. Carrel, a native and still a citizen of France, was long associated with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and made New York his home. He has been engaged in health research work under Vichy's auspices for the last year, investigating child health problems resulting from food rationing.]

Free French Spokesman Visions Test for Vichy

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London, April 17. (AP)—The United States' reaction to Pierre Laval's rise to power in Vichy may be the test of France's future, a Free French spokesman declared today.

"The French people," he declared, "are waiting for the United States' stand and, by it, will make their own decisions.

If Laval were placed in the same category as other Quislings and branded by the United States as a tool of Berlin, the French people would be forced to take a stand either with Germany or the United States—and there is little doubt what their decision would be."

One of Laval's first acts, this source predicted, will be to send French warships into the Mediterranean and Atlantic to try to provoke an incident with British naval forces to order to drive France into war on the Nazi side because he "would not dare to hand over the French fleet to Hitler outright. . The people would not stand for it."

40 Warships Fly Free French Flag

San Francisco, April 17 (AP). The Free French flag flies over a hundred army transports, forty warships and a number of tankers, a West Coast representative of Gen. de Gaulle told the Commonwealth Club today.

Dr. Boris Eliacheff, economist, writer and former soldier, said the conquered nations have 8,500 pilots and 194 warships with the British forces, in addition to 1,500 merchant ships of 8,000,000 tons.

In the south Pacific, he said, are fifteen French warships.

The de Gaullists' transports are mostly reconditioned merchant ships, Dr. Eliacheff said.

History of U. S.-Vichy Relations

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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1940

June 16. Marshal Henri Philippe Petain becomes leader of France.

June 22. France signs German Armistice terms in railway car in Compiegne forest.

Oct. 25. U. S. concerned over disposition of French fleet and colonies as a result of Hitler-Petain meeting.

Nov. 14. U. S. Navy reported to have begun patrolling strategic islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe in Caribbean sea.

Dec. 13. Pierre Laval, symbol of complete collaboration, ousted from Vichy government.

1941

Jan. 17. Marshal Petain appeals to the United States for food.

March 10. American freighter, "Cold Harbor," loaded with 1,500 tons of food and clothing for French children, reaches Marseilles.

April 1. United States reaffirms resolve not to recognize transfer of hemisphere territory from one non-American country to another.

May 14. Vichy government reported to have accepted certain of Hitler's terms for collaboration between Germany and France.

May 15 President Roosevelt appeals directly to French people, to reject "so-called collaboration."

May 27. Vichy submits written assurances that its fleet and colonies will remain in French hands.

Aug. 2. Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles castigates France's failure to resist Japan's aggression in Indo-China.

Aug. 12. American relations with Vichy again strained as Petain pledges adherence to Nazi new order and promotes Admiral Darlan to military supreme command.

Nov 20. U. S. suspends economic assistance to French north Africa; threatens diplomatic break over removal of General Weygand from Africa.

Dec. 18. U. S. and Vichy reach accord on Martinique, neutralizing strategic Caribbean island.

1942

Feb. 10 France reported to be helping Axis in Libya, despite numerous U. S. warnings that American friendship depended on Vichy's resistance to Nazi demands.

Feb. 24. Tension relieved as Marshal Petain promises President Roosevelt Vichy will not cede fleet to Axis powers.

March 20. U. S.-Vichy break barely averted over incident of German submarine putting ashore a wounded crew member at Martinique.

April 13. Acting Secretary Welles defines American policy toward France—the friendly policy of helping Frenchmen everywhere maintain, or regain, control of their own territorq.

U. S. rejects Vichy protest over establishment of American consulate at Brazzaville in Free French Equatorial Africa.

April 14. Pierre Laval made chief of Vichy government.

April 17. U. S. Ambassador William D. Leahy called home from Vichy for consultation.

BRITISH PONDER SINGLE COMMAND

Combined General Staff Seen Stopping Defeats

GENERAL WAVELL LOOMS CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE

Chieftains of Three Major Branches Confer Daily

By DREW MIDDLETON

London, April 17. (AP)—Agitation for a combined general staff which would integrate Britain's three fighting services as one gigantic combat team is growing in influential London circles considering reverses in the Pacific war and successes in European coastal raids.

Observers said Britain was near the end of fresh manpower resources and the obvious answer was to employ more efficiently those already in the Army, Navy and Royal Air Force.

Commando thrusts against German continental bases are cited by informed sources as a model in their use of the three arms.

Marshall in Spotlight

The London visit of Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army chief of staff, and the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten, adventurous cousin of King George VI, to lead the invasion-trained Commandos focus attention on the British-American role in battles of 1942.

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British naval losses in the Bay of Bengal following the fall of Singapore have aroused uneasiness in Commons over an alleged lack of co-ordination in land, sea and air operations.

This is echoed by the powerful London Times. It pleaded editorially for a combined general staff to outline British strategy as simple logic which might reassure that nation that risks assumed in the Indian Ocean "were not taken haphazardly, but were organically part of an articulated plan of the conduct of the whole campaign in Asiatic lands and oceans."

The Times declared that lack of air support had accounted for a "succession of military and naval disasters," adding:

"The conviction that something is fundamentally lacking in the three fighting services has steadily gained ground in the present war and was never more widely or firmly held than now."

Grigg Outlines Plan

The blueprint for an over-all staff was first outlined in an article written for the Times by Sir Edward Grigg, former parliamentary undersecretary of state for war who was ousted by Prime Minister Churchill March 4. It drew support from Lord Swinton and Lord Hankey, former cabinet members, and Com. Robert T. Bower, member of Parliament.

Observers say that the largest barrier between it and acceptance is a strong feeling of senior officers that autonomous services should be maintained.

The three chiefs of staff confer daily. Prime Minister Churchill has stated that the chiefs of staff seldom disagree.

Grigg declared, however, that "if this is so, then the recommendations must be often a matter of compromise, the lowest common denominator between incompatible ideas."

"This is certainly not a method which will win wars," he wrote.

Grigg's Proposal

Grigg proposed appointment of a professional fighting man to:

1. Present plans of the combined general staff to a chief-of-staffs committee and thereafter to the Cabinet.

2. See that strategic plans take full account of what production and transportation authorities can do.

3. Arrange, above all, that the balance is maintained so commanders in chief in the various theaters can use all three services wherever necessary as instruments of a single plan.

As yet no specific officer has been advanced for such a task.

It is evident that many proponents believe Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander-in-chief in India and long an advocate of "the three-services mind" in the general office, is the only Briton with sufficient experience to fill the post.

BRITISH GIVE SAMPLES OF SUPPRESSED NEWS

Lines Likely to Cause Ill-Will Between Allies Are Censored

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—The Ministry of Information explained today, in answer to questions in Parliament, why it imposed censorship upon any news story that tended to foment ill will between allies or between allies and neutral nations by releasing samples of

recent dispatches to South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. None of the dispatches had been sent by American correspondents.

Previously censorship applied only to matter objectionable for reasons of military security, leaving correspondents freedom to write on political matters and international relations. Information Minister Brendan Bracken announced the change on March 26.

Among the samples addresses were:

To South Africa:

"Anxiety arising here as evidence accumulates government's offer to India this week merely political trash."

To Australia:

"'Sacrifice Australia.' This startling suggestion is being made in serious discussions of war situation.

"London's 'most exclusive restaurants' are staffed by enemy aliens able to hear from crowds of drink-befuddled men in uniform secrets which cause loss of British lives and lead to nation's defeat.

"Fifthly and last of all—and 'tis an unhappy subject to raise—there is question of proper honors being paid those who die in service of their country. This is not an isolated example, but a young man I knew in Canberra as a son of a man prominent in public life was killed two months ago and now lies buried under a mound, thus far, unhonored even by a simple cross. If men die in service of their country, let us at least insist that they are honored in death."

To New Zealand: "Englishman is really sick of empire, sick of cost of maintaining the cause of empire and sick of being answerable to vociferous dominions."

Gloucester in Near East.

London, April 17 (A. P.).—The Duke of Gloucester, personal aid-de-camp to his brother, King George VI, has arrived in the Eastern Mediterranean area to visit Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, the War Office announced today.

Party Poisoned At Well, Says French Surveyor

Only Survivor Arrives At Algerian Outpost Bringing Mission's Scientific Papers

Vichy, April 17 (AP)—A member of a French surveying party for the transsaharian railway has arrived at an Algerian outpost with a tale of death at a poisoned well to the other members, including the leader, Andre Meyendorff, brilliant 26-year-old surveyor.

The party lost its way in the particularly arid region of the North African desert known as Erg Chech.

Desperate for water, they died at the poisoned well.

The lone survivor managed to reach an outpost, carrying with him all the scientific papers which the mission had compiled.

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Malta Given George Cross

London, April 17—(AP)—In special recognition of the way Malta has borne up under the steady bombings of Axis warplanes, King George VI has awarded it the George Cross, the first time a medal has been conferred on a part of the British empire.

The fortified island, less than 60 miles from Sicily, as long ago as March 7 had had 2,000 air raid alarms since Italy's entrance into the war.

The George Cross, awarded for galantry, is intended primarily for civilians and all of Malta's residents will share the honor.

In acknowledging the award last night, Malta's governor, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Dobbie, said "With God's help Malta will not weaken but will endure until the victory is won."

Hopkins Talks With Churchill

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, representative of President Roosevelt, conferred at No. 10 Downing Street today with Prime Minister Winston Churchill following conferences with Captain Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State in Charge of Production.

A.E.F. 'Stars and Stripes' Is Revived as Tabloid

Private Outranks Roosevelt on the Front Page

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—"The Stars and Stripes," the United States Army's newspaper for soldiers away from home, rolled off the presses today bearing little resemblance to its World War parent of twenty-three years ago.

It is a five-column, eight-page tabloid with news, features and lots of pictures.

On the front page were pictures of President Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, but Private Roy A. Brown, of Waterloo, Iowa, photographed getting off a transport with a guitar under his arm, got more space than the President.

Hedy Lamarr's picture made page three; one of Sergeant Richard Griffith, of Norfolk, Va., posed at the manual of Westminster Abbey's organ, was on four, and Joe Louis and Bill Conn got onto the sports page.

The first two copies were mailed to the President and his Presidential secretary, Stephen T. Early, who was on the original "Stars and Stripes" staff.

The newspaper carries the regular news reports from The Associated Press and Wide World, United Press and International News Service.

Drottningham to Sail

Leaves Sweden Tomorrow With 200 Americans After Delay

STOCKHOLM, April 17 (AP).—The Swedish-American liner Drottningholm, chartered by the United States for an exchange of American and Axis diplomats, will sail from Goteborg, Sweden, for New York next Sunday, it was announced tonight.

The liner is to carry about 200 non-official Americans who were stranded in Sweden by war conditions. The sailing, originally set for Wednesday, was postponed because Germany withheld approval of part of the list of passengers. Approval now has been received.

The Drottningholm is expected to take aboard at New York Axis diplomats who will be exchanged at Lisbon for Americans.

AXIS DIPLOMATS SAIL

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, April 17.—(AP) The steamer Arcadia sailed today for the United States with diplomats of Germany, Italy and Japan and 248 other persons of those nationalities, preparatory to their exchange.

PRIORITIES IN ARGENTINA

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 17.—(AP) President Getulio Vargas issued decrees tonight establishing a priorities system for national production "concerning the national security," rationing motor cars and trucks and licensing export and re-export of certain vital products.

Nazi Broadcaster Threatens Brazil

Warns Republic Axis Has Long Memory

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—The German radio broadcast a charge tonight that Brazil was waging "a private war" against Germans and warned the South American republic darkly of "serious consequences."

German-Brazilians as well as German nationals are being arrested almost daily, the Germans said, with more than 200 under detention in Rio de Janeiro alone. It added that homes of Axis nationals were being subjected to search.

"It is obvious," the radio said, "that the Brazilian government is taking responsibility which will have serious consequences for the whole Brazilian people.

"After the war trade with non-American countries will be a matter of life and death for Brazil. Every disgraceful act by the Brazilian government against German, Japanese or Italian will be engraved in the memories of the Axis countries."

U. S. FLIER KILLED

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 17.—(AP) One United States airman was killed and another injured when 10 training planes were forced down in the Venezuelan jungles by adverse weather Sunday, the U. S. command announced tonight. In the first announcement of the mishaps last night it was stated that two men were injured.

Tonight's announcement said 2nd Lieut. Louis K. Stitzer died and that Corporal Isaac Fitzpatrick of Prestonburg, Ky., was injured. Lieut. Stitzer's address was not given.

The other airmen were rescued and brought to Trinidad after spending three days in the jungle.

TWO NAZI OFFICERS FLEE CANADA CAMP

One, an Aviator, Captured by Niagara Police.

Bowmanville, Ont., April 17 (A. P.).—Two German prisoners of war escaped from the officers' internment camp here during the night.

GERMAN AVIATOR SEIZED AT NIAGARA

Flier Who Escaped from Canada Returns to Prison Camp.

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NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 17—(AP) A German aviator, captured by Niagara Falls police to whom he confessed escaping from the officers' internment camp at Bowmanville, Ont., was returned to Canada late today by dominion army officials.

Detective Sergeant Martin Considine, who with the two other police officers apprehended the aviator today near the lower Niagara river gorge, said the prisoner identified himself as Erich B. Bohle, 27, of Dusseldorf, Germany.

Considine said Bohle, who "spoke English quite well," refused to disclose how he crossed the border.

The prisoner, wearing a gray uniform-like suit, which attracted police, admitted that documents showing he was a Norwegian flying officer were forged, Considine added.

The police officer quoted Bohle as saying he was shot down over England in September, 1940, and escaped previously into New Brunswick.

Hawaii Commander Takes Canal Post

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Balboa, Canal Zone, April 17 (AP). Rear Admiral Clifford Evans van Hook has assumed command of the Fifteenth Naval District which embraces the vital Canal Zone.

Van Hook, a native of Washington, who celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday a week ago, succeeded Rear Admiral Frank H. Sadler two days ago. The change was disclosed yesterday. Sadler is to go to Washington.

The new commander comes to this post fresh from sea duty in which he commanded a heavy cruiser with a task force operating from Honolulu before and after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Admiral Sadler believes that this experience will help the canal defense.

TORPEDO BLASTS LIFE BOAT KILLING ITS 10 OCCUPANTS

United Nations to Study Unification of Training

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Washington, April 17. (AP)—President Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King disclosed today a conference would be held in Ottawa early in May to which representatives of all United Nations with air training programs under way in this country or Canada, will be invited.

A joint statement by the two chiefs of government said the purpose of the meeting "lies along the lines of further united military efforts."

It added:

"The meeting in Ottawa would extend the air programs to take in the training of personnel to operate the military aircraft to the end that the most effective use will be made of all resources of personnel."

The statement noted that great progress already had been attained in pooling airplane production of the United Nations.

Plans for the Ottawa air training conference, the president and prime minister asserted, evolved from recognition of the desirability of more closely co-ordinating the air training program of the British commonwealth, including Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, with the greatly extended program undertaken by this country and others of the United Nations.

Survivors of Destroyed Ship Tell How Comrades Lost Lives.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—(AP) A life boat pushing off from a torpedoed South African ship in the Atlantic March 7 was blown to pieces by one of two torpedo explosions and its ten occupants were killed, six survivors of the sunken ship declared on arrival here from the West Indies.

Another boatload of survivors which rowed for 28 hours before reaching shore at St. Vincent's, British West Indies, was trailed by two enemy submarines but escaped after an American patrol boat appeared.

Others Reach Shore

The remainder of the 51 crew members, with the exception of two who died from burns, rowed ashore in three life boats, the second mate said here.

The second mate told his dramatic story of the attack in the presence of public relations officers of the Eighth Naval district and Norwegian Vice-Consul Einar Ulstrup.

"I was on the bridge at 11:45 a.m., when the ship was struck by a torpedo which came without warning and hit between the mess room and the bathroom while most

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of the crew were at mess," he said. Three men were severely burned.

Life Boat Demolished

"We tried to turn the ship to make the torpedo miss. When the life boat I entered pulled about 300 yards away the second torpedo struck under one of the life boats just pushing off. The boat and men were blown 150 feet in the air and all ten were killed.

"Three life boats got away with all except the ten dead men. Two, severely burned, died before making shore. The boat I was in and the captain's boat rowed to shore in 16 hours. The third boat on which the captain had placed the chief mate was 28 hours reaching shore."

The mate said the second torpedo hit about five minutes after the first, exploding the ship's boilers and sinking her in about twenty seconds.

NELSON CITES PRESS BURDEN

Responsibility In Time Of War Emphasized By WPB Chief

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Need For Clarification Of All Misconceptions Stressed

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 17—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, told the nation's editors tonight they had the "gravest responsibility" ever placed upon them, with the American people depending that they would "put the survival of this country and its heritage of freedom above every other consideration on earth for the duration of the war."

In an address to the annual banquet of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Nelson said:

"The people of America are depending on you to be fair—to put the good of the whole country ahead of any personal or partisan interest. They are depending on you to give them the facts—all of the facts, within the limits imposed by military necessity, and not just selected facts arranged to prove a case. They are depending on you to understand what is happening and to present an undistorted picture."

Means To End

This did not mean abstention from criticism or presentation of unpleasant facts, Nelson said, but the use of "the clearest intelligence, the keenest devotion to the public good, the most careful weighing of the effect of the printed word."

The War Production Board chief suggested that one function of an editor in wartime might be to "hunt up public misconceptions and take pains to set them straight."

Pointing to the recent argument over the forty-hour work week in war production, Nelson said:

"Public anger that was generated created a difficult situation, and most assuredly did our war effort no good whatever. I think the press could have prevented that situation from becoming serious by the simple process of making certain that everyone understood precisely what the forty-hour law really is."

Difficulties Of Times

With the American people living under a nervous strain, aware of what is at stake in the war and determined on victory, "it is abnormally easy today," he said, "to arose public indignation, to set up scapegoats for public wrath, to direct public anger against particular groups or particular interests."

Some newspapers claimed that organized labor was impeding the war effort or that big business was falling down, Nelson said, but he asserted:

"I would like to testify here and now, from my own knowledge, that both charges are dead wrong. I would like to go further and say this:

"We are beginning to get in America today one of the most encouraging things any American can hope to see—a genuine wholehearted spirit of cooperation between big business, little business labor and Government. . . . It is an immensely encouraging develop ment."

Production Gaining

Asserting the hardest part of the industrial conversion job for war production had been completed, and "our production curves are going up steadily," Nelson said:

"There is in every battle a turning point—a moment at which the side which finaly is going to win gets past the critical point and begins to pick up the speed which is going to bring triumph. We have not yet won our battle of production, but I honestly believe we have passed the turning point. During the next year or so we are going to work harder and sweat harder than ever before in our lives, but we can see ourselves working toward victory.

"Our free institutions, in other words, are meeting their supreme test."

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Own Curb Urged

Earlier, the editors were advised by Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures, to police the American press against the war-born danger of "treason in its own ranks and among its own members."

Describing the press, the radio and moving pictures as "the principal American weapon in this war," MacLeish told a luncheon of the editors:

"The real battlefield of this war is the field of American opinion. . . . No one knows it better than our enemies.

Aim Is Disunity

"It is their principal hope that they can so divide and confuse and demoralize American opinion that the American determination to fight the war through to an ultimate victory will fail of itself regardless of the resources of American men and American machines which, backed by American will, would make an ultimate victory certain."

MacLeish, asserting that throughout the nation's history the press had played a larger share than Government in shaping the public mind, paid tribute to the role of a majority of the press in strengthening present wartime morale.

"Nevertheless," he added, "there are minority elements of the American press which are actively engaged in influencing American opinion in directions which lead not to victory in that war but to defeat.

"To silence publishers and editors such as these by criminal prosecution," he continued, "would inevitably endanger the freedom of the honest editor and the loyal publisher. The defeatists and the divisionists who strike from that ambiguous and doubtful shadow where freedom of expression darkens into treason cannot be hunted out by the police without the risk of injury to rights that must on no account be injured."

Refers To Editors

MacLeish said the press "has not traditionally policed its members" and that "newspaper editors alone among the citizens of the country seem to have enjoyed immunity from newspaper attack," then asked:

"If the responsibility is not the Governments, isn't it then the duty of the loyal and honest press to hunt out and to expose by every instrument of truth the skulkers in the journalistic ambush—the cowardly, half-hearted publishers, and the venal editors of their staffs, who use for their own disloyal purposes the cover of the noblest right that free men boast of—the right to speak your own mind according to your conscience in despite of hell?"

Directors elected at the close of the afternoon session were:

Gardner Cowles, Jr., Des Moines *Register and Tribune;* Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago Daily *News;* David Lawrence, *United States News;* Wilbur Forrest, New York *Herald Tribune;* Erwin D. Canham, *Christian Science Monitor;* William Allen White, *Emporia Gazette,* and Julian Miller, *Charlotte Observer.*

Roosevelt Sends Regrets

New York, April 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt telegraphed Editor William Allen White today that he missed this year "the old no-holds-barred, free-for-all in the old schoolyard during the recess times we have had in past years."

His message came in reply to a telegram of regret from White that the Chief Executive would be unable to attend the annual frolic of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, meeting this year in New York instead of Washington.

Cartels Gave Enemy U.S. Secrets, Declares Arnold

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, head of the Justice Department's Anti-trust Division, testified today that the nation's patent laws must be overhauled in order to win the war and permit a vast economic development when peace comes.

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Production Hampered

The assistant attorney general told the Senate Patents Committee that national and international cartels, often based upon present patent laws, had divulged military secrets to foreign nations which are now enemies of this country, had restricted development of vital war industries, and had hampered production and distribution of many necessities of life.

"If the patent bottlenecks are broken, and knowledge and skill are disseminated, new organizations will arise and be in a position to compete with each other after the war," Arnold testified. "That competition will come into being if the American people are convinced it is desirable and do not again tolerate combinations, either by private groups or government, to shut our new production down in order to stabilize the market after the war."

He termed a wartime patents bill pending before the committee a "useful stop gap" adding "it does not attack the fundamental problem—it does not go far enough." Under the bill, the President could seize patents deemed vital to the war effort, or arrange for their general use under licenses.

Says Supplies for Britain Blocked

The Assistant Attorney General's attack upon international cartels came after one of his assistants, Allen Dobey, testified that an agreement between the Remington Arms Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and German concerns had blocked sales of certain ammunition to the British purchasing commission early last year.

Dobey testified that Remington Arms, controlled by E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, had agreed not to sell ammunition for military use in Germany or the British empire when it obtained a German patent to use "tetrazene," a chemical priming compound for ammunition for firearms.

Dobey also said that in "fairness to Remington" the Justice Department officials "do not believe that Remington's agreement" with the German concerns "had in fact operated to date as a serious impediment to the Allied war effort."

Remington officials, he said, had broken provisions of the agreement which barred the sales to the British and which called for royalty payments to German interests on sales of the ammunition to the United States and other customers. Dobey said such royalty payments might provide military data to Germany by revealing the amount of sales in this country, but later he stated that while the U. S. Army was experimenting with the patented ammunition, it had not come into general use.

Remington Scores Testimony

Later in the day, Remington Arms company sent a telegram to Chairman Bone (D-Wash) of the Senate Committee saying that testimony about tetrazene had created false impressions.

The agreement with the German interests had helped rather than hindered production of ammunition for the United States, the telegram stated.

"Remington gave the United States government full information about tetrazene, and even assisted with tests of the material in a government arsenal, before the agreement with the German company was signed in 1929. It should be remembered that, at that time, the German company held a worldwide monopoly on the manufacture of this material, and it was only by obtaining the German patent that the material could be manufactured in this country at all.

"The German inventor of tetrazene was introduced by Remington to officials of the arsenal, and he gave them first-hand information as to its uses and possibilities. Remington has licensed the United States government to manufacture tetrazene at cost and with no profit to Remington. Every improvement in use or manufacture, whether developed in Remington laboratories or obtained from the German company, was passed on to the United states government, without charge."

As for Britain, the Telegram said that "the British Purchasing Commission never specified nor expressed any preference for primers containing tetrazene for any of the ammunition it ordered in the United States. The British Purchasing Commission has informed Remington Arms Company that they had been familiar with tetrazene and its uses for a number of years, but that 'in all our dealings with manufacurers of small arms ammunition, including Remington, we haev never requested the use of a priming mixture including tetratene.'"

Lone Wolf Commando Really Tough

Many Raids Take Place Without Public Report

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New York, April 17—(AP)—Many commando raids along the Nazi-occupied coast are never reported, a British army major told the American Society of Newspaper Editors today in describing the work of the war's most famous daredevils.

"Many raids take place about which the Germans say nothing," Maj. R. V. Boyle said, "but merely because they are not broadcast either in Germany or England does not stop the stories and rumors spreading throughout the German troops in France. I would like to add that many more small raids used to take place than ever appeared in the papers."

Declaring the commandos "have got to be tough—really tough," Maj. Boyle said the most important characteristic of the men was their ability to meet any situation and if necessary to meet it alone.

Of the personnel, 99 per cent come from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland with the others from Canada and Australia.

"These men," he said, "sleep where they stop. Eacn carries some food but often have to be out for long periods and so have to learn to fend for themselves. For that reason they are taught to kill, skin, cut up and cook animals they can catch. They have only a knife and a box of matches to do it.

"They certainly make the Germans jumpy. One night a party of Germans were riding their bicycles on their way to take over duty in one of their concrete defense posts. They were laughing and talking as they free-wheeled down a hill with a bend in it. As they rounded that bend, a burst of fire from a Tommy gun greeted them. Not one of them finished his ride. Now just imagine the feelings of other German bicycle patrols and reliefs when the story spread around. And they certainly do spread around."

Commandos may be called upon to operate under almost any conditions, he said, and may have to work and fight in snow, in mountains, in deserts, in jungles or swamps, on beaches, in streets, or on normal terrain.

"They are not limited to the coastline of Europe," the major declared, "and though we have commandos in the Middle East as well, there are unfortunately many in other parts of the world which are now in enemy hands."

Pointing to the importance of surprise in operations, Maj. Boyle gave this picture of a Norwegian raid designed to capture the military commander of the area:

"The house in which he lived was some miles out of the town. Having landed at night and cut communications before the Germans knew we had even arrived, a party of men previously assigned to the task took a car and drove to the house. They arrived about 8:15 a. m. liquidated the guard in complete silence and then walked to the front door and rang the bell.

"It was opened by a servant who found himself facing an armory of weapons. With a reolver in the small of his back, he was made to lead them to the door of the German officer's study where he was working.

"With delightful irony, they knocked on his door. Without looking up, he called 'come in' and continued writing. When he realized that more than one person had come in, he looked up to find himself covered from every angle. The officer in charge of the party told me that the look of amazement on that German's face was better than any theater. They removed him and his papers to England without anyone else in the house even knowing that he had gone."

CURBS PLACED ON OCEAN MAIL

Size And Number Of Parcels To Be Restricted Effective Immediately

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Military Necessity And Need For Shipping Space Are Cited

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 17—Due to "military necessity and the need for shipping space," the Postoffice Department today restricted mailing of parcels which require ocean transportation.

In the future, no parcel or package will be accepted for delivery outside the continental United States, Canada and Mexico if it exceeds 11 pounds in weight, 18 inches in length, or 42 inches in length and girth combined.

Other Restrictions

Other restrictions include:

Not more than one parcel or package will be accepted for mailing in any one week when sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee.

Except for Canada and Mexico, perishable matter, regardless of weight or size, will not be accepted for delivery outside the continental United States.

The regulations do not apply to official matter of the United States Government.

Complaints Cited

Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, said ht War and Navy departments had informed him that large quantities of second, third and fourth-class mail matter addressed for delivery outside the continental United States "are seriously interfering with and delaying the expeditious movement of vital war supplies, and that merchandise and printed matter not absolutely essential to the war effort which were formerl ytransported by other means are now being placed in the mails."

At the same time, Byron Price, director of censorship announced an amplification of regulations governing international mail.

Mail To Prisoners

One rule set out that mail to prisoners of war or internees confined either in this country or elsewhere, including enemy territory, should be addressed t othe individual at the address supplied by him or by the agency authorized to furnish such information. No postage is required if sent as ordinary first-class mail.

The regulations detailed the matters which are prohibited in all communications to foreign countries.

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These include virtually all references to ships of the United States or neutral countries, weather conditions, any data referring to military or naval intelligence and propaganda detrimental to the United Nations' war effort.

Further Curbs

Certain other matters are prohibited, except when officially released or licensed for export.

These include reference to military or naval weapons, installations, supplies, reserves materials or equipment of the United Nations; the location or description of military objects; military, naval or diplomatic plans of the United Nations; reports on production; the effect of enemy operations or of operations against the enemy; information about prisoners of war; sketches, photographs, drawings, blueprints, maps or charts.

ARMY TO PERMIT YOUTHS TO SELECT ANY SERVICE ARM

Recruiting Efforts Concentrated on 3,000,000 Men 18, 19 Years Old.

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WASHINGTON, April 17.—(AP) War department officials said today the Army was concentrating its recruiting efforts on an estimated 3,000,000 young men of 18 and 19 years but continued to accept enlistments from men up to 45 who present releases from their draft boards.

An increasing percentage of volunteer recruits is represented by those under 20, but officials expressed doubt these constituted a majority of those accepted.

Older Men Denied Privilege

A new order, it was disclosed permits men of 18 and 19 to select the combat arms in which they will serve, including the air corps, but the privilege is denied older men.

As a result officials said they hoped voluntary enlistments would again head upward after falling from the record peak of the 90,441 who entered the Army voluntarily in January. The February enrollment was 38,003 and for March 53,527.

The number of men the Army may accept as volunteers and through the selective service system is governed, it was explained, by the capacity of reception and replacement training centers and by the needs of the armed forces.

Quotas Assigned Monthly

Monthly quotas for both volunteers and selective service recruits are assigned to the nine corps areas in the continental United States, and these some times result in turning away applicants. Men especially qualified are favored over others, on the basis of official directives issued from time to time to enroll such specialists as construction engineers and radio operators.

Army recruiting policy has changed repeatedly since Pearl Harbor and several months preceding Pearl Harbor. Last May the former privilege granted a volunteer of selecting his branch was rescinded, except for men especially qualified for the air corps.

Beginning Feb. 7, enlistments directed for the air corps were halted, and no recruits were assigned to specific branches in advance.

The latest change came when those of 18 and 19 were permitted to select the combat arm they favored.

FIRST BOMBER LEAVES PLANT

Huge New Factory In Southwest Is 110 Days Ahead Of Schedule

Consolidated Accepts It From Builder At Brief Ceremony

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[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in the Southwest, April 17—From a huge, new plant somewhere in the Southwest, Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the board of directors of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, announced today that the first of a new series of four-motored B-24 land bombers had rolled from the assembly line 110 days ahead of the company's schedule.

The big plant was transferred formally at a brief ceremony from the Austin Company, builders, to the army corps of engineers and then to the army air force. Girdler accepted the plant for Consolidated.

Congratulates Workmen

"In order to help win this war we must make bombers that are effective and make them fast," Girdler said. "Our aim is to deliver as many as possible of next year's planes this year."

Girdler congratulated workmen and women, as well as the contracting firms which helped build the bomber plant. Of Consolidated, he said, ". . . It is an organization dedicated to just one purpose, the winning of the war.

"That objective takes precedence over every other consideration, including the making of profits."

First Gets Test Flight

The first of the ships, capable of more than 300 miles per hour, a range of better than 3,000 miles and a bomb load of more than four tons, was given its initial test flight with George Newman, Consolidated vice-president, at the controls.

The transfer of the plant to Consolidated and the announcement that B-24 bombers already were rolling along the assembly line, came just one year from the day that ground was broken for the construction of factory buildings.

Willkie to Ask GOP For Full War Support

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The Herald Tribune says Wendell Willkie will call on the Republican National Committee at its special meeting in Chicago Monday to declare against a policy of isolationism in foreign affairs and will ask for full support of the war effort.

The Republican Presidential candidate in 1940 will submit other resolutions designed to chart a course for the party and to commit it on issues of the day, the paper said, adding it was not known if he would do so personally.

There is every expectation, however, that the decision of Mr. Willkie to have a showdown with his party's organization on the pre-war controversy over isolationism will precipitate a sharp conflict at the Chicago session," the Herald Tribune says.

Lindbergh's Salary Equal to Colonel's

DETROIT, April 17.—(AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, recently employed as a technical adviser at the Ford bomber plant, is receiving a salary equivalent to that of an Army colonel, a Ford spokesman said tonight. The salary amounts to $3,500 a year, plus allowances.

Lindbergh, who resigned his commission as colonel in the Air Corps Reserve, could have written his own ticket when he joined the company, the spokesman said, but told Henry Ford he wanted to work for the same pay he would have received as colonel in the Army.

Attorney General Calls Dies Amateur Sleuth

Considers It "Pity" To Have Such Probes As Announced Texas Inquiry In Nazi Espionage

Washington, April 17 (AP)—Francis Biddle, Attorney General, said today, in connection with plans of Representative Dies (Dem., Texas) to hold hearings at Jasper, Texas, on Nazi spy activities, that "I think it always is a pity to have amateur investigations of espionage."

Asked at a press conference about Dies' announced intention, the Attorney General said:

"We have three large investigative services—the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the navy and army intelligence services. They have been cooperating perfectly and are in daily contact. I think it always is a pity to have amateur investigations of espionage whether by Mr. Dies or anyone else. It needs trained, coordinated, responsible action."

Man and Wife Get Five Years As Nazi Agents

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Louisville Couple Are Also Fined $3,000 Each After Unexpected Guilty Plea

LOUISVILLE, April 17 (AP).—Pleading guilty to charges of being unregistered Nazi agents, George K. Bodenschatz, forty-nine years old, and his wife, Viola, fifty-nine, were sentenced in Federal Court today to five years' imprisonment and fined $3,000 each.

The couple also received two-year prison sentences and fines of $1,000 each on another count of the indictment, but the two-year terms are to run concurrently with the longer sentence, and Judge Elwood Hamilton specified that the $1,000 fine was not to be paid.

Bodenschatz, a former Louisville manufacturer, is a brother of Lieutenant General Karl Bodenschatz, of the German Army, an aide to Reich Marshal Herman Welheim Goering.

The plea came unexpectedly today as both appeared in court for arguments on a general demurrer to the indictment. They were scheduled to go on trial April 27. They have been at liberty under $5,000 bond each since their arraignment last month.

They were indicted March 5 by a Federal Grand Jury and immediately taken into custody by Federal Bureau of Investigation officers

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at their apartment in an exclusive Louisville residential section.

Mrs. Bodenschatz is a native of Cincinnati, where she was born Viola Heise, daughter of a Sellersburg, Ind., grocer. She has made frequent trips to Germany in recent years and on her return has spoken several times before women's organizations on Hitler's Germany.

Bodenschatz, until several weeks ago, was head of a leather welt firm here. After his indictment, the naturalized American sold out his interest in the company. At the time he said he was liquidating his assets to pay his lawyers.

The couple were married in 1919 and at first lived in a modest apartment here. Later, as the leather business prospered, the couple moved into an exclusive apartment.

Bodenschatz came to this country at the age of twenty. He is a native of Renau, Bavaria. He filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen in 1912, but did not take the oath of allegiance until 1921. During the first world war he was registered as an alien agent.

Indicted at the same time as the Bodenschatz couple was Mrs. Margarete Gaertner, reported to be prominent in the Naza propaganda ministry of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels and a frequent visitor here with the local couple. Mrs. Gaertner is said to be living in Germany now. The indictment further identified Mrs. Gaertner as the New York consignee to whom a "considerable portion of local print order for several thousand brochures published under the name of Mrs. Bodenschatz was expressed."

U. S. GRAND JURY TO OPEN PROBE OF 'SOCIAL JUSTICE'

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Biddle Reveals Father Coughlin Will Be Called as Principal Witness.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—(AP) A Federal grand jury will begin here next week an exhaustive investigation of the weekly magazine Social Justice, with a prospect that its founder, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, will be a principal witness, Attorney General Biddle disclosed today.

Speaking at a press conference, in which he said that the paper's language was "clearly seditious," the attorney general declared that the object of the Justice department's presentation would be indictment under what is known as the sedition law of "all those responsible" for the magazine.

Will Press Action

Asked at the start of the conference whether he proposed to follow up the action taken Tuesday by Postmaster General Walker in suspending mailing privileges of Social Justice pending a proceeding to revoke such rights, Biddle said:

"I think the language in Social Justice is clearly seditious and without question it is our responsibility to take action.

"There is a grand jury in the District of Columbia investigating seditious matters. We propose to put the evidence of the seditious content of Social Justice before that grand jury. We intend to present evidence of responsibility as to who published and who wrote it, and also evidence of any tie-up with the Axis."

Wrote to Walker

With respect to the latter, Biddle called attention to his letter to the postmaster general on Tuesday in which he referred to the "parallelism" between matter printed in Social Justice and propaganda broadcast by enemy countries.

After the postoffice action had been announced, Father Coughlin said at Detroit that he would challenge the attorney general to give him an opportunity to defend Social Justice. Coughlin no longer has an official connection with the paper, however. Stock in the Social Justice Publishing company is held by his parents, and E. Perrin Schwartz is listed as the editor.

Asked about Coughlin's statement, Biddle said that he had never met the one-time radio priest and that his "forum will be the grand jury entirely." The attorney general said in response to a question that he would be inclined, if he were conducting the investigation, to subpoena Coughlin as a grand jury witness.

He announced that William Power Maloney, who has been directing an extended investigation of alleged activities in behalf of Axis countries, would be in charge of the Social Justice investigation, assisted by Lieutenant Edward J. Hickey, Jr., of the United States Navy, who is being loaned to the department, from which he recently was called to active duty.

STERLING PRODUCTS IS FACING INQUIRY

Treasury Seeking to Learn if Axis Tie Is Cut.

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Washington, April 17 (A. P.).—The Treasury announced today a special investigation to determine whether or not Sterling Products, Inc., has severed its ties with German industry and joined in economic war against the Axis.

A statement said that subsidiaries of the firm produce such household remedies as Bayer Aspirin, Fletcher's Castoria and Dr. Lyons Tooth Powder.

The statement related that in August, 1941, Sterling Products promised a Treasury committee to sever its relationship with I. G. Farbenindustrie, commonly known as the German dye trust, and also to compete actively with the German firm's subsidiaries in Latin America.

"The present investigation," the Treasury said, "has as its object an evaluation of the extent and vigor of Sterling Products' participation in the war against the Axis on the economic front."

Comment Made Here.

James Hill Jr., president of Sterling Products, issued this comment today:

"Welcome the Treasury's investigation and will co-operate fully with whomever it designates to make the examination. The new management of Sterling, which was elected on August 29, 1941, has sought conscientiously to carry out the terms of the decree and the commitments made to the Foreign Funds Committee. Every connection throughout the world with I. G. Farben has been completely terminated. The company, under the new management, has undertaken a tremendously enlarged program in Latin America in furtherance of the national policy of all-out economic warfare against the Axis in the other American republics."

Will Fight to Retain Mailing Privileges

DETROIT, April 17 (AP)—Prewitt Semmes, attorney for Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, militant Royal Oak (Mich.) priest, and for Social Justice magazine, which the priest founded, said today that the next scheduled issue of the publication would be printed and offered to the Post Office Department for mailing.

Semmes' statement followed one by Atty. Gen. Biddle in Washington, who said the Government would take all necessary steps to prevent distribution of the magazines by any means outside of the mails.

The magazine already has been barred temporarily from the mails because of alleged seditious statements contained in the last issue.

However, Semmes said that he was of the opinion that only that one issue had been barred, and that there had been no order barring future issues.

The attorney said that he would make a vigorous fight April 29 at the hearing in Washington before Postmaster General Frank C. Walker to retain the mailing privileges.

Semmes added that the magazine in its defense would maintain that what it has published from December 7 to the present would not give the Postmaster General a right to suspend the magazine from the mails, even though he had the power under the law.

Schoolboy's Question Poser for Mackenzie

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Censorship Makes Answering Query Difficult

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Lieut. Gen. Brehon S. Somervell, commanding general of the United States service of supply, says the outcome of the war will be determined by our production in the next 200 days—which is a life-or-death truth.

That's along the line of an inquiry I have received from Schoolboy Edwin Peel of Honey Grove, Texas, who asks "What America is doing to win this war." He is making a speech and has turned to your columnist for aid and comfort.

Edwin picked on me because I led with my chin last week when I wrote a column answering the appeal of another high-school lad—John Hunt of Philadelphia—for help on an essay about "Why America must win this war." Having let myself in for this, the easiest way is to stand and deliver, although my Texas friend's query presents its difficulties in these days of censorship.

Now how would you, good reader, answer that one? To me it's like sticking one's head into a bee-hive and asking what the inmates are doing to make honey. You can see they're busy all right, but beyond observing that they are carrying out the poetical precept of improving each shining hour, just what are they doing (not forgetting that censorship).

Plane Production Not State Secret

Of course, we might quote Speaker of the House Rayburn who has revealed that the United States now is making more than 3,300 airplanes a month and that it already has on world fighting fronts six times as many soldiers as Gen. Pershing had after 10 months of the last war. We might add he said present production rates "indicate 125,000 planes in 1943."

Here we must interpolate Gen. Somervell's declaration that "right now we must produce much more than we are." That's another vital truth. He says we shall make the grade.

Still, it seems to me the spirit underlying our vast production—the spirit which is going to increase it to winning proportions—is greater than the achievement itself. For the people of this country have dedicated themselves t a fight for the benefit of worl humanity. History doesn't record another such gesture as that of Uncle Sam in making his country literally the arsenal of democracy, and supplying all Allied nations and sympathizers under the lease-lend program without debate about payment.

The battle already would have been lost had we not poured our resources into Allied hands.

Our Effort Not Wholly Unselfish

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Naturally our effort isn't wholly unselfish, since we are defending our own country and firesides. But had Uncle Sam been thinking only of his own interests he needn't have played Atlas by taking the world on his shoulders. He did just that, though, and assumed the initiative in framing an Allied policy "for a better future world" in which all men may be free from fear and want.

Because of her stand in this great upheaval and because of her vast resources and strength, America has been thrust into the tacit leadership of the Allied effort, without seeking any such position. The whole world, outside the camp of the Hitlerian brigands, looks to this country for guidance and inspiration.

Thus the United States has become the chief coordinator of the Allied war effort. And that's as should be, because our favorable geographical position, apart from other factors, makes us the logical country for such work.

As Speaker Rayburn indicated, our commitments entwine the globe, and daily they are becoming greater. Despite the mountainous aid which we already have given, we have only started. Our boys already are in the battle lines and before the year is over we shall have a great force in foreign fields, the while our arsenal pours out equipment for all the Allies.

On rereading this article it seems pretty close to boasting. Still, schoolboy Peel asked me the question—and I'm not ashamed to be caught bragging about my country.

LONDON, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO QUOTED AN OFFICIAL BULGARIAN SPOKESMAN TONIGHT AS SAYING IN SOFIA THAT HENCEFORTH BULGARIA WOULD BE RULED ACCORDING TO NAZI AND FASCIST PRINCIPLES.

TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES, BULGARIA HAS BEEN UNDER SUCH RULE SINCE THE GERMANS SENT THEIR TROOPS MARCHING UNOPPOSED INTO THE BALKAN STATE, A JUNIOR PARTNER IN THE AXIS.

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A NEW BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED LAST WEEKEND AFTER THE FORMER CABINET RESIGNED BECAUSE OF MAJORITY OPPOSITION TO GERMAN PLANS FOR THE COUNTRY IN THE AXIS SET-UP. THESE PLANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE INCLUDED ACTIVE BULGARIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA WHEN HITLER STARTS HIS SPRING OFFENSIVE. #

BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 17-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER REPORTED TODAY THE ADULT LEADER OF A SABOTAGE BAND AT STRASBOURG HAS BEEN EXECUTED AND 10 YOUTHS IMPRISONED FOR USING HAND-GRENADES, POSSESSING DYNAMITE AND FOR "OTHER MANIFESTATIONS AGAINST THE STATE."

"SOME PLOTS WERE CARRIED OUT WITH HAND GRENADES AND THE YOUTHS PLANNED FURTHER ACTION," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "THEY ALSO STUCK POSTERS ON WALLS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS, TORE DOWN THE SWASTIKA AND OTHER FLAGS, DAMAGED MAIL BOXES, DESTROYED SHOW WINDOWS, PLOTTED AGAINST ARMY AND POLICE CARS AND AGAINST TELEPHONE AND RAILWAY INSTALLATIONS.

THE LEADER, IDENTIFIED AS MARZELLUS WEINUM, A TECHNICAL ENGINEER, WAS SHOT BY A FIRING SQUAD. #

VICHY, FRANCE, APRIL 17-(AP)-THIS IS THE OFFICIAL VICHY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE RECALL FOR CONSULTATION OF U.S. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM D.LEAHY:

"WISHING TO BE INFORMED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH POLICY, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED TO CALL ADMIRAL LEAHY, AMBASSADOR TO VICHY, FOR CONSULTATION.

"IN HIS ABSENCE MR.PINCKNEY TUCK, COUNSELLOR OF EMBASSY, WILL ASSUME THE FUNCTIONS OF CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

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"IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE STATE OF HEALTH OF MRS.LEAHY WILL DELAY THE DEPARTURE TO AMERICA OF THE AMBASSADOR FOR SEVERAL DAYS, PERHAPS SEVERAL WEEKS." #

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE SYDNEY HERALD QUOTED LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE H.BRETT TODAY AS DECLARING THE DANGER OF A JAPANESE ATTACK ON AUSTRALIA HAD RECEDED GREATLY IN THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

"WE ARE WORKING ON A POLICY OF KEEPING ON HITTING THE ENEMY ALL THE TIME TO, PREVENT HIM FROM ORGANIZING FOR FURTHER PENETRATION," THE PAPER'S CORRESPONDENT AT AN ADVANCED BASE QUOTED THE AMERICAN COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES.

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"WE ARE GETTING STRONGER EVERY DAY AND OUR PILOTS CAME OUT OF THEIR FIRST BATTLES WITH GREAT HONOR. AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS ARE WORKING TOGETHER AS A GRAND TEAM.

"EQUIPMENT IS COMING INTO AUSTRALIA. WHEN WE HAVE SUFFICIENT EQUIPMENT I AM CONFIDENT WE WILL KICK THE JAPS RIGHT OUT OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC." #

MELBOURNE, APRIL 17-(AP)-A DETACHMENT OF SHORT, WIRY, SAVAGE-LOOKING JAVANESE BUSHFIGHTERS EXPECTED TO PROVE AN IMPORTANT COG IN THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHTING MACHINE ARRIVED TONIGHT IN SMALL BOATS AFTER SLIPPING THROUGH THE JAPANESE NAVAL BLOCKADE.

ALTHOUGH DUTCH OFFICERS DIRECTED THEIR MOVEMENT, THE FORCE WAS LED

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BY A SHORT, JOVIAL BROWN-SKINNED JAVANESE, CAPT. EDWARDS VAN MUYEN WHO SAID THEY HAD BEEN MISTAKEN AS JAPANESE AND FIRED UPON AS THEY APPROACHED AUSTRALIA.

"FINALLY WE CONVINCED THEM THAT WE WERE ALLIES AND NOT ENEMIES," HE EXPLAINED.

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THE JAVANESE WORE WARM KHAKI UNIFORMS AND LARGE FLOPPY-BRIMMED GREEN BAMBOO HATS. ALL CARRIED RIFLES, TIN HELMETS, GAS MASKS, AND THE DANGEROUS LOOKING KLEWANGS -- THE MACHETE-LIKE SHORT SWORD WHICH THEY USE INSTEAD OF BAYONETS. THEY WERE TAKEN TO ARMY STATIONS BY PLANE AND RAIL.

LIEUT. COL.J.M.R.SANDBERG, RANKING DUTCH OFFICER IN AUSTRALIA, WELCOMED THEM IN THEIR OWN TONGUE AND SAID:

"I KNOW THIS COMPANY HAS HAD A LONG, TIRING TRIP FROM THE ISLANDS TO AUSTRALIA. BUT ONE DAY IT SHALL GO BACK TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES WITH MANY FRIENDS FROM THE ALLIED COUNTRIES. WE SHALL REGAIN OUR ISLANDS AND PUT OUT THE ENEMY." #

CHUNGKINGN APRIL 17-(AP)-MANY JAPANESE DEAD WERE LEFT ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE APRIL 14 WHEN CHINESE TROOPS HALTED ONE OF THE ENEMY THRUSTS IN BURMA 16 MILES SOUTH OF LOIKAW, CAPITAL OF KARENNI TRIBAL STATE, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THIS THRUST IS FOLLOWING THE VALLEY OF THE SALWEEN RIVER FROM MAWCHI. A SECOND COLUMN PRESSING TOWARD LOIKAW ACROSS COUNTRY FROM TOUNGOO WAS STILL BEING HELD IN THE YADO SECTOR ABOUT 40 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF LOIKAW.

IN THE YANI SECTOR OF THE SITTANG RIVER FRONT SEVERE FIGHTING RAGED THROUGHOUT APRIL 15, IT WAS SAID, TURNING FIERCER AT NIGHTFALL WITH CHINESE TROOPS "FIGHTING MOST DESPERATELY AND GALLANTLY," HAVING INFLICTED MORE THAN 1,000 CASUALTIES. #

QUITO, ECUADOR, APRIL 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT A NUMBER OF PROMINENT ECUADOREANS HAD BEEN ARRESTED "IN ACCORDANCE WITH PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO AVOID PUBLIC DISORDERS", BUT DENIED THAT THERE HAD BEEN ANY QUESTION OF AN ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

THE STATEMENT WAS DESIGNED TO CLARIFY ONE MADE YESTERDAY BY THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR'S OFFICE, WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE ARRESTS AS THE RESULT OF A POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF DR.VELASCO IBARRA, A FORMER PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

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POLICE WERE SEEKING DR.FRANCISCO ARIZAGA LUQUE, PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS IN 1938, WHO HAD BEEN ORDERED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE INTO HIDING.

GENERAL ALBERTO ENRIQUEZ, FORMER CHIEF EXECUTIVE WHO VOLUNTARILY DELIVERED HIS POWER TO CONGRESS FOUR YEARS AGO, DENIED CHARGES THAT HE HAD BEEN IMPLICATED IN THE VELASCO IBARRA MOVEMENT. "HAVING LEFT THROUGH THE DOOR," ENRIQUEZ SAID, "I CAN ILL EXPECT TO RETURN THROUGH THE WINDOW." #

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VICHY--[redacted] ADD NIGHT LEAD FRENCH X X X LAVAL GOVERNMENT.)

AFTER THREE DAYS OF CONTINUOUS CONVERSATIONS AMONG THE LEADERS OF THE OLD AND NEW REGIMES, LAVAL WAS STILL UNDERSTOOD TO BE LACKING TWO NAMES FOR HIS GOVERNMENT.

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THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH LAVAL HAS BEEN CARRYING ON WITH POLITICIANS AND TECHNICIANS RESEMBLED THE MINISTERIAL CRISES OF PRE-WAR DAYS AND BROUGHT ABOUT COMBINATIONS OF PARTY GROUPS, SOME OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SUPPRESSED BY VICHY.

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED WERE SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT IT WAS FIRST ANNOUNCED THE CABINET WOULD BE MADE KNOWN THURSDAY. IT WAS THEN PUT OFF UNTIL NOON TODAY AND FINALLY POSTPONED UNTIL TOMORROW.

RELIABLE FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID LAVAL WAS ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTY IN PERSUADING SOME OF HIS CHOICES AS CABINET MINISTERS TO TAKE JOBS IN THE COLLABORATIONIST GOVERNMENT.

THE NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES WHO OBJECTED TO TAKING POSITIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT ARE NOT KNOWN BUT IT WAS RUMORED THAT GENERAL HENRI DENTZ, FORMER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN THE LEVANT AND HIGH COMMISSIONER TO SYRIA, WAS RUMORED TO BE ONE OF THOSE WHO HELD BACK ACCEPTANCE.

PETAIN TOOK NO PART IN THE DELIBERATIONS WITH CABINET PROSPECTS, MERELY OBSERVING AND AWAITING THE LIST. #

New York--add De Geer trial...xxx Japan."

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The German announcement said the public prosecutor in Holland had made the charges against De Geer. Anton A. Mussert, Dutch Nazi leader, had accused De Geer of leaving Holland while military operations were proceeding, maltreatment of Dutch Nazis during the invasion of Holland and of provoking Japan while neglecting the defenses of the Netherlands East Indies.

De Geer became subject to increased attacks [illegible] the Netherlands after a pamphlet which he had written was made public. In it he called for a "just world order" and reminded the Dutch that better times have always followed the "darkest hours" in Dutch history.

Mussert wrote in a Nazi organ that "De Geer has nothing to do with the future, which is a matter for the young Netherlands that marches on notwithstanding De Geer who did everything possible to prevent this march when he was in power."

By Vern Haugland

Melbourne, April 17-(AP)-United States and Australian soldiers have much the same appetites, but their tastes and menus differ.

Their daily food rations are similar in quantity, but the Americans are provided with more salads, more coffee, and with doughnuts, hotcakes and maple syrup, while the Australians trend toward more meat and tea.

The coffee ration for American soldiers is three ounces per day. The Australian soldier gets one-fifth of an ounce. The Australian's tea ration, however, is a half-ounce, while the American soldier gets only one-sixteenth of an ounce.

Army feeding costs vary widely but in Australia they are running about 30 cents per day per man.

Here are typical army menus:

Breakfast, Americans--cereal, stewed apricots, bacon, eggs, bread, butter, jam, coffee or milk; Australian--porridge, steak, tomatoes, bread, butter, jam, tea.

Lunch; American--beefsteak, gravy, creamed potatoes, lettuce salad, thousand island dressing, bread, butter, coffee or milk; Australian--beef bullion, roastbeef, beaked potatoes, cabbage, fruit pie, bread, butter, jam.

Dinner; American--lamb stew, carrots, green peas, cole slaw, bread, butter, jam, coffee, milk; Australian--curry and rice, boiled potatoes, turnips, roll, cheese, butter, jam, tea.

30.24 10637

30.24-16037

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN FOOD

BY EDDY GILMORE

KUIBYSHEV, APRIL 17-(AP)-RUSSIA MOBILIZED 150,000,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TODAY TO FIGHT THE SUMMER'S BATTLE FOR FOOD.

ATTACKING THE FOOD SUPPLY LINES AS REALISTICALLY AS THEY TREATED THE FACTORIES, COMPELLING WORKERS TO REMAIN AT THEIR JOBS IN TIME OF WAR, THE PEOPLES' COMMISSARS DECREED:

COLLECTIVE FARMERS MUST WORK A MINIMUM OF 102 TO 150 WORKING DAYS THIS SEASON.

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CHILDREN FROM 14 TO 16 MUST WORK IN THE FIELDS 50 DAYS A YEAR.

CITY HIGH SCHOOLS MUST BE SUSPENDED SO STUDENTS CAN LEND A HAND.

THE SWEEPING DECREE AFFECTS ALL MALES FROM 14 TO 55 AND ALL WOMEN FROM 14 TO 50 NOT ALREADY ENGAGED IN WAR WORK.

EXCEPTIONS ARE PREGNANT WOMEN, INVALIDS AND MOTHERS OF CHILDREN UNDER 8 YEARS.

PERSONS MOBILIZED FROM THE CITIES WILL BE FED, SHELTERED AND PAID AT PREVAILING COLLECTIVE FARM RATES.

THE DECREE SUPERSEDES ONE WHICH REQUIRED A MINIMUM OF 50 FARM WORKING DAYS A YEAR.

CHILDREN WILL HAVE A LIMITED WORK DAY, FROM 6 TO 8 HOURS. BUT THERE IS NO LIMIT ON THE NUMBER OF DAYS AN ADULT MAY WORK.

DURING THE LAST HARVEST, WITH THE GERMANS ADVANCING, THE RUSSIAN FARMERS WORKED DAY AND NIGHT. IT IS TO BE ASSUMED THAT IF NECESSARY, THE SAME WILL BE TRUE THIS YEAR.

VIOLATION OF THE DECREE IS PUNISHABLE BY SIX MONTHS OF FORCED FARM LABOR AND FINES OF 25 PER CENT OF EARNINGS. CULPRITS ALSO WILL LOSE THEIR COLLECTIVE FARM ADVANTAGES, WHICH INCLUDE AN INDIVIDUAL STRIP OF LAND.

OTTAWA, APRIL 17-(AP)-CONTROL OF CANADIAN BEEF CATTLE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES AS A DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM TO HOLD RETAIL PRICES AT THE LEVEL OF THE BASIC PRICE CEILING PERIOD FROM SEPT. 14 TO OCT. 11, 1941 SEEMED TO BE IN PROSPECT TONIGHT.

DONALD GORDON, WAR-TIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD CHAIRMAN, SAID HE HAD MADE A RECOMMENDATION TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR DEALING WITH THE SITUATION. ONE OFFICIAL SAID THAT UNLESS CONTROL IS IMPOSED DOMESTIC SUPPLIS AND PRICES COULD BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

APR 18 1942

THE DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR BEEF CATTLE IS USUALLY LARGE THIS YEAR AND THE STRAIN ON SUPPLIES SEVERE.

OTTAWA, ONT., APRIL 17-(AP)-ANNA NEAGLE, FILM ACTRESS, HAS ARRIVED IN CANADA FROM BRITAIN, ALONE WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS, ROYAL AIR FORCE MEN AND WIVES OF BRITISH SERVICE MEN STATIONED IN THE DOMINION.

APR 18 1942

BUT OF THE RAF MEN CAME TO LEARN HOW TO FLY. THE CANADIAN SOLDIERS INCLUDED MEN INVALIDED HOME AND INSTRUCTORS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 17-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING, WHO WAS A GUEST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SAID TODAY THE PRESIDENT HAD NOT GIVEN UP HOPE OF VISITING CANADA IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THE CANADIAN PRESS REPORTED TONIGHT IN A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

APR 18 1942

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HIS OWN HOPE WAS THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD SPEND A DAY IN OTTAWA BEFORE THE PRESENT PARLIAMENTARY SESSION IS ENDED, POSSIBLY ADDRESSING A JOINT MEETING OF BOTH HOUSES. #

ARCTIC "BURMA ROAD"

- - -

SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA

MAY TRAVEL ALONG

TOP OF WORLD

APR 18 1942

- - -

OVER 6,000-MILE

ICY SEA ROUTE (700) NOTE AM BACKGROUND MAP FOR SAME DATE

- - -

BY CARL C.CRANMER

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, APRIL 17-(WIDE WORLD)-ALONG THE TOP OF THE WORLD, STRETCHING 6,000 MILES THROUGH BERING STRAIT FROM SEATTLE TO ARCHANGEL, RUSSIA, LIES THE SO-CALLED NORTHERN SEA ROUTE.

THIS IS THE ROUTE BY WHICH SUPPLIES MAY REACH RUSSIA'S WESTERN FRONT THIS SUMMER AS ADOLF HITLER STRIVES WITH FULL MIGHT TO KNOCK OUT RUSSIA IN A CRUCIAL PHASE OF A GLOBAL WAR.

IT IS HALF THE DISTANCE FROM OUR EASTERN SEABOARD TO THE PERSIAN GULF AND IRAN, AND ONLY A FIFTH LONGER THAN THE BOSTON-ARCHANGEL ROUTE AROUND NORWAY WHICH IS MENACED BY THE BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ AND OTHER GERMAN NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH SEA.

THIS ARCTIC SUPPLY LINE, TOGETHER WITH RUSSIA'S OWN "BURMA ROAD" TO THE ARCTIC COAST, MAY BE THE DECISIVE LINK WITH THE UNITED STATES SHOULD JAPAN TURN NORTHWARD IN A BLOW AT SIBERIA AND VLADIVOSTOK.

IT CANNOT EASILY BE REACHED BY GERMAN OR JAPANESE BOMBERS, AND THE ONLY JAPANESE NAVAL OPERATIONS WHICH COULD INTERFERE WOULD BE THOSE CLOSE TO ALASKAN WATERS.

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ALONG THE ROUTE IS THE IMPORTANT TIKSI BAY AT THE MOUTH OF THE LENA RIVER ON THE ARCTIC COAST, NEARLY 5,000 MILES FROM SEATTLE. FOR YEARS THE RUSSIANS HAVE USED THE LENA AS A SUMMER ARTERY OF COMMERCE, AND FROM ITS UPPER REACHES AT YAKUTSK THEY HAVE BUILT A MOTOR ROAD CONNECTING WITH THE TRANSSIBERIAN RAILWAY AT RUKHLOVO NEAR LAKE BAIKAL.

THIS IS THE ARCTIC "BURMA ROAD."

THE UNITED STATES, UNTIL SUCH TIME AS IT IS PREPARED TO PRESS HOME A FULL-SCALE SEA AND AIR OFFENSIVE IN THE NORTHERN PACIFIC TO OPEN

30.24-16039

A CLEAR PATH THROUGH THE SEA OF OKHOTSK, PERHAPS COULD SEND SOME SUPPLIES BY THIS ROUTE TO BOLSTER A RUSSIAN EASTERN FRONT.

AMERICANS SHOULD NOT CONJURE UP VISIONS OF A FLOOD OF MILITARY SUPPLIES FLOWING INTO A BELEAGUERED RUSSIA BY THESE ROUTES, HOWEVER.

IT IS PROBABLE THAT THIS ROUTE CAN BE USED ONLY ABOUT 100 DAYS IN THE YEAR, ALTHOUGH ARCHANGEL MAY BE KEPT OPEN ALL OF THE GREATER PART OF THE YEAR.

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JUST 10 YEARS AGO, IN 1932, THE SOVIET ICEBREAKER SIBIRIAKOV III CREATED A WORLD SENSATION BY BATTLING THROUGH 3,000 MILES OF ICE IN ONE SEASON AND MAKING THE VOYAGE FROM ARCHANGEL TO THE PACIFIC. SHE REACHED YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, ON NOV. 5.

THROUGH THE LARGE-SCALE PIONEERING OF THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE ADMINISTRATION SINCE THEN, THE ROUTE HAS COME INTO GREATER USE.

THE ICEBREAKER J.STALIN IN 1939 SUCCEEDED IN NOT ONLY MAKING THE VOYAGE TO BERING STRAIT, BUT IN MAKING THE RETURN TRIP AS WELL IN 70 DAYS. THE FOLLOWING YEAR 10 SHIPS MADE THE ROUND TRIP FROM MURMANSK TO THE LENA.

ALTHOUGH THIS RECORD MIGHT BE CONSIDERABLY BETTERED WITH THE EXTENSIVE AIDS TO NAVIGATION THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN BUSY ESTABLISHING IN THE ARCTIC IN RECENT YEARS, IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT ONE SHIP COULD NOT MAKE MUCH MORE THAN ONE VOYAGE A YEAR.

UNDER THE WHIPLASH OF WARTIME NECESSITY, HOWEVER, THE NUMBER OF SHIPS IN THE SERVICE MIGHT BE VASTLY INCREASED.

30.24-16039

ACCORDING TO RUSSIAN FIGURES, ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILLION TONS OF FREIGHT WERE HAULED OVER THIS ROUTE IN 1938, A FIGURE WHICH WAS DOUBLED IN 1939.

THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE FLEET HAS BEEN GREATLY AUGMENTED IN RECENT YEARS, WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THREE MORE 11,000-TON ICEBREAKERS OF THE J.STALIN CLASS AND A NUMBER OF STEAMERS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE SERVICE. ALTOGETHER THE RUSSIANS ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE COMPLETED ABOUT 40 ICEBREAKERS, THE LARGEST FLEET OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

IN ADDITION SOVIET DESIGNERS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE PLANNED LARGER ICEBREAKERS OF 16,000 TONS AND EVEN SUPER-ICEBREAKERS OF 50,000 HORSEPOWER AND 24,000 TONS.

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RADIO AND WEATHER STATIONS HAVE BEEN BUILT ALONG THE ARCTIC COAST, AND AIRFIELDS ESTABLISHED FROM WHICH PLANES HAVE PLAYED THE STELLAR ROLE IN MANY A RESCUE FROM ICEBOUND SHIPS.

A JAPANESE ATTACK ON RUSSIA WOULD OPEN TO THE UNITED STATES A MORE DIRECT ROUTE, HOWEVER, BY WAY OF ALASKA, THE ALEUTIANS, KAMACHATKA PENINSULA AND THE KURILES---A ROUTE WHICH WOULD INVOLVE THE OPENING OF A UNITED STATES NORTHERN OFFENSIVE.

ESTABLISHING AND SUPPLYING EFFECTIVE UNITED STATES BOMBING BASES ON

SOVIET SOIL WOULD MEAN THE MOVING OF VAST QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL.

AN IMPORTANT STEPPING STONE IN SUCH AN OFFENSIVE WOULD BE THE SOVIET BASE OF PETROPAVLOVSK ON THE EASTERN KAMCHATKA COAST.

FROM PETROPAVLOVSK, A TOWN OF 20,000, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO TRUCK SOME SUPPLIES 100 MILES ACROSS THE PENINSULA TO BE TRANSHIPPED ACROSS THE STORMY, FOGGY AND-OFTEN ICE-BOUND SEA OF OKHOTSK TO THE NEWLY OPENED REGION ABOUT MAGADAN AND NOGAEVO ON THE MAINLAND, OR TO MORE SOUTHERNLY PORTS.

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A FIRST CLASS HIGHWAY RUNS FROM THESE TWO TOWNS FOR SOME HUNDREDS OF MILES INLAND TO THE KOLYMA RIVER WHICH IN TURN REACHES TO THE ARCTIC.

KAMCHATKA PENINSULA IS A FORBIDDING SPOT, HOWEVER. ITS SNOWSTORMS OFTEN MAKE TRAVEL IMPOSSIBLE IN WINTER, AND ITS TORRENTIAL DOWNPOURS AND FOGS IN THE SHORT JUNE-TO-AUGUST SUMMER ARE LITTLE BETTER FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS. SWARMS OF MOSQUITOES DRIVE EVEN THE NATIVE TRIBES TO THE HILLS IN THE WARM SEASON.

MANY OF THE FISH CANNERIES ALONG ITS COAST HAVE BEEN OPERATED BY JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS. #

LONDON REPORTS:

BRITISH BUDGET'S
NEW TAX DEMANDS
MAY BOOMERANG

CUT IN SAVINGS POSSIBLE RESULT

ELECTRICITY, GAS
AND COAL RATIONS
MAY COME SOON

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

APR 18 1942

(ADVANCE) LONDON, APRIL 17-(WIDE WORLD)--STATISTICIANS FIGURED TODAY BRITAIN'S NEW WAR BUDGET WOULD ADD ABOUT $3 A WEEK TO THE AMOUNT THE AVERAGE COUPLE ORDINARILY SPENDS ON SMOKES, DRINKS AND ENTERTAINMENT.

THAT MONEY, SOME ECONOMISTS BELIEVED, MIGHT COME FROM THE SHILLINGS AND PENCE THAT OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE BEEN EARMARKED FOR WAR SAVINGS. FOR THEY FEEL THE PUBLIC WILL CONTINUE TO INDULGE IN THE LUXURIES OF CIGARETTES, BEER AND SPIRITS DESPITE THE HEAVY TAXES.

ONE POINT ABOUT THE BUDGET THAT SOME OBSERVERS SAW WAS A CONCILIATORY ATTENTION TO THE DEMANDS FOR TAX CONCESSIONS FROM ORGANIZED LABOR.

BUT BRITAIN REMAINED GENERALLY INDIFFERENT TO THE SOARING COSTS OF MODERN WAR. THE TAX INCREASES BOTHERED PRODUCERS MORE THAN CONSUMERS.

THE STOCK MARKET'S REACTION TO THE BUDGET RANGED FROM INDIFFERENCE TO ACTUAL IMPROVEMENT IN TWO SECTIONS HARDEST HIT--BREWERIES AND TOBACCO FIRMS. APPARENTLY INVESTORS BELIEVED CONSUMPTION OF THEIR PRODUCTS WOULD BE MAINTAINED.

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DOUBLING OF THE PURCHASE TAX DIDN'T CAUSE A RIPPLE IN THE STORES SECTIONS. AND OTHERWISE THE MARKETS STAYED IN THE DOLDRUMS, CAUTIOUS OVER FRENCH DEVELOPMENTS AND THE CONTINUED BAD NEWS FROM BURMA.

-DASH-

REVENUE FOR THE FIRST FULL WEEK OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR JUST TOPPED $140,000,000, OR 50 PER CENT MORE THAN RECEIPTS OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.

EXPENDITURES TOTALED $360,000,000, OR 13 PER CENT MORE THAN LAST YEAR'S COMPARATIVE TOTAL. SUPPLIES ACCOUNTED FOR $280,000,000 OF THAT.

-DASH-

TROOPS WERE RUSHED TO BIRKENHEAD TO REPLACE 1,200 DOCK WORKERS WHO BECAME EMBROILED IN A CONTROVERSY OVER OVER-TIME. A PORT AUTHORITY SAID TROOPS WOULD BE USED UNTIL THE REGULAR MEN WERE WILLING TO DISCUSS HOURS "IN A CONSTITUTIONAL MANNER."

ALSO IN THE FIELD OF LABOR: THE WAR MAY HEAL A FEUD BETWEEN INVOLVING THE COUNTRY'S ENGINEERING UNIONS, WHO NOW HAVE A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY TRYING TO FIND COMMON GROUND FOR AMALGAMATION

30-24-16041

30-24-16041

OF 29 ORGANIZATIONS WITH A TOTAL MEMBERSHIP ESTIMATED AT 2,000,000.
-DASH-

RATIONING OF COAL, GAS AND ELECTRICITY ON A "POINTS" SYSTEM AND THE ISSUE OF RATION CARDS TO CONSUMERS IS REPORTED BEING CONSIDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

UNDER THE PLAN AS OUTLINED, CARDS WILL BE "CASHABLE" FOR FUEL AND ENERGY NEEDED.

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THERE'S A CATCH: THE PERIOD COVERED MAY BE "BACKDATED" OR MADE RETROACTIVE, SO THAT EXTRAVAGANT USERS WILL START WITH A CUT WHILE ECONOMICAL USERS WILL RECEIVE A CREDIT.

CONSUMERS SOON WILL FIND THE PRICES OF MOST HOUSEHOLD GOODS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL. THE CENTRAL PRICE REGULATION COMMITTEE NOW IS DRAFTING SCHEMES TO COVER CHINA, LINEN, BLANKETS, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE. THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE CRITICISM OF THESE ITEMS BY COMPLAINANTS WHO SAY PRICES HAVE BEEN DOUBLED AND QUALITY HALVED, GENERALLY SPEAKING.

CONTROL OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN REPORTED WAVERING BETWEEN $1 AND $1.50 AS THE MAXIMUM CHARGE FOR RESTAURANT AND HOTEL MEALS, WITH A LIMIT OF THREE COURSE. THE SALE OF FISH, GAME AND POULTRY HAS ALREADY BEEN BANNED FROM RESTAURANT MENUS ON SPECIFIED DAYS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC FAIRER DISTRIBUTION OF THOSE ITEMS.

BRITISHERS LITERALLY MAY HAVE TO SWALLOW THEIR PRE-WAR AVERSION TO THE FISHY TASTE OF SEA GULL EGGS, WHICH HAVE BEEN COMING TO MARKETS IN THOUSANDS TO EKE OUT THE SLENDER SUPPLY OF HENS' EGGS.

MOST COME FROM THE ISLE OF MAN AND THAT MEANS COLLECTION IS DIFFICULT, SINCE MOST YOUNG MANXMEN HAVE JOINED THE SERVICES. (P.S. THE GULL EGGS FRY WELL BUT BOIL POORLY.)

-DASH-

FLOWER GROWERS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO USE THREE-FOURTHS OF THEIR GLASSED-IN ACREAGE FOR TOMATOES AND ARE EXPECTED TO PRODUCE AT A RATE OF TWO-THIRDS PRE-WAR CONSUMPTION. THAT WOULD ABOUT EQUAL TOTAL IMPORTS.

IN 1939 BRITAIN GREW ABOUT 700 ACRES OF ONIONS, LAST YEAR AROUND 10,000 ACRES, AND THERE WILL BE STILL MORE THIS YEAR. BEFORE THE WAR, 95 PER CENT OF THE ONIONS USED WERE IMPORTED.

POTATO ACREAGE IS ESTIMATED AT 75 PER CENT MORE THAN THE 700,000 ACRES PLANTED IN 1938, PEA PRODUCTION IS EXPECTED TO RISE TO 100,000 ACRES FROM 30,000, AND GREEN CROPS WILL BE UP 30 PER CENT.

IN ADDITION, BRITAIN EXPECTS TO GET ABOUT $60,000,000 WORTH OF PRODUCE FROM 1,750,000 ALLOTMENTS AND FROM BETWEEN 2,000,000 AND 3,000,000 PRIVATE GARDENS. K

LEAVE BLANK

Japan Says Raids on Four Cities Were by Americans; Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya Report Damage; Fear New Attacks; Flying Fortresses Blast Rangoon

Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and Industrial Heart of Empire Attacked by Sweep of 1000 Miles Over Main Islands— No Confirmation Made by Washington.

APR 19 1942

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 18 (A. P.).—The Japanese Command announced that hostile planes bombed Tokio, Yokohama, Nagoya, an airplane center, and Kobe, a large industrial city, today and caused air raid alarms through three of the four main islands of Japan. Observers said the raiders over Tokio bore the insignia of the United States Air Force. These were the first air raids in Japan's experience.

Raid alarms were in force for varying periods from the northern tip of Hokkaido to Shikoku in the south, including most of the main island, Honshu. (This is more than 1,000 miles.)

Imperial Headquarters announced that raiders, which approached from several directions, came over the Tokio-Yokohama area half an hour after noon and that two hours later two planes raided Nagoya and a single raider dropped incendiaries on Kobe. The latter is 376 miles west of Tokio.

Claim Nine Planes Shot Down.

Official announcements said that nine enemy planes were shot down in the Tokio-Yokohama area and that in all cases the damage was light.

"Observers declared that without doubt the planes which bombed the Tokio-Yokohama region were United States machines," said the Tokio radio. "They said the American blue star ensign could be seen clearly from the ground."

APR 19 1942

Communiques of Eastern Defense Headquarters, in Tokio, and Central Defense Headquarters, in Osaka, showed that the following regions were under raid alarms for varying periods during the afternoon:

All of Hokkaido, northernmost of the main islands; the Tohoku district, the eastern coast of Honshu above Tokio; the Tokio-Yokohama area; the Tokaido, which is the thickly settled belt along Honshu's southeastern coast between Tokio and Osaka; the Kyoto-Kobe-Osaka triangle, industrial heart of the empire; the Chugoku district, around Okayama and extending almost to the western tip of Honshu; the island of Shikoku, south of Honshu.

Late in the afternoon it was announced that the Western Defense Headquarters, which includes the fourth of the main islands, Kyushu, and western Honshu, had issued precautionary warnings to the areas under its control.

[Chungking said that the planes did not start from China.]

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There were no reports of casualties.

Damages Called Slight.

Fires started at Nagoya and Kobe but no serious damage was caused, a communique said. In the Tokio-Yokohama area it was said that the raiders were immediately repulsed by air and ground defenses. There, too, it was said that the damages inflicted by the air attack were slight.

30-24-16043

30.24-16043

Official accounts said that the heart of Tokio was untouched. One announcement assured the people that the imperial family was safe and that no bombs were dropped in the vicinity of the palace in Tokio. Domei asserted that life flowed on almost normally in Ginza, the principal retail district, and Marunouchi and Nihonbashi, the centers of banking and big business. Said Domei:

"The raiders failed to penetrate into the heart of the metropolitan area but dropped their bombs in residential districts in the suburbs.

"Children peered into the sky for hostile aircraft.

"While the Japanese air defense smashed down the invaders, lunch-hour crowds unhurriedly finished their meals and returned to their offices, satisfied that defense workers were doing their jobs well."

The account failed to explain why ordinary alert precautions—such as halting of traffic and movement of civilians to cover—were not taken, in view of Japan's vaunted program of drills.

"The enemy strafed farming villages in the Wakayama and Yokkaichi Stiga prefectures with machine-guns, but no damage was caused," Central Defense headquarters said.

An Imperial Headquarters communique said that the raiders dropped incendiary bombs weighing about four pounds. These were described as not capable of causing serious damage.

Domei said that Tokio theaters continued performances as usual with the exception of two which canceled their matinees.

"Japanese interceptor planes immediately took chase. The hostile planes were seen winging at high speed, but were made easy prey for the Japanese pursuit planes.

"Military authorities disclosed that none of the military establishments were made targets of the raid."

Says People Were Calm.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, picturing the people as unperturbed throughout the raiding said:

"As the enemy aircraft appeared for the first time over the Tokio-Yokohama region the people remained calm and unruffled. Unperturbed housewives and civil defense units closed windows and checked anti-air raid equipment with the same cool efficiency shown in practice.

"In the downtown districts of the Ginza and Narunouchi business flowed on as usual. While the Japanese air defense smashed down the invaders, lunch hour crowds unhurriedly finished their meals and returned to their offices.

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Not From China.

Chungking, April 18 (A. P.).—It was learned on most reliable authority tonight that today's air raids on Japan were not based in China.

Report Carrier Sunk.

London, April 18 (A. P.).—A DNB report broadcast from Berlin today and heard by Reuters said "that according to an unconfirmed report in Tokio an American aircraft carrier was sunk off the east coast of Japan today."

Axis reports distributed from the Continent frequently give exaggerated or erroneous accounts of Japanese claims. No similar report had been heard from the Tokio radio which was engaged in giving numerous versions of air raids on the Tokio-Yokohama region, Nagoya and Kobe.

(Frequently in the past the Axis had claimed the Japanese have sunk American aircraft carriers, claims almost without exception traceable to attempts to fish for information.)

Factories in Suburbs.

Japanese reports that United States planes bombed the suburbs of Tokio would indicate that the targets were war-industry plants, for the suburbs of Tokio, like those of Paris, are manufacturing centers. About a tenth of all Japanese live in Greater Tokio, which is the third city of the world, with 7,000,000 people.

Nagoya, with a population of 1,400,000, is the center of the aircraft industry; Kobe, with 1,200,000, is the chief port of the Empire, the shipping point for the Japanese armed forces in the Southwest Pacific; Yokohama, a city of 950,000, is the port for Tokio.

The Japanese announcements gave no hint of the origin of the attacks, nor has any light on this come from Washington or any other United Nations capital except Chungking, which said the planes did not start in China.

That Tokio was attacked first and Kobe two hours later suggests a flight from east to west, which would be the direction of attack from aircraft carriers or by long range bombers from the Aleutian Islands. This is a season of heavy fogs from Japan to the Aleutians and a force might have been able to come close undetected.

Other possibilities are hidden bases either in the Philippines or in eastern China. The Japanese air force recently has been making vigorous sweeps through Chekiang and Shantung provinces apparently for the purpose of smashing air fields or preventing the establishment of new ones within 800 to 1,400 miles of Tokio.

FIRST STEP IN OFFENSIVE TO BREAK NIPPON EMPIRE, IS COMMENT IN CONGRESS

Reports Stir Wide Speculation On Type And Number Of Planes And Base Used, While War And Navy Officials Keep Silence

APR 19 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 18—Word that American planes had finally slashed at the great cities of Japan exhilarated and excited this capital today and was hailed by members of Congress as the harbinger of a vast offensive that ultimately will crumble the Mikado's empire.

It was balm for the wounds of Pearl Harbor and Bataan to learn that the war had been carried in direct and punishing fashion to the Japanese people. In combination with this week's air raids on Japanese bases in the Philippines it cheered a country which, contrary to its traditions, had been fighting a defensive war.

Speculate On Kind Of Planes

Elation over the raids on Japan was mingled with intense speculation as to the kind and number of planes used and how they reached the cities of the enemy. All possible points and methods of approach were discussed—aircraft carriers, bases in the Aleutian Islands, in the Philippines, China and even Russia.

Officials at the War and Navy departments were wearing broad smiles but saying nothing. Presumably no announcement will be made until the operation is completed, planes are back at their bases or carriers, and officials' reports have been received.

Echoes Popular Sentiment

At the Capitol, Senator Hill (Dem., Ala.) echoed a popular statement when he said:

"This is just a beginning; it's hardly a token compared with what we're going to give them."

"That's the way we're going to win the war," said Senator Clark (Dem., Idaho), "bombing them right at home."

"There was a possibility of reprisal raids," Clark said, but added, "if we have sufficient aircraft on the Pacific Coast, enemy bombers can be knocked down as they come in."

Tokyo Reports Disclose Bombing Attacks Fell On Heart Of Empire

[By the Associated Press]

Japan announced yesterday that her capital, her two greatest ports and the center of her warplane production had been bombed by planes carrying the bright red, white and blue insignia of the United States air force and that most of her home islands had spent hours under raid alarm.

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The blow fell on the heart of the empire.

Alarm Area Covers 1,000 Miles

Bombs dropped on Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe, the high command said, and raid alarms were in force over all Hokkaido, all Shikoku and most of Honshu, the main island, covering a span of more than 1,000 miles.

Thus Japan, by her own account, experienced for the first time in her history the destruction and terror of air assault which she has visited on scores of cities, from Manchuria to Australia and India, these last ten years.

The raid appears to have been the most daring of the war.

Full Story Yet To Come

The full story, with disclosure of the bases from which the attack was launched, may not come for a day or two, or longer. If the planes were American, as Tokyo declares, Washington may be expected to follow its policy of withholding its account until the planes have returned to their bases.

The attack came less than twenty-four hours after Secretary of War Stimson in Washington said the American army was "getting pretty near to the stage of being ready for an offensive."

Tokyo could not say whence the the raiders came. Chungking said they did not come from China.

Suggest East-To-West Sweep

But the official report that Tokyo was attacked first, half an hour after noon, and Kobe, 376 miles to the west, two hours later, suggests an east-to-west sweep.

Such an operation could have been carried out by a naval task force built around one or more aircraft carriers approaching Japan from the northeast, where the heavy April fogs might hide their approach. Long-range bombers from the Aleutians, some 2,500 miles from Tokyo, might conceivably have cooperated with carrier borne craft. Flights from hidden bases in the Philippines or China also are possibilities.

There were an undisclosed number of casualties, headquarters for the defense of east Japan announcing that "we express to the next of kin of persons killed our condolences." This account, like other official accounts, said damage was light.

Incendiary bombs fell in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, Nagoya and Kobe, but the Japanese reported the fires were quickly controlled.

This suggests, however, that the raiders carried to the crowded industrial centers the type of war the Japanese fear most, fire bombs on cities which for the most part are built of wood.

The Japanese high command announced that nine attacking planes were shot down over the Tokyo-Yokohama district, suggesting the raiding force totaled several times that number.

The greater part of the Japanese homeland was under air-raid alarm for varying periods during the afternoon, from the northern tip of Hokkaido to Shikoku and Western Honshu, a sweep of some 1,000 miles embracing three of the four main islands. Even the fourth, Shokoku, in the southwest, was given "precautionary warnings."

Military communiques and official broadcasts gave this picture:

Tokyo: the capital, third city of the world, population, 7,000,000,

military, political, financial heart of the empire.

"It has been confirmed thus far that nine enemy planes were shot down when hostile aircraft attacked the Tokyo-Yokohama region this afternoon for the first time since the war began," read an announcement by the Japanese eastern defense headquarters.

From Several Directions

"The enemy planes approached from several directions about 12.30 P. M. and were immediately repulsed by air and ground defenses. It is revealed that damages inflicted by the air attack are slight."

Other Japanese announcements said the imperial family was unharmed (a customary assurance in the case of major disaster), that no damage was done in the immediate neighborhood of the imperial palace, enclosed by moats and huge stone walls in the heart of the city. Domei, Japanese news agency, elaborated:

"The raiders failed to penetrate into the heart of the metropolitan area, but dropped their bombs in residential districts in the suburbs. Schools and hospitals unfortunately received several hits."

Industries In Suburbs

But Toyko's suburbs contain huge industrial plants as well as residences—airplane plants, arsenals, munitions factories, huge military depots and cantonments. The reports of schools and hospitals bombed follow the normal pattern of Axis propaganda.

Domei continued: "The planes which carried out 'blind raids' on the Toyko-Yokohama region were without doubt United States planes, observers declared. They said the American air insignia of a blue star against a red circle could be seen clearly from the ground.

"A Domei reporter described one enemy plane which was shot down as falling like a 'smoking comet.'"

Nagoya: Japan's third city, population 1,400,000, site of the big Kawanishi, Mitsubishi and other aircraft plants, 217 miles west of Tokyo:

"At 2.30 this afternoon two enemy planes raided Nagoya, Japanese central defense headquarters announced. "Although they dropped bombs, damage was slight."

Incendiaries In Six Places

A later commuique said incendiary bombs fell at six places in the vicinity of Nagoya but the fires were soon brought under control.

Kobe: Population 1,200,000, Japan's largest port, shipping point for a large proportion of the supplies flowing to the Japanese forces in the southwestern Pacific war theater, major shipbuilding center, 376 miles by rail west of Tokyo:

"A single enemy plane raided Kobe around 2.30 P. M., dropping incendiary bombs but no serious damage was caused," said Tokyo communique. A later announcement said single bombs fell at three places in Kobe; fires were soon controlled.

Yokohama, 950,000 population, port for Tokyo, eighteen miles away, chief port on the Pacific, site of big shipyards and a wide variety of industries:

Any damage done there was covered by the general communique covering the Tokyo-Yokohama district.

Naval Base Not Mentioned

There was no mention of the great naval base of Yokosuka, twenty miles from Yokohama.

Osaka defense headquarters reported one other area under attack:

"The enemy strafed farming villages in Wakayama prefecture, Shiga prefecture and the Yokkaichi area with machine guns, but no damage was caused."

These areas do contain many farming villages, but they also are thick with factories producing war goods. Wakayama is the southernmost prefecture of Honshu; Yokkaishi is an important port across the Bay of Ise from Nagoya; Shiga is a thickly peopled prefecture just east of Kyoto, containing the famous Lake Biwa.

Big Cities Under Alarms

The great cities of Osaka (3,600,000) and Kyoto (1,200,000) were under air raid alarm during much of the afternoon with all the rest of the highly industralized, densely populated district within 100 miles radius of Osaka which, however, apparently was not bombed. For the main cities, including Tokyo, the alarm ended at 3.50 P. M., three hours twenty minutes after the first planes appeared over Tokyo.

Also under alarm was the entire island of Hokkaido, northernmost of the main islands, and Shikoku, just south of Honshu, the principal island; all the northeast coast of Honshu above Tokyo; all the Tokaido coastal district between Tokyo and Osaka; Western Honshu as far as Okayama, 100 miles west of Osaka.

Describes Tokyo Attacks

Domei gave this account of Tokyo under air attack for the first time in its history:

"In the downtown districts of Ginza and Marunouchi (the Fifth avenue shopping district and Wall Street financial center of Tokyo, respectively) business flowed on as usual with busses, trolleys and other vehicles running without interruption.

"While Japanese air defenses smashed down the invaders lunchhour crowds unhurriedly finished their meals and returned to their officers satisfied that the defense forces were doing their work well.

"Children peered into the sky for hostile craft. The people remained calm and unruffled. Unperturbed housewives and civil defense units closed windows and checked anti-raid equipment with the same cool efficiency shown in practice."

Describes Incendiaries

One Japanese communique said the raiders "dropped incendiary bombs weighing about four pounds which were not capable of causing serious damage."

"Tokyo theaters continued their performances as usual with the exception of two which canceled their matinees," said Domei.

The canceled matinees suggest either damage or fears of further attacks. The Japanese are great theater goers and Saturday afternoon finds playhouses filled for long-drawn dramas which begin soon after noon and last into the night.

Warns Of More Attacks

The Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri*, quoted in a Tokyo broadcast, intimated to its readers today that the planes which bombed Tokyo and other Japanese cities came from United States aircraft carriers, asserting that Japan must be repared for more raids "as long as the United States possesses aircraft carriers."

The paper said further: Now that the United States has attacked Japanese territory for the first time, the Japanese nation must resolve anew to smash completely Britain and the United States."

Other newspapers commented in the same vein.

Japan Rates Americans As Toughest of All Foes

'Nichi Nichi' Says U. S. Troops Surpass Even Chinese

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 18 (AP).—The Tokio newspaper "Nichi Nichi" corrected the Japanese press today on a recent statement that of all Japan's foes the Chinese soldiers are the toughest. The Americans now head "Nichi Nichi's" list.

Earlier, the Chinese had been rated ahead of the Russians (whom the Japanese fought on the Corean border in 1938 and on the Manchukuo border in 1939), British, Americans, Australians and Indians.

"Nichi Nichi" said the "weak showing" made by the British and Americans in the East Asia war was the result of the fact that an essential part of their forces consisted of native troops who fought unenthusiastically.

In more recent fighting between Japanese and American troops, "Nichi Nichi" said, the Americans proved to be considerably tougher than the Chinese when fighting under comparable conditions.

U. S. Bombers Used Panay Fields for Raids, Japs Say

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 18.—Tokio dispatches said today it was believed five large air fields on Panay Island were used by the Americans in making their raid this week at Manila and elsewhere in the Philippines.

All important places on the coast of the island now are in Japanese hands, the dispatches declared.

Manila is only two hours' bomber flying time from Panay, the dispatches said.

Japan Thinks Planes Were Carrier-Based

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), April 19 (Sunday) (AP).—The Tokio newspaper "Yomiuri" intimated to its readers today that the planes which bombed Tokio and other Japanese cities came from American aircraft carriers. It asserted that Japan must be prepared for more raids "as long as the United States possesses aircraft carriers."

The paper said further: "Now that the United States has attacked Japanese territory for the first time, the Japanese nation must resolve anew to smash completely Britain and the United States." Other newspapers commented in the same vein.

Japanese Told: Be Calm Or Americans Will Laugh

Allies Will Clap Hands at Raid Fears, Shigemitsu Warns

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), April 18 (AP).—Domei, Japan's news agency, quoted today Mamoru Shigemitsu, adviser to the Foreign Office, as advising the Japanese people not to lose their composure as the result of air raids.

"Mr. Shigemitsu, who had a good deal of experience of German raids as Ambassader in London, said in comment here that the Japanese nation need not become worried over 'enemy raids on Japanese cities,' Domei reported. "'The British,' he said 'have endured deluges of bombs for more than two full years. If we lose our composure, the Americans and British will clap their hands and laugh at us.

"'After all, it is very important for the people to be fully prepared mentally against raids and recognize the indubitable fact that air raids cannot be completely warded off, no matter how much we are on our guard. The enemy aims at weakening our morale, and we should not fall into the trap.

"'Compared with the German raids on London, today's raid would not even be worth mentioning as an air raid.'"

Tojo Calls on Emperor After Tokio Air Raid

Hirohito 'Composed as Usual, but Undoubtedly Concerned'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 (AP).—Japan's Premier, Navy Minister and Foreign Minister paid a personal call on Emperor Hirohito after 2 p. m. (Tokio time) today to report on the air raid and inquire concerning the Emperor's well-being, the Tokio radio said today in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System's listening station here.

The broadcast said the three found the Emperor "composed as usual, but undoubtedly he was greatly concerned over the incident."

"The Empress, the princes and the princesses and other members of the imperial family were safe from the attack," the announcer added.

The Emperor's visitors were Premier, General Hideki Tojo; Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

EXPERT GIVES HIS VIEWS ON RAID EFFECTS

Blow Comes As Reminder Allies Can Strike At Empire's Heart

Babb Discounts Domei's Picture Of Tokyo's Unruffled Calm

Glenn Babb, former chief of Associated Press bureaus in Japan and China, speculates in the following article on probable effects of the air raids on Tokyo and other Japanese cities. Babb spent nearly twenty years in the Orient and was a resident of Tokyo for thirteen years.

By GLENN BABB

New York, April 18 (Wide World)—Bombs falling on her great cities have brought to Japan at least a beautifully timed reminder that total war is not all banzais and lantern parades.

For ten and a half years she has been dealing out death and terror to other cities of the Orient, from Chinchow in Manchuria back in October, 1931, down through Shanghai, Nanking, Chungking, Manila, Singapore, Batavia, Rangoon and Mandalay, a tragic score.

First Test Of Jap Morale

Now for the first time in her history comes the test of her ability to take it.

It appears safe to accept the main outlines of the raid as told in Japanese communiques: that planes bearing American insignia raided Tokyo and Yokohama just after noon today and two hours later bombed Nagoya and Kobe.

We can discount many of the details and at least reserve judgment on the Domei accounts of Tokyo's 7,000,000 people going calmly about their business while the bombs were falling.

Bombed In Hour Of Triumph

But there seems little reason to doubt that United States planes—launched from one or more of a dozen possible points, land bases or aircraft carriers, along an arc from the Aleutians through the eastern Pacific to the Philippines and China—struck at Japan at the moment her feeling of triumph and well being was highest.

They appeared over Tokyo just as the capital was beginning its cherry blossom weekend, the gayest period of the year.

The reminder that the United Nations still can strike clear to the heart of Japan came as the Saturday crowds were filling the streets. We can forget Domei's picture of unhurried lunchers.

On the other hand, we would not be justified in assuming that the result was panic or widespread dismay. The Japanese have been told they must expect bombings and be prepared to fight bomb-set fires that may play havoc with the flimsy homes.

But when the incendiaries fall it must have a chilling effect on countless Japanese spirits. All but the youngest generation know what a scourge fire is when it breaks

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loose in their close-packed, light wood houses.

Flimsy Post-Quake "Barracks"

Many Government departments still are housed in flimsy wooden, post-quake "barracks," as the Japanese call them. There was no money for buildings when a new army and navy was being built.

Midtown Tokyo has many modern steel and concrete structures but nineteen twentieths of the city, especially the industrial slums, is made of tinder-like materials. It was on another Saturday noontime when the holiday spirit ran high that the great earthquake of 1923 struck, setting fires that leveled most of Yokohama and nearly all Tokyo. Considerable sections of those cities still consist of jerry-built structures.

If we accept the Tokyo accounts and read a bit between the lines we can conclude that the raiders wasted little on secondary targets. Their course seems to have run down the southeastern coast of the main island, where the six greatest cities are concentrated within less than 400 miles.

Other Choice Targets

There are no choicer targets than Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe except Osaka, the Chicago-Pittsburgh of Japan with a population of 3,600,000, nearby Kyoto, population of 1,300,000, and the naval bases of Yokosuka, Kure and Sasebo.

None of these bases is mentioned in the Tokyo broadcasts, but Yokosuka, greatest of them all, might be considered included in the Tokyo-Yokohama district, being only twenty miles from the latter.

The apparent ease with which the raiding planes reached Tokyo undetected suggests that Japan has sent so great a proportion of her fleet to the Southwestern Pacific and the Indian Ocean that her eastern approaches have relatively little naval protection. If this is true the raid may have far-reaching strategical consequences.

U. S. Planes Carry War to Axis On Far-Flung Battle Fronts

By the Associated Press.

American bombers lashed at the Axis on far-flung battle fronts today, and military observers estimated that the Allies were throwing nearly 3,000 first-line warplanes against the enemy every 24 hours.

Informed sources declared the vast new aerial offensive was beginning to wrest the initiative in sector after sector on all war fronts.

With American assembly lines rolling off an endless stream of fighters and bombers, these were today's proofs of their punching power:

1. Planes identified as American bombed Tokio and other Japanese cities.

2. United States Army bombers operating from bases in India pounded Japanese-occupied Rangoon, Burma, a key springboard for enemy naval operations in the Bay of Bengal and for the land drive in Burma.

3. American-built Boston (Douglas) planes joined in the R. A. F.'s non-stop offensive against the German-occupied French "i[illegible]sion coast."

4. Allied warplanes, presumably including United States aircraft, again blasted Japanese-held Koepang, in Dutch Timor, where the Japanese have been massing for attacks on Australia.

"America is becoming a deciding factor in the war," a London military expert said, pointing to the widespread raids.

"For the first time she is actually placing an effective number of planes in distant fighting lines, which means that the battle of production and transportation is being won.

"From now on it's going to be planes, planes and more planes in India, Egypt, Britain, Australia, China and every other battle front until the initiative everywhere is ours.

"Japan threw her maximum strength in the initial attacks. Her air position cannot improve. Germany and Italy have shown a steady decline in their air strength since last year."

Those "Bomb Tokyo" Funds

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 18—Those bundles of war bonds waiting in various communities for the first American flyers to bomb Tokyo appeared today, on the basis of army-navy regulations, to be impossible to present.

Officials said navy law prohibits supplementing the pay of personnel for duties they are expected to perform, and army regulations got a bit farther, forbidding gifts or awards of any kind for duties soldiers are expected to perform.

However, some navy officers suggested unofficially a way community awards might be given navy personnel.

If the communities which have created the "bomb Tokyo" funds wish to do so, these officers suggested, they could convert the bonds to cash and, selecting the recipients solely on their own initiative, could award gifts such as watches or other equipment.

RAIDS BRING GLEE TO CHUNGKING

Chungking, April 18 (A. P.).—Word of the bombing of Japan spread through this Chinese war capital today with a profoundly exhilarating effect and was cheered as the "best news of the war."

"They are getting their own medicine," said Chinese whose homes have been battered.

Throughout Chungking theaters interrupted moving pictures and stage entertainment to announce the bombing of Japan. Audiences cheered and clapped. Later newsboys shouted extras in the streets and established sales records. Many Chinese who normally scorn to heed Tokio broadcasts gathered around radios and listened eagerly. They said the Tokio radio announcers sounded breathless and excited, and they interpreted this gleefully as an indication of the shock with which the raid came to the Japanese.

London, April 18 (A. P.).—Britain's jubilation over the first air raids on Japan was splashed today across the front pages of early afternoon newspapers.

"And Now Tokio—Noon Raid by Allied Planes," said a two-line banner in Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard.

The Standard, the Star and the Evening News all gave subordinate treatment to Britain's own around-the-clock air offensive against Germany and German-occupied territory.

Chinese Cheer Long-Awaited Tokio Bombing

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5-Year Patience Rewarded as U. S. Planes Give Foe Dose of "Own Medicine"

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, China, April 18.—"We have been waiting almost five years for this day. We are glad that the Japanese people know at last the din of bombs and the smell of explosives." Thus the average Chinese today expressed his elation at the news that American war planes had swooped upon Tokio and other big cities of Japan.

Major General Chou Chih-Jou, head of the Aeronautical Commission, declared that the attack marked the beginning of offensive strategy of the United Nations and proved that the strength of America would be a lesson to the Japanese. He asserted, however, that no information in his possession suggested that the raids had been launched from Chinese soil.

General Ho Ying-chin, chief of the general staff, said: "It is gratifying that American bombers attained such successful results in their first bombing of Japan. Although they put up a good show, they will do even better next time. Raids on Japan proper are only beginning. As time goes on, the[illegible] certainly will experience [illegible]me vigorous bombings on [illegible] own territory as they have [illegible]ried out against China."

Although Chinese habitually ignore Japanese broadcasts, they gathered with excited interest about radios today to hear the Tokio announcements, and they took the breathless announcers' words as an indication that the bombing was a considerable shock.

"Now they are getting their own medicine," said Chinese gleefully.

Chinese newsboys established records selling extras on the bombing. Theaters interrupted their programs to announce details while their audiences cheered.

Top News in Britain

LONDON, April 18 (AP).—Great Britain's jubilation over the first air raids on Japan was splashed today across the front pages of early afternoon newspapers.

"And Now Tokio—Noon Raid by Allied Planes," said a two-line banner in Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard," which published a large map of Japan with its story of the raids. "The Evening Standard," "The Star" and "The Evening News" all gave subordinate treatment to Britain's own around-the-clock air offensive against Germany and German-occupied territory.

Squadron of Big U. S. Bombers Blasts Jap Docks at Rangoon

Heavy Planes From New Delhi Bomb Harbor Installations and Suffer No Damage —British Are Reinforced.

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New Delhi, April 18 (A. P.).—A squadron of United States heavy bombers raided Japanese-occupied Rangoon in Burma Thursday, it was announced officially today.

Docks and harbor installations were bombed heavily, a communique said.

The raid occurred during the night and the raiders returned unscathed, suffering neither damage nor casualties, although intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

The United States Air Force issued the communique.

British troops fighting a steady rear-guard action more than 200 miles above Rangoon in Burma announced today that they continued to blow up oil wells in the Irrawaddy Valley despite Japanese attempts to prevent their demolition.

A communique from the Burma front said the infiltrating Japanese in one instance managed to establish a road block at the Pinchuang crossing on the Yenangyuang-Kyaukpadaung Road, but "the oil fields by that time had been completely destroyed."

British armored forces were attacking Japanese advance guards which penetrated through to Pinchaung, about eighteen miles northeast of Yenangyuang.

In the east the Chinese were reported to have repulsed a force of 800 Japanese supported by five tanks in their attempts to cross a stream yesterday in the Pu[illegible]chaung area sixty miles east of Toungoon. This fighting in the Salween River sector resulted in heavy casualties on both sides, the communique said.

Reinforcements in Burma.

London, April 18 (A. P.).—The British have reinforced their troops in Burma with an armored brigade and an Indian infantry brigade since the opening of the campaign there, and "there is no question of the British Army withdrawing and handing the job to the Chinese," a military commentator said today.

U. S. BOMBERS RAID RANGOON FIERCELY

Brereton's Men Deal Second Heavy Assault On Japs' Burma Supply Base

British Complete Ruin Of Oil Fields—Stillwell's Chinese Forces In Difficulty

[By the Associated Press]

Tokyo broadcast, April 18—The Associated Press records this Tokyo broadcast: "Japanese troops have landed on the small Siberoet and

Nias islands off western Sumatra in the Indian Ocean and now are mopping up the enemy, *Nichi Nichi* reported today."

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[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 18—Big United States bombers savagely raided Rangoon, chief Japanese supply base in Burma, today while battle-worn British troops stubbornly fought the invaders in the burned-out Yenangyuang oil fields, 14 miles southwest of Mandalay.

Chinese forces under United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell were in difficulty on the Allied left flank, where the Japanese pressure has been growing, and a Chinese communique said that the main Chinese forces had withdrawn to prepared positions in the rear, inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese in a delaying action.

The withdrawal was ordered after the Japanese had outflanked the Chinese positions from both sides. The Chinese command said that fighting was continuing without abatement against a foe "vastly superior in numbers."

Brereton's Second Blow

The heavy assault on Rangoon was delivered by Fortress-type planes, based in next-door India under the command of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, whose United States pilots already have set fire to Japanese troopships and a cruiser in the Bay of Bengal.

It was Brereton's second blow at the great Burmese port, which the Japanese overran early in the battle for Burma. Docks and harbor installations were heavily bombed, and the attackers escaped undamaged.

British Beat Japs To Oil Wells

Military experts expressed the belief that a continuance of such raids on Rangoon and the long roads leading north along the Sittang and Irrawaddy rivers would do much to relieve the constantly mounting assaults on the Allied fronts.

The British applied the torch to the Yenangyuang oil fields just before infiltrating Japanese attempted to save the wells by barricading highways behind the fighting lines. British armored cars and tanks cut their way through and completed the demolition.

Two smaller oil fields are fifty to sixty miles north of Yenangyuang.

Relief By Chinese In Prospect

With well-armed Chinese streaming south toward the front over the Burma road, it was believed the Chinese might send units into parts of the British line to relieve temporarily some of the weary and depleted defenders.

Transportation difficulties have blocked substantial British reinforcements since the fall of Rangoon, but an armored brigade and an Indian infantry brigade have joined Lieut. Gen. Harold Alexander's men since the campaign started.

ALLIES BOMB RABAUL SHIPS

Jap Transport Damaged and Five Planes Destroyed.

Melbourne, April 18 (A. P.).—Allied bombers attacked the Japanese held port of Rabaul, on New Britain Island, today and damaged a Japanese transport with two near misses and set a smaller vessel afire, United Nations' headquarters announced tonight. A Japanese naval bomber and three flying boats moored in the harbor also were reported hit.

Heavy bombers and four fighter planes also were destroyed on an airdrome which was damaged in an attack pressed home despite fighter plane and anti-aircraft fire opposition, the announcement said.

Earlier a high-explosive and incendiary bomb raid by the R. A. A. F. last night on Kupang, Japanese-seized capital of Dutch Timor, was announced today in an Australian communique which said an airdrome and other important objectives were hit hard.

The bulletin said that the attack was made through heavy anti-aircraft fire, and that Japanese fighter planes which attempted to break up the raid were beaten off.

A report from an advanced Allied headquarters said Japanese Navy Zero planes raided Port Moresby in New Guinea today. They were engaged by fighting planes which dived on them from 20,000 feet and several of the Japanese planes were reported hit.

Further details were not available.

Japanese Lose 6 to 1 In Australian Air Combat

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Curb on Enemy's Invasion Possibilities Reported

AN ALLIED ADVANCE BASE IN AUSTRALIA, April 17 (delayed) (AP).—Allied airmen have been shooting down six Japanese planes for every one lost in combat over the northern Australian war theater, Lieutenant General George H. Brett said today, and now they are trying to find ways of bringing the foe over.

General Brett, General Douglas MacArthur's deputy commander and air chief, is in the midst of a tour of air bases of the united nations.

He said the possibilities of Japan being unable to invade Australia were "much better than they were two or three weeks ago," adding: "We're engaged in positive defense, doing all we can to go out and hit the enemy instead of keeping him off."

Japanese Land on 2 Islands

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), April 18 (AP).—Japanese troops have landed on the small Siberoet and Nias Islands, off western Sumatra in the Indian Ocean, and now are mopping up the enemy, the newspaper "Nichi Nichi" reported today.

Japanese Claims.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 18 (A. P.).—Japanese Army Headquarters announced today that 4,500 British troops had been killed or wounded in Burma between March 10 and April 15 to Japanese losses of 590.

The Japanese also said 15 prisoners had been taken, and listed this booty: 120 airplanes, sixty-two tanks, thirty-seven cannon and 238 trucks.

Banana Leaves Led Japanese to Malaya Targets

Fifth Columnists Laid Them on Ground in Arrows; British Beaten by Speed

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 (AP).—An ingenious fifth column which with yellowing banana tree leaves pointed out British gun emplacements to Japanese bombers helped to decide the campaign in Malaya, Frank Noel, an Associated Press photographer, said today. Other factors included overwhelming air superiority and a war of movement so speedy that the surprised British had to retreat before they could destroy great stores of war material, he related.

Noel was sent into Malayan front-line service at the outbreak of war and left Singapore on a British freighter sunk in the first reported submarine attack in the Indian Ocean. He reached safety after five days adrift in a lifeboat.

An American motorship freighter brought Noel here as a crew man after a 15,000-mile voyage from Calcutta, India, by way of Capetown, Africa, the South Atlantic and the Panama Canal. He tried to buy passage, but the freighter accepted no passengers.

The fifth column, not so much native Malayans or even Japanese living on the peninsula, but Indians with a disaffection for the British, helped the enemy's cause immeasurably, Noel said.

"They would spot our gun emplacements or troop concentrations by tearing leaves from the banana trees and laying them out in the form of pointers in open spaces. These leaves quickly turned a brilliant yellow and could be spotted easily from the air by Japanese flyers. Then the bombers would come or the machine-gunning fighter planes. Or the enemy artillery, with deadly fire, would knock out the position to which it had been tipped off."

Noel saw the Japanese press across the border from Thailand and down the Kra Isthmus to capture Penang Island in one great drive. Then the Japanese pushed on past Penang and took Ipoh, a tin mining center.

"The British had brought up two full train loads of explosives—dynamite, fuses and everything—with the idea of demolishing the tin works and all else of value to the enemy before they withdrew," Noel said. "But Jap bombers, with dead-eye precision, blasted the trains before they could be unloaded. The explosives blew up, all right, and caused plenty of damage, but not to what had been intended."

Noel backtracked with the retrerating imperials as far as Kuala Lumpur, 120 miles north of Singapore, saw them driven back endlessly without relief or rest, saw them grow so tired they scarcely could fight, saw them strafed with machine-gun fire as they retreated along the only road south.

Then, ill of malaria, he returned to Singapore and boarded the freighter, which he said had brought 300 fully assembled trucks to that port but left empty, although great stocks of rubber and other raw war materials stood on the dock awaiting export.

CORREGIDOR BLASTS ENEMY ON BATAAN

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Cebu City Reported Taken by Foe, and in Flames.

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—The War Department reported today that Corregidor's guns silenced several additional enemy batteries and blasted roads and bridges on the nearby Philippines' Bataan Peninsula, disrupting Japanese communications.

Siege fire continued throughout yesterday, a communique said, but its intensity decreased somewhat, and little damage was declared to have been done on Corregidor.

Cebu, the islands' second city, has been occupied by the invaders, the War Department said reports indicated. The city was reported to be burning but fierce fighting continued on the island of the same name on which the city itself is situated.

On the island of Panay, also in the central Philippines, enemy invasion forces meanwhile were being "vigorously opposed" by the defenders, the communique said.

CORREGIDOR LIFTS HOPES OF DEFENSE

Gunners Blast More Japanese Siege Batteries Into Silence

Wainwright Reports Burning Cebu Is In Hands Of Enemy

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 12—Corregidor's sharp shooting gunners encouraged hopes of a prolonged defense of the Philippine stronghold today by blasting into silence additional batteries of enemy siege guns.

As result of the effective county-blows, the War Department said, Japanese bombing and shelling of the island fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay showed "somewhat decreased intensity."

Reports Cebu Burning

Reporting on the situation elsewhere in the islands, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright advised that Cebu, the Philippines' second city, was in enemy hands and was burning.

Fierce fifighting continued in the vicinity of the city which is more than 300 miles south of Corregidor in the central portion of the Philippine archipelago.

On the island of Panay, where an invasion force landed Thursday from a fleet of eight transports surported by warships, the Japanese likewise were still meeting determined resistance from the defenders.

Invade 8 Days Ago

The island of Cebu, on which the city of the same name is situated, was invaded eight days ago, almost simultaneously with the fall of the defenses of the Bataan peninsula. A force estimated at 12,000 effected landings under the protecting fire of warships and with the support of dive bombers.

The War Department's announcement that the Corregidor gunners had silenced several enemy batteries, all on Bataan, followed an official report on Friday that three enemy batteries had been put out of action in the past twenty-four hours. These batteries were on Bataan and in Cavite, on the south shore of Manila Bay.

In addition, the guns of Corregidor and the three outlying Manila Bay forts blasted roads and bridges in Bataan, disrupting enemy communications.

Marines In Corregidor Purchasing War Bonds

Washington, April 18 (AP)—Shells and bombs dropping on Corregidor haven't stopped the United States Marines on the island stronghold from adding financial aid to their war effort.

The Marine Corps announced today that cablegrams have been received in the last week from five officers and men of the Fourth Regiment on Corregidor asking that their pay checks be used to purchase war bonds.

The Fourth Regiment went to the Philippines from Shanghai five days before the December 7 attacks on United States islands in the Pacific. The withdrawal of the regiment from the peninsula to Corregidor was accomplished under cover of darkness during closing hours of the Battle of Bataan.

Tokio Reports Cebu Gains

TOKIO (From Japanese broadcasts), April 18 (AP).—Japanese airmen, co-operating with land troops, dispersed a Philippine defense force of 3,000 men twelve miles north of Cebu City, a Domei dispatch said today. The American-Filipino defenders were routed from their hill positions "and fled in confusion into the hinterland, leaving 350 dead and many prisoners, including battalion commanders," the agency said.

Meanwhile, the Japanese troops invading Panay Island were said to have occupied Pavia, about twenty-five miles north of Iloilo, the main port on that island. The defenders retired rather inland, Domei said.

The Japanese Navy's ensign was hoisted for the first time yesterday afternoon in the port of Iloilo after warships assisted the army in landing at three different points on the island, Domei said. The invasion of Panay was significant because the area had afforded suitable bases for the enemy, Domei said.

Pearl Harbor Bravery Wins Medal Of Honor

Honolulu, April 18 (AP)—The Congressional Medal of Honor, highest award this nation can give its heroes, was presented by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for bravery during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

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The medal was given Capt. Cassin Young, of Coronado, Cal., and Machinist Donald K. Ross, of Estes Park, Col.

CONFIRM COMMAND IN PACIFIC AREA

All United Nations Agree on MacArthur.

30.24-16047

30.24-16047

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, April 18 (A.P.)—All governments of the United Nations now are in complete agreement on the question of Gen. MacArthur's supreme command, a spokesman for Gen. MacArthur stated today.

"It can be anticipated that formal organization of the southwest Pacific area will take place in the immediate future," he said.

Chief of Staff For MacArthur

Major General Sutherland Started in Army as Buck Private

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NEW YORK (Wide World)—It usually takes a lieutenant colonel 15 years to become a major general—if he becomes a major general.

It took MacArthur's right hand man, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, one year.

Speeded-up wartime promotion was on his side, but so were valor, ability and a mind for strategy. They had to be, for in all his Army career General Sutherland, MacArthur's chief of staff, who went with him from the Philippines to Australia, has had to come up the hard way.

This son of a former U. S. States senator went in wearing buck private's khaki.

He went in without West Point four years of schooling in strategy, tactics and command. But he did not go in without any knowledge of these things.

Ever since he was a youngster playing with the hundreds of lead soldiers that were his most prized possessions, Dick Sutherland wanted to be a soldier himself. Perhaps the fact that his great-great-grandfather was a colonel on General Washington's staff had influence.

Went to Yale

He was the boy in the town who was always reading books about military campaigns and military heroes.

Evenings in the big living room of the Sutherland home in Elkins, W. Va., while his parents and their friends played cards or talked in one end of the room, Dick would be curled up in a big chair in the other end reading "more of those war books."

When he played he insisted on playing soldier.

As he grew older, along with golfing and horseback riding, he was especially interested in hunting and guns.

After his preparatory studies at Elkins Academy and Andover, Mass., were finished, there was the question of what to do about Dick's college.

Years later the senior Sutherland said, "Dick wanted to go to West Point or Annapolis," but he was advised that greater opportunities probably would be found in other fields.

"I didn't learn for some years how greatly disappointed he was that he did not go, preferably to West Point," said the senator.

So at the time that West Point's future major generals were going about in blue braided uniforms with brass buttons, Dick Sutherland wore the Yale blazer and flat straw hat of the period.

His costume changed in 1915 when with his father's approval, he joined one of the Yale batteries being formed by Gen. Leonard Wood.

And when in 1916 he stepped on the platform to receive his diploma at Yale he was wearing khaki. The battery had joined he Connecticut National Guard in order to get its equipment from the state, and Dick Sutherland and the rest were under orders to go to the Mexican border.

Captain in World War

Young Sutherland took competitive examinations, first for a second lieutenant's commission in the National Guard; then for the regular Army.

By the time the United States entered World War I he was a captain. He went to France with the Second Division—one of the first divisions to go over—and participated in the battles of Belleau Wood, Champagne and the Argonne.

He was recommended for the rank of major, but the war's end left the promotion unfilled.

Before he went to France he had changed from the field artillery to the infantry, and in this branch he served varied post war details.

They included the staff school at Fort Leavenworth, two years of study at Ecole Superieure de Guerre in France, a tour of duty at Fort Benning, service at the War College, four years in the G-3 Office of the general staff at Washington.

Service in Philippines

Then in July of 1937 he went off to foreign service at Tientsin, China.

By the following March conditions were such in China that the battalion Sutherland headed was ordered home, but he was sent to the Philippines, where after a term as procurement officer for the Philippine Army, MacArthur made him his chief of staff.

For three years before the Japanese struck, he had a chance to learn the terrain, the tactics of foxhole fighting that led to citation for his part in the conception and execution of plans for defense of the islands, when he was awarded the Philippine Distinguished Service star last February.

General Sutherland's wife had to leave the Philippines last May when the wives of officers were ordered out. She went to Washington with their daughter Natalie, who is attending art school.

A few weeks ago on Natalie's birthday while the battle of Bataan was at its height, a remembering but hurried message came through:

"Happy 21st birthday for Natalie and love for both of you. Dick and MacArthur."

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RAID ON AUGSBURG STRIKES CLOSE TO HITLER'S BERGHOF

R. A. F. Keeps Up Drive by Sending Fresh Waves of Fighters Over France.

London, April 18 (A. P.).—The R. A. F., striving to hammer Adolf Hitler's new Europe out of shape, sustained its longest daylight offensive today with fresh waves of fighter planes, while London assessed results of bold smashes into Germany and conquered territory within the last twenty-four hours.

A factory credited with the production of half of Germany's submarine engines, the big Diesel works at Augsburg, was "heavily damaged" at dusk yesterday, informed sources said, although the R. A. F. paid a high price for this deep thrust into Naziland.

The Augsburg raid was characterized here as one of the most daring flights of the war and was the R. A. F.'s farthest daylight penetration of the Reich. Once over their target, the raiders dived to chimney height to hammer home their blows.

Britain's new Lancaster bombers, about which little is known except that they are four-motored, carried out the Augsburg smash. The more tried Stirlings, Wellingtons, Manchesters and Hampdens set many a new fire in Hamburg during the night, the eighty-ninth raid on that important German port.

Called Most Formidable Bomber.

Today's communique on the Augsburg raid contained the first operational mention of the Lancasters. Last month Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair called them the most formidable bombers in existence and said they were coming into service in increasing numbers.

Spitfires and Hurricanes were hurled back across the English Channel today for new fighter sweeps of the battered, occupied French province of Pas de Calais.

During the afternoon formations of Hurricanes streaked eastward from the Kent Coast despite gradually worsening weather and disappeared in the haze beyond Boulogne. Soon afterward cannon-firing Spitfires almost wing to wing and flying barely fifty feet above the spray raced back from a raid and swooped up over the white chalk cliffs.

One southeast English coast town had two daylight alerts but the raiders apparently were turned back. There were dogfights high over the Channel.

Eight bombers, striking by daylight into the heart of southwestern Germany, about 100 miles from Berchtesgaden, plunged heavy bombs from low level into the Diesel engine works at Augsburg, but three planes were downed there by German anti-aircraft fire, the Air Ministry reported today.

The eight bombers which reached the target were the survivors of a force of twelve of which lost a third of its strength in their encounter with German airmen near Paris near the start of the outward journey.

This assault and the eighty-ninth raid on Hamburg during the night in which many fires were planted in the northwestern port city were the high spots of the last twenty-four hours of action by the rampaging R. A. F.

9 Bombers Lost During Night.

But a submarine base at St. Nazaire and docks at Le Havre, German-held strong points in coastal France, also were bombed in the night operations in which a total of nine bombers were missing.

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For the Augsburg raid the Lancasters took off yesterday afternoon in four sections and encountered enemy fighters almost at the start of their outward journey and four of the bombers were shot down south of Paris.

"But the force pressed on to its objective through a cloudless sky," said the Air Ministry communique. "The attack was made shortly after eight o'clock.

"All the aircraft bombed from low level, two diving to 200 feet and heavy bombs were seen to burst on the target.

"The factory was very strongly defended and three of our Lancasters were brought down by intense anti-aircraft fire after making their attack. The five remaining aircraft landed safely at their bases well before midnight."

Nazi Fire Hits Own Buildings.

The pilot who led the first section of Lancasters against the Augsburg works said the bombing was from such a low level that German anti-aircraft guns shot into the buildings of the town. Squadron Leader J. D. Nettleton said the bombers dropped down to twenty-five or thirty feet as soon as they sighted the French coast "and we flew the whole of the rest of the way to Augsburg at little more than that height."

After running into a fight near Paris when they lost four of their twelve bombers, the raiders kept wingtip to wingtip so as to give each other support by the combined fire."

"We rushed over the roofs of a village and I saw cannon shells which had missed us crashing into the houses and blowing holes in the walls and smashing the gables of roofs. When we reached Augsburg the low-angle flak began to come up at us thick and fast. We were so low the Germans were shooting into their own buildings . . . all our aircraft had holes in them."

Many Fires Set in Hamburg.

The Air Ministry's report on night operations follows:

"Last night a strong force of Stirling, Wellington, Manchester and Hampden bombers made a heavy attack on the port of Hamburg. Many fires were left burning.

"The submarine base at St. Nazaire and docks at Le Havre were also bombed and mines were laid in enemy waters.

"Airdromes in France and the low countries were attacked during the night by aircraft of the bomber and fighter commands. In one of these attacks an enemy bomber was intercepted and destroyed by an aircraft of the fighter command. Nine aircraft of the bomber command are missing."

The overnight pounding of Hamburg followed swiftly upon a two-day series of raids in which more than 1,000 British planes rained tons of explosives on Nazi targets stretching from the coastal rim of France into the heart of Germany.

Only two British planes, a fighter and a bomber, were lost in the bold stabs yesterday, which found bomb-carrying Hurricane fighter planes attacking throughout northern France as well.

"Little opposition" was encountered from Nazi airmen, a communique last night said, and this was taken as indicative of Germany's increased problem of fighting vast aerial wars on two fronts.

A shell-filling factory was hit at Marquise on the Cherbourg peninsula, a main railway line struck at Calais, a power station at Rouen, and shipyards and fuel tanks at Cherbourg, the British communique said.

As Berlin Tells It.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 18 (A. P.).—Nazi bombers caused heavy damage at the British port of Southampton last night while R. A. F. bombers, escorted by powerful fighter formations, flew over occupied western territory and attacked Hamburg and Augsburg, the Germans announced today.

"Six transport sailing ships and a patrol craft were sunk off the English south coast by German light bombers during the day and several harbor installations were bombed by night," the High Command said.

The British raiders were declared to have lost seventeen planes in violent combat with German fighters and a communique related that "among those shot down were a number of four-engined bombers." British aircraft losses yesterday and last night were said to total twenty-seven.

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Two American Flyers Killed.

Ottawa, Ont., April 18 (A. P.).—America's part in the R. A. F.'s non-stop offensive over Europe was reflected in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list today which named two Americans among the dead. They were Flight Sergeant Lew Wallace (father, H. R. Sheffler) of Beckley, W. Va., and Sergeant Melvin Henry Smith (father, S. S. Smith) of Arcola, Ind.

RAF DAY AND NIGHT ATTACKS PRESSED

Thick Formations Skim Channel Waves To Pound Continent

Blows Follow Up Raids On German Industries And Sub Base

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 18—Thick formations of RAF bombers and fighters skimmed the Channel waves today to carry on the unceasing offensive against Hitler-held Europe in which, by day and night in the last twenty-four hours, huge and lethal warplanes have left great Nazi war-

plants aflame deep in the German homeland.

In daylight today, Hurricane bombers sped across the Kent coast at sea level and disappeared in the haze toward Boulogne. Later, Spitfires flying almost wing to wing and barely fifty feet above the spray returned from a daylight raid swooping up the coast to avoid the white cliffs along the Channel.

Meet No Nazi Fighters

The Air Ministry said the raiders encountered no opposition at all from German fighter planes, and that all the RAF planes returned safely after attacking railway and other objectives in Northern France.

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The German radio reported that thirty-three British planes were shot down over German and occupied territory in the last twenty-four hours.

Squally weather reduced the scale of attacks which left extensive damage Friday at Augsburg and Hamburg.

Nazi raiders again approached some southeast British towns where daylight alerts were sounded, but they were turned away in dogfights high above the Channel.

The RAF's extensive sweeps of yesterday and today were aimed at cutting off German submarine reinforcements for the Battle of the Atlantic. The bombers unloaded their destruction on the U-boat base at St. Nazaire on the occupied French coast, at the shipyards of Hamburg, and at the Diesel engine works at Augsburg—only one hundred miles from Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden.

Produces Engines For U-Boats

The Augsburg works—attacked in broad daylight Friday after a 1,000-mile sweep through German territory—produces half the engines for Hitler's U-boats.

Secret new Lancaster bombers, raiding for the first time, broke through extensive German defenses and "heavily damaged" the intricate engine factory from smokestack level. From the flight of twelve of these secret new monsters, seven were shot down but even as the surviving five were returning to their bases, fresh squadrons of big bombers roared to the attack on Hamburg.

Many fires broke out in the eighty-ninth raid on that major German port.

Pound Torpedo Boat Nest

Other raids were made at Le Havre, the second port of France, which the Germans are believed using as a nest for torpedo boats used to attack British channel shipping. American-made Bostons (Douglas) bombers pressed this assault home. German airdromes along the overrun coast were raided heavily.

In all the Friday attacks, sixteen British bombers fell victim to German defenses.

The sortie of the Lancasters, some of which are produced in Canada, was the deepest daylight penetration of Germany by 400 miles. The great planes, which Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, has called the most formidable bombers in existence, roared swiftly over France and Germany at low levels to avoid anti-aircraft fire.

Returning pilots reported seeing their bombs burst on the Diesel works, which produce power not only for submarines but for heavy tanks and motor vehicles.

Nazis Shoot Own Buildings

The RAF pilot who led the first section of four-motored Lancasters against the Diesel works at Augsburg yesterday said the bombing was from such a low level that German anti-aircraft guns shot into the buildings of the town.

Squadron Leader J. D. Nettleton said the bombers dropped down to twenty-five or thirty feet as soon as they sighted the French coast "and we flew the whole of the rest of the way to Augsburg at little more than that height."

After running into a fight near Paris when they lost four of their twelve bombers, the raiders kept wingtip to wingtip so as to give each other support by the "combined fire."

"We rushed over the roofs of a village and I saw cannon shells which had missed us crashing into the houses and blowing holes in the walls and smashing the gables of roofs.

"When we reached Augsburg the low-angle flak began to come up at us thick and fast. We were so low the Germans were shooting into their own buildings . . . all our aircraft had holes in them."

Plymouth Presents Picture Of Ruin, But Not of Despair

English City, Reduced to Pile of Rubble, Develops Its Community Spirit

Apr 19 1942

By WILLIAM B. KING

PLYMOUTH, England (Correspondence of Wide World)—What's a city to do when swarms of bombing planes visit it night after night and then leave it in ruins?

Plymouth, reduced to a pile of rubble almost a year ago, has answered the question and the answer is:

Keep stubbornly to the business of day-to-day living, work, and plan for the future.

Forbidden by wartime restrictions to rebuild privately owned structures, and restricted by labor shortage from doing more than initial clearance work, Plymouth lies today almost as German bombers left it last April after almost a full week of intensified bombing—the most heavily damaged city in England.

Shopping District Gone

The city presents a sad sight even now, with its entire shopping district wiped out, whole blocks and streets of residences leveled and public buildings and churches gutted.

Added to that is the knowledge of the many killed—mangled by bombs and crushed by masonry—more than 70,000 of its normal 210,000 population evacuated or moved away and most of its children living in farms and villages of near-by Cornwall and Devonshire.

While other blitzed cities—giant sprawling London, for instance—present large areas untouched by enemy action, small, closely built Plymouth shows destruction wherever one looks.

The element lacking in this picture of ruin is despair; the people refused to give up.

In place of the old shopping district, which was extensive because Plymouth was the market town for a large surrounding area, there are booths set up in a large market shed selling everything from vegetables to hardware. A booth operated by a well-known nickel and dime chain operates next to a local produce mart.

Department Store Divided

A large department store which was thoroughly blitzed has spread its various departments about in separate buildings, and other merchants have re-established themselves on the outskirts.

Neighborly assistance and widespread co-operation which became necessary have led to a closer community spirit.

Hundreds of people eat daily in two restaurants financed by the government and run by the municipality, where a well-balanced lunch costs only 20 cents.

Social work and relief organizations keep big staffs busy and still receive help from the United States.

Dances and concerts by military bands are given in one of the few remaining halls or in the open on the famed Plymouth hoe.

Demonstrative of the new co-operative spirit which has come to Plymouth was the recent decision of an Anglican minister to convert his church into a social center. Large buildings were at a premium, he reasoned, and his church, used by a comparatively small congregation, could serve a vital purpose as a recreation and social service center.

Although harassed by the fear of renewed bombings even after a year of quiet, Plymouth has turned its attention to the problems of postwar reconstruction.

Better Plymouth Planned

Under the guidance of Viscount W. W. Astor, Lord Mayor, the municipality has engaged an expert in city planning to outline a better Plymouth for years to come.

Planning for the future includes planning for grim possibilities of war. Another aerial attack would find an alert A. R. P. An invasion attempt through Plymouth port would find civilians as well as soldiers playing designated parts.

Today Plymouth is a ruined city where an occasional woman salvage worker can be seen grubbing in rubble for bits of metal to contribute to the war effort.

But tomorrow, say its indomitable citizens, the city from which Drake sailed against the Spanish Armada and from which the Pilgrim Fathers set out in the Mayflower will take its place among the great cities again—made greater by its horrible experience.

British Use Hydrogen Balloons; Get Incendiaries to Germany

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Nazis Reported Having Much Trouble With Phosphorus Carried Far

April 18

LONDON (AP)—A new weapon, developed apparently by the RAF, has made its appearance on the aerial battlefields of Europe: Incendiary charges floated to their targets by small, hydrogen-filled balloons.

The Swiss radio broadcast yesterday an Army warning to civilians against the contraptions, some of which apparently have been drifting onto Swiss territory.

"Numerous cases have been reported in which balloons carrying metal cases filled with burning liquid attached to which is also about 300 yards of steel wiring have been found over various parts of Swiss territory," the announcer said.

"It is possible that the wire may pass over and come in contact with live wires. Touching the wire may cause grave bodily harm. The balloons are filled with hydrogen and open lights near them are dangerous."

The Swiss Army warning also extended to hydrogen-filled balloons, similar to the incendiary carriers, which are used to shower propaganda leaflets over enemy territory—a technique dating back to the first World War.

Reports from Berlin received in Switzerland also mentioned a new type of incendiary bomb dropped by parachute and said some of them had been carried as far as Tilsit in East Prussia.

A Jug of Peril

The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper La Suisse described the bomb as a 'jug of liquid phosphorus." He said it was not easy to combat" and "it is not doubted it can cause great damage to forests and buildings."

The Swiss description fitted well with a brief reference to the new weapon which came last Tuesday from the Stockholm press. The Stockholm Tidingen said that a new British incendiary was causing "considerable damage and trouble" to the Germans.

This account was tied in with photos of the recent RAF attack on Luebeck, which turned that Baltic base into "a sea of flame." Tidnigen said the new bomb was "cubical in shape, contains phosphorus and is more difficult to extinguish than ordinary incendiaries.

A German bomber apparently capable of discharging small canisters of explosives from its tail as a protection against attacking enemy pursuits.

Gliders to Carry Tanks.

Axis gliders built to carry light tanks.

Axis and possibly United Nations planes catapulted into the air on take-off by rockets.

All these developments have been mentioned in print in Germany, America, England or Canada.

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Planes projected or actually under construction will increase the tempo of the race for air superiority and italicize the danger of bombing raids.

The competition among opposing air fleets today hinges on the production of faster and more heavily armed defensive and protective fighters; of bombers which can fly farther and higher to reach objectives, and of transports to speed men and materials to the fighting fronts.

New Engines in Planes.

The race for better pursuit planes revolves around the production of higher horse-power engines and of planes of revolutionary design. Engines of 2,000 horse power already are in heavy production in this country. One of our fastest fighter types, the Republic P-47, carries such an engine.

The American Manta long-range fighter, now under development, is expected to use the famous Davis-formula wing which gives the Consolidated B-24 bomber a spectacular speed and range.

The man-from-Mars motif in wartime aviation is most evident in rocket experimentation. The air correspondent of the London Daily Mail stated in February that, used on the Junkers twin-engine bomber, rockets for take-off propulsion gave the plane an additional bomb load of probably 3,000 pounds. That is because a plane can fly conveniently with a greater load than it actually can take off the ground.

MANY NEW TYPE PLANES ARE SET

Battle for Air Control to Be Spectacular.

By WIDE WORLD.

Only the high commands of the United Nations and of the Axis Powers know what aces they have face-down on the table for the air war, but enough hints are being dropped to forecast a spectacular acceleration in the fighting aloft.

In store are:

A flying wing German bomber armed with four cannon and four machine guns.

An American fighter with a range of 2,500 miles and a top speed of 445 miles an hour.

30.24.16049

30-24-16049

Swiss People Warned Of Incendiary Balloons

Radio Reports Burning Bags on Wires Found in Country

BERN, Switzerland, April 18 (AP).—The Swiss Army command cautioned the people today against incendiary balloons, which have been dropped "in rather large numbers on our country."

The warning, broadcast over the Swiss radio, said: "Numerous cases have been reported in which balloons, carrying metal cases filled with burning liquid and attached by about 300 yards of steel wire, have been found over various parts of Swiss territory.

"It is possible that the wire may pass over and come into contact with live wires. Touching the wire may cause grave bodily harm. The balloons are filled with hydrogen and open lights near them are dangerous."

Time For Action Near, Says Chief Of Staff

Participation In Raids "Inevitable," General, Visiting American Forces In Ulster, Declares

APR 19 1942

By RICE YAHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the United States Army in Northern Ireland, April 18—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, declaring "the time for action is near," said today that American troops "inevitably will join the Commandos," the British shock force which has been raiding the German-held continent.

Further forecasting offensive action, he told a press conference that United States air forces will be established in bases "all over the British Isles."

Has Talked With Mountbatten

Here for a flying inspection of the United States contingents already in Ulster, General Marshall said he had conferred at length in London with Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the British Commandos, as well as with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other British service chiefs.

He pointed out that the United States Army has long trained an entire army corps in land cooperation such as the recent British dash to St. Nazaire, Nazi submarine base on the occupied Brittany coast, and against other important Nazi coastal installations in both France and Norway.

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With Hopkins And Harriman

General Marshall flew here Friday with two of President Roosevelt's closest advisers, Harry L. Hopkins and W. Averell Harriman, after ten days of "the most intimate and satisfactory" discussions with the British leaders.

He made a speedy inspection tour and review of the bulk of the United States troops here and then told officers that these men are but the first of a "steady flow."

The first United States troops of this war arrived in Ulster in mid-January; a second contingent followed in about a month.

General Marshall told the unit commanders that he was "very much impressed with the apparent state of discipline and the evidence of strenuous training" of the American forces.

Hopkins Forecasts Land War

Speaking to the same assembly of officers, Hopkins said that production alone would not win the war and that he had "a deep-seated belief that in the final analysis the battle is going to be with our land forces fighting the Japanese and Germans."

"It is going to be a tough business, for our enemies are tough fighters," said Hopkins.

General Marshall said he and Hopkins had completed the "main works" which brought them from the United States.

He has conferred frequently with Churchill and toured the British Isles, viewing the main centers of British training for land and air forces and the latest fighting equipment.

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Questioned about his plans, the chief of staff said: "You will have to judge me on what happens and not what I might proclaim."

Now A Question Of Fighting

Hopkins congratulated the officers on the men chosen to head the Northern Ireland command—Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle and his chief of staff, Col. Edmund H. Leavey, former deputy WPA Administrator in New York.

Elaborating his remarks at a press conference, he added:

"Our production is good and the sole problem from here on out is not production but fighting. It is nonsense to worry about the morale of the people. Now is the time to fight the enemy on sea, on land and in the air."

Hurrying about in a comfortable American staff car guarded by machine-gunners and riflemen of the United States Scout Corps, General Marshall and the others were busy conferring or inspecting almost every waking hour yesterday and today.

Marshall Tours Hospital

This morning, walking so briskly that other officers had a hard time keeping up with him, the general went into almost every ward of a 250-bed hospital which the United States medical unit has taken over from the British. He spoke to at least one patient in every ward—Americans and British alike.

"Hope you get out soon," he said to Private Walter Newfield, who has almost recovered from an operation. Hearing Newfield was from Minneapolis, he added: "That's God's country."

He also had a cheery word for Private Pete Chusmer, Perrysburg, Ohio, who has a broken finger.

Visits Hospital Kitchen

In the hospital kitchen, General Marshall asked Private Wilbur Breese Peterson, Ohio butcher, if everything was going well. Then he closely questioned John L. Day, Jr., of Sigourney, Iowa, acting mess sergeants, as to his eleven months' experience and qualifications.

Chuckling as he entered one ward, Marshall asked Nurses Anne Winant, of Manchester, Ohio, and Margery Miller, of Cleveland, if they had scrubbed and tidied up "just for me."

The party went from the hospital to a secluded camp for the review, and Marshall inspected units drawn up as honor guards.

He looked pleased whenever he found a soldier with an "expert" rating.

Among them were Private Clinton Farringdon and Corporal Charles Rhoda, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Private Leroy Ihotka, Hutchinson, Minn.

In The Review Line

In the review line behind General Marshall were General Hartle, Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, commander of all United States forces in Britain; Prime Minister Andrews of Northern Ireland and Lieut. Gen. H. E. Franklyn, commander of the British forces in Ulster.

First the infantry, with two bands, marched briskly by and then artillery, with American trucks pulling field pieces, as well as United States anti-tank guns.

In post-review talks with officers, General Marshall said that United States soldiers, wherever they had been in this war, had risen to the occasion, and that in the Philippines "a standard has been set for everyone to live up to."

SAYS A. E. F. WILL JOIN COMMANDOS

Marshall in Ireland Sees Time to Act Near.

With the U. S. Army in Northern Ireland, April 18 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall, the United States Chief of Staff, declared here today during an inspection of the second A. E. F. that American troops "inevitably will join the Commandos" who have been raiding the Nazi-occupied continental coast from Britain.

Moreover, he added, the United States Air Force will establish units all over the British Isles.

"The time for action is near," Gen. Marshall told a press conference.

Gen. Marshall was accompanied here by his staff officers; Harry Hopkins, adviser to President Roosevelt, and W. A. Harriman, lend-lease expediter in London.

Belgians Report Nazis Mining Namur District

APR 19 1942

LONDON, April 18 (AP).—Inbel, Free-Belgian news agency, said today that the Germans were mining fields in an area of Belgium between the Sambre and Meuse Rivers, in apparent fear of an invasion thrust.

Some farms in the strategic triangle-shaped district south of Namur and north of the French border in southeastern Belgium were said to have been vacated on order of the Germans. Mines were reported laid at Louprelle, Gerpinnes, Fleurus, Farciennes and Walcourt.

London Hears Nazis Lack Men For Offensive

Delay Also Is Laid to Low Morale, Russian Valor, Friction With Italians

LONDON, April 18 (AP).—The zero hour for Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's big 1942 gamble has been set back by a dearth of man power, uneasy home morale, friction within the Axis and the combined resistance of Russian men and Russian mud, a responsible foreign informant with wide diplomatic connections said here today.

"Hitler is late," said this informant. He gave this outline to support his conclusion:

Information both from Germany and the rest of the continent shows that Hitler is feeling a real pinch in man power.

First of all, he had to use forty to fifty divisions of his reserve force to stem the Russian winter counter-offensive. Second, today's informant said, "We know from prisoners taken in Russia recently that the German replacements are mainly boys of seventeen and eighteen or elderly men, and we know they are not satisfactory."

500,000 Men Short

Reports from Polish quarters were said to indicate that this reserve army—which Hitler had expected to total 1,500,000—now will not exceed 1,000,000.

The German general staff has been calling more and more upon the occupying troops in France and the low countries for service in Russia, and has been seeking to replace them with semi-casualties and others unfit for front-line fighting. Many prisoners from these Western garrisons already have been captured in Russia.

At the same time, the Nazis, increasingly worried about Allied continental invasion, are frantically seeking to reinforce coastal defenses on the west.

On the German home front, today's informant said, the most reliable contacts reported that Hitler is engaged in drafting a special speech for his fifty-third birthday next Monday, to bolster morale. He is expected to appeal to the people to forgo festivities in his honor and to give him instead a steady and complete effort for victory in 1942.

Decline in Morale

This appeal is said to take into consideration a report from Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels to the effect that German morale, which rose with Japan's initial successes, is sinking again because of: A cut in German rations, contrary to promises; realization of the magnitude of the loss of German life in Russia; taking of boys and elderly men from factories into the army, which is affecting business and industry seriously; severe British air raids on northern and western Germany, and uneasiness lest this be a "softening" process preceding Allied invasion.

Besides the recent friction in the Balkans which hampered Hitler's plans and deprived him of the troops which he expected from the southeastern European satellities, it is now reported here that there is disagreement and conflict between the Italian commander in chief in North Africa and Nazi Marshal Edwin Rommel, commander of Hitler's Afrika Korps. General Ettore Bastico, the Italian commander there, is said to mistrust the free use by Rommel of Italian troops.

In the Russian theater, hastily built German bridges and airfields have been rendered useless by the floods of the spring thaw, today's informant continued. The Germans now appear to be concentrating in the main in the Taganrog-Crimea region, and their dispositions indicate that their main effort will be toward the Caucasus, with correlated attacks in the Leningrad and Murmansk areas and perhaps a diversionary assault in Africa.

RED TROOPS CLAIM ADVANCE IN NORTH

APR 19 1942

Major Defeat for Finns Is Being Followed Up.

Moscow, April 18 (A. P.).—Soviet forces on the northern front have captured a center of resistance whose fall constitutes a major defeat for the Finns, Tass said today in a dispatch broadcast by the Moscow radio.

In two days of fighting the Finns have lost more than 1,000 officers and men and a very important defense line, the Soviet news agency declared. It reported that Soviet troops had consolidated their positions and were now continuing pursuit of the Finns.

The Soviet Information Bureau told of phases of other action in a communique broadcast by the Moscow radio.

"On the western (central) front our men in one sector smashed enemy resistance and occupied a number of enemy defense points," it said. "Hundreds of enemy dead were left on the field."

Kalinin front fighters were declared to have destroyed thirty-five German blockhouses, ten earthworks, two tanks and various weapons in a day's operations which cost the invaders more than 800 men and officers killed.

A Tass report from the southern front declared that Red air force squadrons had fought German flyers to a standstill in extensive engagements over the Sea of Azov coast, frustrating a Nazi effort to gain aerial superiority there.

Says Reds Bombed Norway.

A Norwegian Telegraph Agency dispatch said that seventy Russian bombers recently attacked the German barracks at Vardo, Norway, where 2,000 soldiers were quartered, and killed at least 200.

RED ATTACKS FORCE NAZIS TO USE RESERVES

APR 19 1942

Artillerymen Are Reported 'Fighting as Infantry' on Central Front.

GUERRILLAS KILLED 11,000

Claim Heavy Toll of Germans in 9 Months—London Hears Von Leeb Is Relieved.

Kuibyshev, April 18 (A. P.).—The army newspaper Red Star reported today that Russian units, hammering against the Germans on the central front, have forced Nazi commanders to throw artillery reserves into battle to take the places of infantry troops.

Two unsuccessful counter-attacks by the Germans cost them 360 casualties in the Eighth Artillery Regiment fighting as infantry the paper said. Military dispatches from the Dnieperopetrovsk sector predicted "the hour is near" when the Russians will retake the huge industrial center. Guerillas were said to have blown up German staff headquarters, killing 100 officers.

Meanwhile Soviet forces on the northern front have captured a center of resistence whose fall constitutes a major defeat for the Finns, Tass said today in a dispatch broadcast by the Moscow radio.

Finns' Loss Put at 1000.

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A Tass report from the southern front declared that Red air force squadrons had fought German flyers to a standstill in extensive engagements over the Sea of Azov coast, frustrating a Nazi effort to gain aerial superiority there.

A report from Smolensk Province today said that in nine months Russian guerrillas had killed 11,000 of the enemy, including five generals. Twenty districts of the province were said to have been cleared of Germans in the last three months.

REDS THREATEN UKRAINE CITY

APR 19 1942

"The Hour Is Near" for Recapture Of Dnieperopetrovsk, Kuibyshev Says

Russians Also Report Deep Break Into Finn Lines On Karelian Front

[By the Associated Press]

Kubyshev, April 18 — Russian military dispatches declared tonight that "the hour is near" for recapture of Dnieperopetrovsk, great industrial center at the Dnieper bend in the Ukraine, and said a key zone of Finnish resistance had been won in a two-day battle on the Karelian front northeast of Leningrad.

In addition the Russians reported smashing into German defense positions on the central front west of Moscow, where *Red Star* said Nazi commanders, trying desperately to hold onto forward bases for their already delayed 1942 offensive, had thrown artillery reserves into action as improvised infantry.

Settlements Captured

Tass said that in the break deep into Finnish defenses the Red army drove forward several miles, capturing a number of settlements in the Karelain Lake country and killing more than 1,000 Finns.

The advance was reported continuing, aimed at another important defense bastion still deeper in the Finnish lines.

[A Moscow broadcast heard in London said the Red army had made gains on both sides of Leningrad. The broadcast said Russian forces took key villages and cut the Chudovo-Novogorod rail line some sixty miles south of the big Russian port.]

Dispatches from the southern front, where Russian troops were drawn up for a major test of the Nazi defenses of Dnieperopetrovsk, which the Germans have held since last August 26, said guerrillas had blown up the German staff headquarters there, killing one hundred officers.

Headquarters Blown Up

A report from Smolensk province west of Moscow told of a terrific toll taken on the Germans there and said many districts had been rid entirely of the invaders. In all, the guerrillas were said to have killed 11,000 Germans, including five generals, in the province in the last nine months.

The Germans were said to have attempted attacks on the Bryansk front southwest of Moscow, but the Russians said the Nazis were beaten back across a river.

Rumanian Black Sea Port Reported Bombed

Istanbul, April 17 (Delayed) (AP) A traveler recently arrived from the Balkans reported today the Soviet air force in the past fort night carried out two damaging bombing raids against Constanta, the Rumanian Black Sea port.

These were the first aerial assaults against Rumania since last summer and fall. The important Black Sea port was reported devastated by Soviet bombings last summer, but was said to have been repaired since so that it again is usable for the assembling of submarines shipped in sections from Germany.

APR 19 1942

Von Leeb Reported Ousted

London, April 18 (AP)—Reports reaching London said tonight that Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, Nazi commander on the Leningrad front, has been relieved of his post. His successor was said to be Col. Gen. Georg von Kuechlen, who commanded one wing of the German drive through Belgium in the spring of 1940.

Nazis Report Central Gains

BERLIN (from German broadcasts) April 18 (AP).—German attacks in central and northern sectors of the Russian front have been successful despite difficult footing, and the Nazi air force has sunk a 7,000-ton freighter in the Black Sea, the high command said today.

"In the destruction of an enemy fighting group reported in the communique of April 16, part of the 33d Russian Army was cut off and, in fighting lasting several days, forty-five locatlities and about 1,000 firing points were taken in the face of tough enemy resistance," it was declared.

The high command said the Russians had "lost more than 6,000 prisoners, 8,000 killed, 170 guns, 269 trench mortars and machineguns and ten planes" in the operations.

The Red air force was declared to have lost 872 planes in the period from March 21 to April 10.

CLAIM NAZI ACE

Reds Say They've Captured Bomber of Buckingham.

Kuibyshev, April 18 (A. P.).—The Russians claimed tonight that they had captured "Germany's No. 1 pilot" and said he was the flyer who bombed Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey at the height of the Nazi air attacks on London. He was identified only by the name of Wegner.

No pilot by the name of Wegner has figured prominently in German dispatches, but the announcement might have referred to Helmuth Wagner, one of the most famed Nazi air aces of the war. Wagner, credited with forty-seven aerial victories and decorated with the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross was reported by the German radio on January 24 to have been killed in action. No details were given.

Russian Cities Advised To Improve Blackouts

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 18 (AP). Alexander Pavlov, Russian military engineer, issued a warning today to interior cities to improve their blackouts.

He said the Germans have bombing planes able to penetrate between 900 and 1,200 miles beyond the Russian front to attack rear cities where aid-raid precautions were not being closely observed.

SPEEDS AID TO RUSSIA

White House Tells of Vast Upsurge in March.

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—The White House today reported a sharp upsurge of lend-lease aid to Russia, saying that two and a half times as much was sent in March as was sent in February.

Exact figures on Russian aid which President Roosevelt ordered speeded up several weeks ago, were not disclosed but presidential secretary Stephen Early said the report showed "very favorable progress."

Mr. Early told reporters he did not know whether the March report meant that shipments to Russia were now on schedule. At the time the President ordered the speed-up shipments were reported running behind.

The monthly report showed that lend-lease aid to all United Nations passed the $3,000,000,000 mark by the end of March, an increase of $1,000,000,000 in two months.

Total aid to the United Nations during March amounted to nearly $600,000,000.

LAVAL FORMS VICHY CABINET TO HELP NAZIS

APR 19 1942

He Keeps Foreign, Interior and Information Posts Himself.

DARLAN HEADS ARMED FORCES

Shake-up Is Sweeping, With Only Seven of Old Regime Kept —Latter Shifted.

Vichy, April 18 (A. P.).—Pierre Laval formed a new Government aimed toward increased collaboration with Germany today and kept the three key posts of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Information for himself.

Laval, assuming the responsibilities of Chief of the Government, took office under "the high authority of the Chief of the State to whom he is responsible and to whom he will account for his policies and actions," an official announcement said.

A Government communique, distributed with the new Cabinet list, said Petain, after conferences with Darlan and Laval, "esteemed that the present form of government no longer responded to the needs of the foreign and domestic policies of France."

It added that in accord with Petain's wish for "more vigorous and more efficient action," he had decided to name Laval to a new post, Chief of the Government, while Darlan became commander of the forces. Laval "will assume effective direction of the foreign and domestic policies," the communique said.

Names Two Trusted Aids.

To assist him in the Foreign Ministry, Laval named two of his most trusted assistants, Count Fernand de Brinon, present Vichy Ambassador to the German authorities in occupied France, and Jacques Benoistmechin, former American news correspondent and previously a Vichy representative in Paris.

Paul Marion, Secretary of State for Information, remained in his post. Laval drafted two departmental prefects to help him in the Interior Ministry—Georges Hilaire, internal administration, and Robert Bousquet, the police.

Admiral Rene Platon, former Minister of Colonies, was also named as one of Lavel's assistants although his functions on the new Government leader's staff were not clearly defined.

The official Government list omitted the name of Admiral Jean Darlan, former Vice-Premier and heir-designate to Marshal Petain whose position as Commander in Chief of all French armed forces had been confirmed earlier in the day by official decree.

Shifts Seven Who Remain.

Only seven members of the old Government remained in office and they were shifted around by Laval. The new Government was divided into three groups—long-time friends of Laval's policies for collaboration, the "young economist" group, and civil servants. In some cases, the groups overlap.

Only two members of the new Government did not fall in any one of the three classifications. They are Joseph Barthelemy, who remains as Minister of Justice, and Lucien Romier, who continues as Minister of State without portfolio attached to Marshal Petain's office.

Other important posts included:

Colonies—Gov.-Gen. Jules Brevie, 63, resident general of Indo-Chine from 1936 to 1938 and an expert on French West-African problems.

War—Gen. Eugene Bridoux, 54.

Navy—Vice Admiral Paul Auphan, 47, chief of the French naval general staff.

Both youthful Secretaries for the Interior had been called by Laval from the occupied zone where Bousquet, 33, had been prefect of the Marne Department, and Hilaire, 34, held the same position in the Aube Department. They are the two youngest departmental prefects in France.

Gen. Bridoux, who commanded a cavalry division during the war with Germany, is a former chief of the general cavalry training staff and has been stationed in Paris as one of De Brinon's assistants.

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Farm Minister Named.

The new Minister for Agriculture is Jacques Leroy-Ladurie, a brother of the managing director of the Worms Bank and an agricultural expert who reorganized Normandy farms and supervised the apple harvest to meet German requisitioning requirements.

The new Secretary of State for Agriculture and Food Supply, Max Bonnafous, is regional prefect of Marseille and former prefect at Constantine, North Africa. He had previously been confidential secretary to Adrien Marquet, one-time Minister of the Interior.

Labor—Hubert de Lagardelle, a personal friend of Mussolini and attache at the French Embassy in Rome in 1935.

Finance—Pierre Cathala, long-time friend of Laval and former Secretary General for Communications in the first Laval government after the armistice.

National Education—Abel Bonnard of the French Academy and a member of the French National Council.

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Communications—Robert Gibrat, 38, present director of the electricity and communications secretariat.

Public Health—Dr. Raymond Grasset, 50, departmental leader of Petain's National Veteran's Legion in 'Puy de Dome Department and a longtime neighbor of Laval.

French General Commercial Relations—Jacques Barnaud, former Secretary of Economy charged with French-German negotiations.

Secretary Attached to the Chief of the Government—Jacques Guerard, former confidential secretary to Paul Baudoin, Vichy's first Foreign Minister under the Petain Government.

The posts of Air and Industrial Production Ministers remain to be filled.

Darlan Military Chief.

Admiral Jean Darlan officially assumed command of all French land, sea and air forces today.

As Admiral Willam D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, who was recalled yesterday to Washington for consultation, began making arrangements to leave, Laval continued his extended conferences in the privacy of the Pavillon Sevigne.

German occupation authorities announced today that a new attack against Nazi headquarters at Arras, in the occupied zone, took place April 15.

Measures of reprisal against the civilian population of the Pas de Calais Department, in which Arras is situated, have been ordered by the Germans, the announcement said.

A German notice published in the Arras newspaper Le Courrier du Pas de Matin said that hand grenades were thrown into a German office in the center of the city. It did not specify the damage caused, but set an 8 P. M. curfew throughout the Arras region.

Public establishments were ordered to close at 7 P. M. The German commander reserved the right to take further measures as soon as punishment is decided.

Laval Cabinet Set Up, Petain Still His Chief

Premier Denied Top Power; Darlan, Not in Cabinet, Retains Control of Fleet

By The Associated Press

VICHY, April 18.—Pierre Laval, France's leading exponent of all-out collaboration with Germany, reorganized the French government on a pro-Axis basis today, but agreed to submit to the final authority of Marshal Henri Petain, who still is Chief of State.

Laval won the marshal's approval, necessary under the constitution, of a twenty-one-man government, thirteen of whom have been active supporters of his pro-German policy for France. He split the civil and military divisions of government, abolished the National Defense Ministry and kept three important posts for himself—foreign affairs, interior and information.

The aged marshal, by special decree, delegated to Laval the power to control France's domestic and foreign policies, but simultaneously placed his heir apparent and former Vice-Premier, Admiral Jean Darlan, in complete command of all land, sea and air forces, responsible only to the Chief of State. Darlan's name was not listed as being in the Cabinet.

A government communique, distributed with the new Cabinet list, said Petain, after conferences with Darlan and Laval, "esteemed that the present form of government no longer responded to the needs of the foreign and domestic policies of France."

It added that in accord with Petain's wish for "more vigorous and more efficient action," he had decided to name Laval to a new post, chief of the government, while Darlan became commander of the forces. Laval "will assume effective direction of the foreign and domestic policies," the communique said.

Petain May Broadcast

Petain is expected to broadcast a message to the nation, probably tomorrow, in explanation of the governmental reorganization. The Cabinet, which was officially presented to the marshal today in conformance with French political tradition, will hold its first official meeting on Monday.

Laval's new government included five ministers, fourteen secretaries of state and two miscellaneous officials. Only five of the new members participated in the previous Cabinet of Admiral Darlan.

Petain won a significant point by retaining two of his most influential friends as ministers—Lucien Romier, as Minister of State without portfolio, and Joseph Barthelemy, as Minister of Justice.

Laval compromised by accepting the marshal's condition that he submit the ministerial list to the Chief of State "to whom he will be responsible and to whom he will give an account of his undertakings and his actions."

The new government was divided into three groups: long-time friends of Laval's policies for collaboration; the "Young Economist" group, and civil servants. In some cases, the groups overlap. Only two members of the new government do not fall in any one of the three classifications. They are Barthelemy and Romier.

Three of Laval's old friends were placed in power as ministers—Pierre Cathala for finance, Jacques Leroy-Ladurie for agriculture and Abel Bonnard for education.

Seven intimate collaborators of Laval received important jobs among the secretaries of state, particularly those expected to aid the head of the government in planning his foreign policy.

Collaborationists Named

These included such outstanding collaborationists as Count Fernand de Brinon and Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Vichy representatives to the German military administration in Paris; Georges Hilaire and Robert Bousquet, two young departmental prefects who will direct activities of the Interior Ministry; and Paul Marion, who was held over as information and censorship director.

Out of the twenty-one posts under Laval, twelve of them were filled with men who have made careers as government civil servants.

The official Vichy agency Telemondial, commenting on the new government and its relationship to the recall for consultation of American Ambassador William D. Leahy, said: "It seems that the United States discounted the future policy of the new French government before knowing it.

"Until now much more prudence has been shown in all other capitals, including those of the Axis."

(Semi-official circles in Berlin said Laval was expected to concentrate first and immediately on stepping up industrial production and agricultural yield. Laval's chances of success, these sources said, depended on the attitude of his government toward the powers of "the new Europe.")

Cabinet Roster

The Laval Cabinet members:

Chief of Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Interior and Propaganda: Pierre Laval.

Minister of State Without Portfolio Attached to the Chief of State (Marshal Henri Petain): Lucien Romier.

MINISTERS

Justice: Joseph Barthelemy.
Finance: Pierre Cathala.
Agriculture and Food Supply: Jacques Leroy-Ladurie.
Education: Abel Bonnard.

STATE SECRETARIES

Attached to Laval: Fernand de Brinon, Jacques Benoist-Mechin, Admiral Rene Platon.
Internal Administration (Ministry of the Interior): Georges Hilaire.
Police (same ministry): Robert Bousquet.
Information: Paul Marion.
Colonies: Jules Brevie.
War: General Eugene Bridoux.
Navy: Vice-Admiral Paul Auphand.
Agriculture and Food Supply: Max Bonnafous.
Labor: Hubert de Lagardelle.
Communications: Robert Gibrat.
Health: Dr. Raymond Grasset.

OTHERS

Franco-German Economic Relations: Jacques Barnaud.
Sports Commissioner General: Joseph Pascot.

PACT IS SAID TO GIVE REICH VICHY FORCES

London Hears Russian Report Fleet Is Included In Agreement

De Gaulle Tells French People Hitler Has Been Strengthened

APR 19 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 18—Reuters heard the Moscow radio broadcast a Tass dispatch from Geneva tonight saying a French-German agreement had been reported reached providing for Nazi control of all French armed forces. The report added:

"The agreement also provides for the transfer to the German naval command of 3 French battleships, 6 ships of various classes, I aircraft carrier, 9 flotilla leaders, 10 destroyers and a certain number of damaged ships which are to be repaired at Toulon and Marseille on a definite schedule and under supervision of German experts."

Takes Command At Dakar

From the German-controlled Paris radio came an announcement tonight that Admiral Collinet, who was in command of the battleship Strasbourg when the British attacked the French fleet at Oran and Mers-el-Kebir in 1940, had taken over command of the Navy in French West Africa and will act as delegate of the Vichy admiralty at Dakar.

Meanwhile, speaking in a vein interpreted generally as another bid to Washington to sever relations with Vichy, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, told the French people tonight that Adolf Hitler had strengthened his hand at the capital of unoccupied France.

Assails Vichy Leaders

"Fighting France never for a moment is deceived by any foolish illusions that the leaders who had sunk deep into the mire . . . could ever return to the path of honor," de Gaulle said in a broadcast.

"Events will perhaps show it is high time for men of good will in both the old world and the new to see matters as clearly."

The Vichy cabinet changes mean, de Gaulle contended, that Hitler "has strengtehed the guarantees he received just twenty-two months ago from the unworthy military and political leaders regarding our territory, our fleet and our empire."

Hand Grenades Hurled At Nazi Headquarters

Germans Order Reprisal Measures For April 15 Incident In Arras, France

Vichy, April 18 (AP)—German occupation authorities announced today a new attack against Nazi headquarters at Arras, in the occupied zone, took place April 15.

Reprisal measures against the the civilian population in Pas de Calais Department, in which Arras is situated, have been ordered by the Germans.

A German notice published in the Arras newspaper *Le Courrier du Pas de Matin* said hand grenades were thrown into a German office in the center of the city. It did not specify the damage caused, but set an 8 P. M. curfew.

Public establishments were ordered to close at 7 P. M. The German commander reserved the right to take "further measures as soon as punishment is decided."

Peyrouton Resigns

Laval Foe Asks Petain to Relieve Him of Buenos Aires Post

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 18 (AP).—French Ambassador Marcel Peyrouton disclosed today that he had sent a message to Marshal Henri Petain asking to be relieved of his post.

Regarded as being personally hostile to Pierre Laval, head of the new French government, he explained that he considered the maintenance of friendly relations between France and the United States important. He formerly was resident governor general in Tunista and Minister of Interior in Petain's government.

Arabs, Though, Are Pro-Nazis

APR 19 1942

Native Is Impressed by Success of Hitler, Up to Russia

(Editor's note: The United States decision to halt, at least temporarily, shipments of non-military supplies to French North Africa pending clarification of the situation in Vichy, may have disturbing effects among the native population. That is in this dispatch to Wide World from William McGaffin, who spent 10 months in the area before going to Cairo.)

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN

CAIRO (Correspondence of Wide World)—No matter what changes are made in the Vichy government, the Frenchman of North Africa still hates the Germans as passionately as his father did before him—but his Arabic brother does not.

At least a goodly portion of the local Arabic world, by the estimates of the Arabs themselves, is pro-German today.

This is a result partly of German propaganda, but more particularly because Germany has rolled up an impressive string of victories.

The average native has a simple mind. He is impressed by force, and by prophets. He has regarded Hitler as a prophet because up to the setback of Russia he had done the things he promised.

Arabs Are Opportunists

Opportunism rather than patriotism governs the average Arab. The French have lost face with him as a consequence of the defeat. It does not matter to him who wins the war so long as he can get something out of it. The Germans have him believing he would profit by their victory.

In parts of North Africa the natives now use German expressions. The natives of Morocco are particularly outspoken.

They are the only ones who ever organized and tried to do something about their grievances.

The nationalist party they organized before the war, however, called "Moroccan Action," has been driven underground. Of its two principal leaders, one, Mohammed Allal Fassi, is in exile, while the other, Mahammed Hassan Ouazzani, is interned in a little town in the Moroccan hinterland.

Some of their lieutenants still are at large. They told me the Arabs were glad to see the Germans beat the French because the French "have made us suffer so." They wanted someone to help them regain their independence, they said.

Germans Promise Much

There was no doubt that the Germans had promised to help. They had listened to all their grievances—and promised them the moon.

But the Germans were not getting nearly so far with their propaganda as you would imagine—as a consequence of the surprising spunk the French authorities were showing.

A stringent program was carried out, particularly during Weygand' reign. I know of at least a dozen natives who were executed as German spies. Another 200 or more were jailed.

The lieutenants of Moroccan action confirmed this. "An Arab cannot even say 'Good day' to a German agent without risking being clapped into jail, they complained. Moroccan Action, they said, has been forced into a policy of 'lying low for the time being.'

But the French acts themselves, they said, "are the best German propaganda."

The Moroccan Action program calls, among other things, for "reforms in education, land distribution, justice and health."

Shortages Hit Natives

A more immediate problem born of the war, is the serious shortage of sugar, tea and cotton cloth—the staples of native existance.

The United States has relieved the situation somewhat by shipping in several cargos of these things under the economic aid program. This shortage has worried the French greatly, for they know it is one thing which could rouse the natives into rioting. There have been no serious disturbances to date, however.

The French will tell you the natives are "collaborating closely."

With many Arabs the verb should not be "collaborating," but "submitting." Yet there are thousands, especially among the great mass of lowly commoners, who are content under the French. They say they are better off, since the French have freed them from the persecutions and injustices suffered under the old sultans.

The French, however, have been more successful in assuaging the dissidence of the sheiks—on whom they concentrated—than of the common people. In one way and another they have made it profitable for even the greatest of these men to accept French rule. And with them in the bag, it did not matter much what the masses thought.

Could Turn Pro-Ally

The native masses today are without arms, without organization, without leadership. That is why it is not as serious as it sounds that 50 per cent have succumbed to the German siren song. And they will turn pro-Ally quickly enough as we start rolling up victories.

There are Germans at work in North Africa—but not in anywhere near the numbers you hear bruited about by persons who never have set foot in the country. There are Italians there, too. But there are neither Germans nor Italians in Dakar, according to the reports of American observers on the spot.

The Germans use Casablanca as their North African headquarters. It is connected with Wiesbaden, where the main armistice commission is sitting, by a regular Nazi air service. There are around 200 members, many of them armed and uniformed, on the German armistice commission in Morocco. Observers say there are perhaps 50 more Germans spread across Algeria and Tunisia.

The Italians use Algiers as their headquarters. There are around 55 members on the Italian armistice commission in Algeria, with an estimated 50 scattered throughout Tunisia and Morocco.

In addition a number of natives and some refugees are known to be employed as Axis agents. But there has been no mass infiltration by the Axis—this is the conclusion of experienced diplomats who have kept a careful watch on North Africa ever since the armistice.

As customary, it is the Germans who run the show, particularly in Morocco.

Germans in Casablanca

In the fashionable Casablanca suburb of Anfa they have requisitioned two hotels and several elegant villas. In Casablanca they mantain headquarters in the best hotel.

They wear the new kahki uniform of the Afrika Korps, complete with pistol strapped to side, and drive about in shiny American cars bought in Casablanca with francs out of the astronomical kitty extracted daily from a defeated France.

There are Americans living in Anfa, too. They often meet the Germans face to face on the street. Nothing ever happens, but the situation is a strained one.

The German commission is greatly interested in whatever economic inroads it can make in North Africa.

In Morocco it has bought up land through native agents, reclaimed former German mines that were seized by the French at Versailles, and aggravated the already critical clothing situation by huge purchases of wool for the Nazi armies in Russia.

The principal nuisance it has perpetrated against the United States, however, has been to interrupt, to a certain extent, the smooth operation of our economic aid program—America's principal tool for influencing French policy. It has been able to delay freighter sailings through the control it exercises over the French merchant fleet—a control given it by the armistice.

Most of the time the battle between the Americans and the Germans in Morocco is a grim affair. But it has its lighter moments.

The Germans display an unexpected sense of humor by the choice of phonograph records they play on warm, open windowed nights when the strains will be sure to float across to the villas of the Americans living opposite.

You may have heard the song before. It is called "We're Going to Hang Our Washing on the Siegfried Line—If the Siegfried Line Is Still There."

The Americans reply by tooting a "V"—three short honks and a long—whenever they drive past the German residences.

Motorist Poor Poorer

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP) — Policeman Doc Oliphant of the traffic department looked up at the man with the red tag and asked "How'll I put you down?" "Poor," was the reply. "I mean, what's your name?" the officer explained. "P-o-o-r, Poor," answered the irate motorist, "and I'll be poorer after I pay a buck for this darned thing."

French Fleet Seizure By Hitler Is Probable

Fuehrer, However, Fails to Win Long Battle for French Popular Support

By RICHARD L. TURNER

WASHINGTON (Wide World) — Behind America's tender treatment of Vichy, a policy which now seems at an end, has always been the question of whether or not Hitler would get the French fleet.

There were two ways to keep it out of his hands—to storm and take it, a venture of dubious outcome, or to keep the Vichy government in line by the pressures and suasions of diplomacy.

The latter course was chosen. Whatever flaws it may have had, however much it may have resulted in treating the Free French as irresponsible guerillas rather than deeply determined allies, it has at least gained time.

But the time now seems about up. Through his newly constituted puppet ruler of France, Pierre Laval, Hitler can have the French warships whenever he decides to take them. Few here doubt that at what he considers the most propitious time, the comparatively large French fleet will be made a virtual auxiliary of the comparatively tiny German Navy.

Now, of course, Hitler could have put Laval in power in France, or, for that matter, have taken the French fleet by other methods at any time. The view here is that he did not want to go about it in that way.

Tried to Win French

He was hopeful, it is generally thought, that over the months he might work a change in French public opinion and convert France to an active Axis ally, one which would contribute to the Axis cause troops for the fighting, and to man the coastline against British invasion—and the fleet as well.

The United States countered such a conversion by the many means of propaganda, by endeavoring to keep Vichy on friendly terms—witness the spanking the Free French got for seizing the pin-point islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in the Gulf of St. Lawrence — and the presence of diplomatic representatives in Vichy.

The Hitler scheme not only did not work, it failed abysmally. No greater proof of that could be found than the fact that in the end Hitler chose the most hated politician in France for his puppet ruler. Such a flouting of French public opinion could only mean that he had given up hope of bringing it to his view and, by corollary, it shows convincingly that the United Nations can count on the people of France for assistance, whenever they are in a position to help.

Sea Supremacy

And, this attitude may yet prevent or delay the French fleet's becoming an effective arm of the Axis forces. Hitler may commandeer the fleet, but he cannot commandeer the spirit of the men who man it. The men of the French Navy have been intensively propagandized with, it is thought, no more successful result than the German propagandization of the French people. It could, however, be manned with German sailors and officers, supplementing those Frenchmen who may have been won over.

As the grand prize of the peculiar game played over a period of months by Washington, London, Berlin and Vichy, the French fleet has been regarded by some as a balance of world seapower. British naval losses have been heavy. Those of the United States have not been inconsequential. Exact figures are, of course, unknown, but many have feared that if the French warships were added to those of Germany, Italy and Japan, the Axis would temporarily enjoy supremacy at sea.

Question of Martinique

At the very least, it could cause any number of Allied disadvantages in the Mediterranean, and make the battle for North Africa and the Suez more than ever difficult. Too, it could extensively reinforce Germany's efforts to blockade England and the northern ports of Russia by submarine attack and even by surface vessel forays.

The French fleet has been the grand prize, but there have been lesser prizes, as well—Martinique, in the heart of the Caribbean defense zone—Dakar in French West Africa, 1,600 miles from South America — and Madagascar, commanding the southern approaches to the vital Indian ocean.

There are those who believe that if the situation gets much graver the American Navy or the Free French will seize Martinique. Dakar and Madagascar remain as highly vexatious problems.

"Free French naval headquarters regret to announce that the submarine Surcouf is considerably overdue and must be considered lost."

The Surcouf, carrying a normal complement of 150 men, participated in the Free French seizure last Christmas of the Vichy-ruled islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland.

The largest known submersible—some believed her extra size was a disadvantage—was 361 feet long, and was launched at Cherbourg November 18, 1929. She mounted two 8-inch guns.

The British seized the ship after France sued for an armistice. She was then in a British port and in a fight between French and British seamen one Briton was killed, two officers and another seaman were wounded and one Frenchman was slain.

Less than two months after the war began in 1939 the French crew aboard her captured a German merchant ship 1,000 miles at sea.

The Surcouf underwent repairs at the Portsmouth Navy Yard in September, 1941, and again at Boston a month later.

FREE FRENCH LOSE HUGE SUBMARINE

Plane-Carrying Surcouf, Largest in World, is Long Overdue

By The Associated Press

London, April 18.—The Free French announced today that the submarine Surcouf is considered lost.

The Surcouf, a vessel of 2,880 tons, was the largest submarine in the world and accommodated a seaplane in a small deck hangar.

This communique was issued:

Hot Desert Windstorm Curbs Libya Operations

Axis Air Forces Resume Attacks on Malta

CAIRO, April 18 (AP).—The British reported today that a hot desert windstorm had curtailed operations in Libya.

"There is nothing to report beyond patrol activities," a communique said. "Movement yesterday was hampered by weather conditions. A khamseen (hot wind) has been blowing for the last two days."

Three Planes Felled at Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, April 18 (UP).—Axis air forces resumed attacks on the harbor and airdrome here today. Three enemy planes apparently were shot down. There were some casualties.

British Plane Over Casablanca

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, April 18 (AP).—French fighter planes took to the air yesterday when a British bomber circled the naval base and airport here and then flew off, officials said today. They said the twin-motored bomber appeared soon after 11 a. m. but disappeared as soon as the French planes rose to meet it.

Axis Reports Sinkings In Mediterranean

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), April 18 (A. P.).—An Italian destroyer has sunk a submarine in the central Mediterranean, the Italian High Command announced today.

Berlin radio reports said that Nazi submarines had sunk a 4,000-ton British tanker in the eastern Mediterranean.

Enemy Warship Shells Palestine Coastal District

JERUSALEM, April 18 (INS).—An enemy warship fired a few "small-calibre" shells at a point on the Palestine coast Friday, but caused no damage or casualties, it was officially announced tonight.

Identity or nationality of the warship were not divulged. It was believed to be Italians, since the Germans have no surface fighting vessels in the Mediterranean, so far as is known.

Syrian Cabinet Quits

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP)—President Sheikh Tajjedine El Hassani has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet and named Husni Bey Berazi, the Mayor of Damascus, to form a new government.

The new Cabinet includes Emir Hassan Attrach, administrator of the Djebel Druze area, as Minister of National Defense, and Mounir Bey Ajlani, former chief of the Cabinet, as Minister of Youth and Propaganda.

Warship Off Lisbon Sinks Portuguese Vessel

Lisbon, April 18 (A. P.).—A small Portuguese freighter was reported today to have been sunk by an unidentified warship off the coast near Lisbon last night. The crew of fifteen landed at a nearby port without suffering any casualties.

Gibraltar Espionage Laid To Two Seized

Men Arrested By New York FBI Accused Of Trying To Deliver Data To Italian Government

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DUCE PUSHES PARTY HOUSE-CLEANING

Provincial Prefects Called To Rome For Parley On Enforcing Discipline

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[By the Associated Press]

Bern, April 18—Premier Benito Mussolini, discharging Fascist party secretaries in several towns and cities today, called the prefects of all Italian provinces to Rome April 28 for a conference on new means of enforcing discipline required by war.

Dismissal of party leaders in Catanzaro, Cosenza, Siena, Teramo, Viterbo and other town went further than the recent drive to improve the food supply and crack down on black market manipulators, said a Rome dispatch to the Swiss newspaper *Basler Nachichten*.

Even Attempted Bribery

The prefects coming to see Mussolini will report on the state of politics in their districts, food distribtion and price conditions.

Another Swiss newspaper, *Der Bund*, of Bern, said the reasons for the party housecleaning, in progress for some time, even included attempted bribery of highly placed economic officials in some cases.

Germans Sentence 21 Dutch Rebels

April 18—

LONDON (AP)—Twenty-one pit workers and officials of the Maurits state mine in Limburg, The Netherlands, have been sentenced to prison by a German-controlled court for distributing anti-Nazi propaganda, including leaflets in-Aneta, the Dutch news agency reported yesterday.

DE GEER TRIAL REPORTED

Germans said to Plan Case Against former Dutch Prime Minister

New York, April 18—(AP)—The Aneta news agency, quoting a German report from Holland, said Derek Jan De Geer, Prime Minister of The Netherlands at the time of the German invasion and later of the Netherlands Government-in-exile, was to be put on trial by the Nazi authorities.

De Geer resigned from the government-in-exile in London in September, 1940, and in February, 1941, returned to Holland to be with his ailing wife.

De Geer, Aneta said, "is blamed for maltreating Dutch Nazis in May, 1940 and for provoking Japan."

Professor Dies In Nazi Camp

London, April 18 (AP)—Dr. Leonard Polak, professor of philosophy at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, died in a German concentration camp to which he was sent because of his stand against Naziism, Aneta, Netherlands news agency, reported today. He was 62.

Dutch Inflation Feared

Nazi Juggling of Currency Opens Door to Financial Troubles

LONDON, April 18 (AP).—Currency in the occupied Netherlands has been reduced to complete dependence on the German mark and the door has been opened to almost unlimited inflation in Holland, the Netherlands news agency Aneta said tonight.

This has been done, the agency said, through German tampering with the Netherlands banking law of 1937 and bookkeeping jugglery which attempts to use for Nazi purposes gold reserves still in the hands of the legitimate Netherlands government and thus actually far out of the reach of the Germans and their Dutch puppets.

Add to Nazi Youth Ranks

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 18 (AP).—Nearly 1,000,000 German boys and girls will join the Hitler Youth Movement tomorrow in solemn ceremonies commemorating the fifty-third birthday anniversary on Monday of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler.

Food Ship's Arrival At Piraeus Reported

Flour And Medical Supplies Sent To Greece With Allied And Axis Sanction

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New York, April 18 (AP)—The Greek War Relief Association announced today it had received word that the ship Sicilia, which left New York March 27 with a cargo of flour and medical supplies, arrived in Piraeus, Greece, April 16.

The 1,633 ton Swedish freighter's voyage was approved by the United States, British, German and Italian governments.

Pope Calls For Prayers During May For Peace

Bern, April 18 (AP)—Pope Pius XII asked today, in a letter to Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, that the month of May be devoted to prayers for peace in all the world, the Swiss Telegraph Agency reported.

The Pope asked particularly that children join in the prayer, and said: "The peace which we desire ardently is a true peace—a peace stable and durable and nourished and inspired by the principles of justice and charity."

Casualty List Of RCAF Includes 2 Americans

Flight Sergant Lew Wallace, Son Of West Virginian, Is Named

Ottawa, Ont., April 18 (AP)—America's part in the RAF's non stop offensive over Europe was reflected in a Royal Canadian Air Force casualty list today which named two Americans among the dead.

They were Flight Sergt. Lew Wallace, son of H. H. Sheffler, of Beckley, W. Va., and Sergt. Melvin Henry Smith, son of S. S. Smith, of Arcola, Ind.

Investigates R. C. A. F. Crash

DUNNVILLE, Ont., April 18 (AP).—A court of inquiry was convoked today to establish the cause of the crash of a Royal Canadian Air Force fighter plane at near-by Fisherville yesterday in which Leading Aircraftman A. S. Guelich, of Hawthorne, N. J., and a New Zealand flyer were killed.

Canadian Corporal Weds Ex-Ribbentrop Employe

Mitcham, England, April 18 (AP).—Corporal William J. Fraser, of Toronto, a member of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, was married in a parish church here today to Rosanna Shepherd, who until the war had been the nurse for German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's children while he was in London as Ambassador and after his return to Berlin.

38 ALLIED SEAMEN LANDED IN CANADA

Were Survivors of Ship Sunk by 2 Torpedoes.

An Eastern Coast Canadian Port, April 18 (A. P.).—Thirty-eight survivors of an Allied merchantman torpedoed and sunk in the western Atlantic were landed here today by another merchant ship which picked them up after they had been adrift two days and a night in a crowded lifeboat.

Several of their shipmates were lost when the vessel sank within five minutes after being struck by a second torpedo. Six of the survivors were taken to a hospital.

Canada May Drop Exhibition

TORONTO, April 18 (AP).—The Canadian National Exhibition, an annual event here for more than a half century, is likely to be canceled this year, Mayor Fred Conboy indicated today after a conference with civic, exhibition and dominion government officials.

New Argentine Decrees

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Acting President Ramon S. Castillo said yesterday that important decrees "whose character it is inadvisable to reveal" would be issued next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Panama Highway Link Of Oceans Completed

Concrete Lane Adds Third All-Weather Route Across Isthmus; Second To Be Laid

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Panama, Panama, April 18 (AP)—Sped by wartime need, a one-lane, all-concrete roadway across the Isthmus from ocean to ocean was completed today, adding a third all-weather route to the canal and the rail line which previously had been the only links from shore to shore.

Many temporary bridges are yet to be supplanted by steel structures, and a second paved lane is to be added, but the job completed today enabled army vehicles to make the forty-eight-mile run across the isthmus in two hours through hills and jungle cleared by the machete and the road-building bulldozer.

The road, begun in December, 1940, closely parallels the rail line. The route was completed but for the paving early in February of this year.

New York, April 18 (AP)—The arrest of two men, both charged with attempting to deliver "photographs, blueprints and other information" on the fortification and defenses of Gibraltar to the Italian Government, was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

P. E. Foxworth, chief of the New York office of the FBI, identified the men as Rudolph Garvin Keller, 25, second steward of the Swiss freighter St. Cergue, and Hermann Peter Stahlder, 38, a greaser on the freighter.

The FBI said they were the first to be arrested in this country since the war began on an accusation of assisting the Italian Government. If convicted, they face maximum penalties of not more than thirty years in prison or death under the Espionage Act.

NORMANDIE AFIRE AGAIN AT N. Y. PIER

Three Alarms Sounded For Blaze In Lower Hold Of Half-Submerged Ship

Police Report Spark From Welder's Torch On Cork Insulation Was Cause

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 18—Fire broke out tonight in a lower hold of the former French liner Normandie, which has been lying on her port side half submerged at her pier since flames crackled through her last February 9.

A message received by teletype at police headquarters from the West Fifty-Fourth Street Station said the blaze was started by a spark from a welder's torch landing on cork insulation.

A spark from a similar torch was said to have started the previous blaze. A Congressional investigation committee this week attributed the first fire to carelessness and asserted there was no evidence of sabotage.

Salvagers At Work

Since the first fire, salvagers have been working on the damaged vessel.

The latest fire appeared to shore observers to be located between the stern and the middle part of the ship. Firemen cut a hole approximately six feet square in the starboard side and inserted revolving nozzles to spray water in the interior.

No flames were seen coming from the vessel, but deep black smoke seeped out and quickly drifted eastward over the city.

The first alarm was sounded from the pier at 6.10 P. M. Shortly before 7 P. M. a second alarm rang and forty minutes later a third alarm was sent in. Three fireboats appeared on the scene.

20 Pieces Of Apparatus

Approximately twenty pieces of fire apparatus were drawn up outside the pier and disaster units and ambulances were standing by.

The Normandie was taken over by the United States with the outbreak of war and rechristened the Lafayette. She had been at her pier since France and Germany went to war in 1939.

ALL U. S. MERCHANT SHIPS TAKEN OVER

Government Control of Vessels Is Extended.

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Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—The Government today took over control of all vessels in the American merchant marine still held in private ownership. Several hundred vessels were involved, Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator, said.

In a formal announcement, Admiral Land said that the War Shipping Administration "has requisitioned possession and use of all essential ocean going tankers and dry cargo vessels owned by American citizens which are subject to requisition . . . and have not previously been acquired by the Government."

Admiral Land noted that the use of, or title to, approximately 75 per cent of the freighter tonnage of the merchant marine had previously been taken over through purchase, charter or requisition.

"The step taken today," he explained, "would bring all remaining dry cargo vessels and tankers under the direct control of the Government."

The requisitioned vessels will continue to be operated by their original owners, acting as agents for the War Shipping Administration. The agents will receive "reasonable compensation," it was said.

Quisling Acts to Prevent Revolt Against Church

Laymen Cannot Quit Without 'Acting' Bishops' Consent

LONDON, April 18 (AP).—The Nazi-backed Norwegian government of Major Vidkun Quisling has promulgated a decree intended to prevent laymen from quitting the State Church in support of clergymen who resigned in mass, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported today.

The agency said the decree required all persons wishing to resign from the Norwegian Church to obtain permission of the bishops.

The original bishops have resigned in protest against Quisling government interference, the agency said, and "acting bishops" appointed by Quisling thus virtually have the power to determine to what church Norwegians may belong.

Destroyer Shubrick Built In Record Time Of 60 Days, Launched

Portsmouth, Va., April 18 (AP)—The destroyer Shubrick, built in the record time of sixty days, was launched at the Norfolk Navy Yard today.

The navy yard's public relations office said this was the fastest construction job on record for a ship of the Shubrick's size and design.

Tthe Shubrick's sister ship, the Herndon, which was launched here February 5, was under construction 163 days before launching.

Yard officials attributed the speedy construction of the Shubrick to the fact that more men were employed and that some construction problems were ironed out through experience with the Herndon.

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The new destroyer was named for Rear Admiral William Brandford Shubrick, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard about one hundred years ago.

WAR MANPOWER BOARD SET UP UNDER M'NUTT

He Receives Wide Authority Over All Agencies for Mobilization.

WOMEN NAMED IN ORDER

Roosevelt at Same Time Appoints Hillman Special Labor Aid to the White House.

Washington, April 18 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt today created a War Manpower Commission headed by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt with broad powers to bring about the most effective mobilization and maximum use of the nation's manpower in the prosecution of the war.

An executive order setting up the nine-man commission also reorganized the War Production Board's labor division into a labor production division, bringing directly to WPB Chairman Donald Nelson information and recommendations relating to production problems in which labor is concerned.

Sidney Hillman, present director of WPB's labor division, was appointed "special assistant to the President on labor matters" and will assume his duties as such shortly. This position was described as similar to that held by Harry Hopkins on lend-lease and munitions allocations.

In addition to McNutt the other members of the man power commission will be representatives of the War, Navy, Agriculture and Labor departments; the new labor production division of WPB, Chairman Nelson of the WPB, the selective service system and the Civil Service Commission.

Order Includes Woman Power.

While the word "manpower" was used throughout the order, the White House said the order included womanpower. It was added that a special announcement would be made soon with respect to voluntary registration of women throughout the United States for their mobilization in the war effort.

The White House said Mr. McNutt would have the power to issue directives to all Government agencies now having the functions of training and supplying manpower.

Functions of the Selective Service System will continue as at present, except that Mr. McNutt will have the right to issue directions regarding the use and classification of manpower required for critical, industrial, agricultural and governmental requirements. This means, the White House said, that such manpower can be obtained from Selective Service registration records.

Mr. McNutt will continue as Federal Security Administrator, an assignment which already covers many tasks involved in manpower mobilization.

Over-all Direction Assured.

"The new position will, however, give him the power to furnish the over-all direction of the entire program," the official statement said.

The following agencies were made subject to the direction of Mr. McNutt in his new task:

The Selective Service System with respect to non-military man power needs, the Federal Security Agency with respect to employment service and defense training functions, the Works Projects Administration with respect to placement and training functions, the Civil Service Commission as it relates to filling of positions in the Government service, the Railroad Retirement Board with respect to employment service activities, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, the WPB's Labor Production Division, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Department of Agriculture with respect to farm labor statistics, farm labor camp programs, and other labor market activities, and the Office of Defense Transportation with respect to labor supply and requirement activities.

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Roosevelt Order Creating Man-Power Board

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's order establishing the War Man-Power Commission:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statues, including the first war powers act, 1941, as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and for the purpose of assuring the most effective mobilization and utilization of the national man power, it is hereby ordered:

"1. There is established within the Office for Emergency Management of the executive office of the President a War Man-Power Commission, hereinafter referred to as the commission. The commission shall consist of the Federal Security Administrator as chairman, and a representative of each of the following departments and agencies: The Department of War, the Department of the Navy, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, the War Production Board, the labor production division of the War Production Board, the Selective Service System and the United States Civil Service Commission.

"2. The chairman, after consultation with the members of the commission, shall:

"A. Formulate plans and programs and establish basic national policies to assure the most effective mobilization and maximum utilization of the nation's man power in the prosecution of the war; and issue such policy and operating directives as may be necessary thereto.

"B. Estimate the requirements of man power for industry; review all other estimates of needs for military, agricultural and civilian manpower; and direct the several departments and agencies of the government as to the proper allocation of available man power.

"C. Determine basic policies for, and take such other steps as are necessary to co-ordinate, the collection and compilation of labor market data by Federal departments and agencies.

"D. Establish policies and prescribe regulations governing all Federal programs relating to the recruitment, vocational training, and placement of workers to meet the needs of industry and agriculture.

"E. Prescribe basic policies governing the filling of the Federal government's requirements for man power, excluding those of the military and naval forces, and issue such operating directives as may be necessary thereto.

"F. Formulate legislative programs designed to facilitate the most effective mobilization and utilization of the man power of the country; and, with the approval of the President, recommend such legislation as may be necessary for this purpose.

"3. The following agencies shall conform to such policies, directives, regulations and standards as the chairman may prescribe in the execution of the powers vested in him by this order, and shall be subject to such other co-ordination by the chairman as may be necessary to enable the chairman to discharge the responsibilities placed upon him:

"A. The Selective Service System with respect to the use and classification of man power needed for critical industrial, agricultural and government employment.

"B. The Federal Security Agency with respect to employment service and defense-training functions.

"C. The Work Projects Administration with respect to placement and training functions.

"D. The United States Civil Service Commission with respect to functions relating to the filling of positions in the government service.

"E. The Railroad Retirement Board with respect to employment service activities.

"F. The bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor.

"G. The labor production division of the War Production Board.

H. The Civilian Conservation Corps.

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I. The Department of Agriculture with respect to farm labor statistics, farm labor camp programs, and other labor market activities.

J. The office of defense transportation with respect to labor supply and requirement activities.

"Similarly, all other Federal departments and agencies which perform functions relating to the recruitment or utilization of man power shall, in discharging such functions, conform to such policies, directives, regulations, and standards as the chairman may prescribe in the execution of the powers vested in him by this order; and shall be subject to such other co-ordination by the chairman as may be necessary to enable the chairman to discharge the responsibilities placed upon him.

"4. The following agencies and functions are transferred to the War Man Power Commission:

"A. The labor-supply functions of the labor division of the War Production Board

"B. The national roster of scientific and specialized personnel of the United States Civil Service Commission and its functions.

"C. The office of procurement and assignment in the office of defense health and welfare services in the Office for Emergency Management and its functions.

"5. The following agencies and functions are transferred to the office of the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency and shall be administered under the direction and supervision of such officer or employee as the Federal Security Administrator shall designate:

"A. The apprenticeship section of the division of labor standards of the Department of Labor and its functions.

"B. The training functions of the labor division of the War Production Board.

"6. The national roster of scientific and specialized personnel transferred to the War Man Power Commission and the apprenticeship section transferred to the Federal Security Agency shall be preserved as organizational entities within the War Man Power Commission and the Federal Security Agency respectively.

7. "The functions of the head of any department or agency relating to the administration of any agency or function transferred from his department or agency by this order are transferred to, and shall be exercised by, the head of the department or agency to which such transferred agency or function is transferred by this order.

"8. All records and property (including office equipment) of the several agencies and all records and property used primarily in the administration of any functions transferred or consolidated by this order, and all personnel used in the administration of such agencies and functions (including officers whose chief duties relate to such administration) are transferred to the respective agencies concerned, for use in the administration of the agencies and functions transferred or consolidated by this order; provided, that any personnel transferred to any agency by this order, found by the head of such agency to be in excess of the personnel necessary for the administration of the functions transferred to his agency, shall be retransferred under existing procedure to other positions in the government service or separated from the service. So much of the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds available for the use of any agency in the exercise of any function transferred or consolidated by this order or for the use of the head of any agency in the exercise of any function so transferred or consolidated, as the director of the Bureau of the Budget with the approval of the President shall determine, shall be transferred to the agency concerned, for use in connection with the exercise of functions so transferred or consolidated. In determining the amount to be transferred, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may include an amount to provide for the liquidation of obligations incurred against such appropriations, allocations, or other funds prior to the transfer or consolidation.

"9. Within the limits of such funds as may be made available for that purpose, the chairman may appoint such personnel and make provision for such supplies, facilities and services as may be necessary to carry out the provision of this order. The chairman may appoint an executive officer of the commission and may exercise and perform the powers, authorities and duties set forth in this order through such officials or agents and in such manner as he may determine.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
"The White House,
"April 18, 1942."

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In the War Zone

APR 19 1942

Big-scale Bombing of Japan Highlights a Week End of Good News

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Bombs over Japan—flaming promise of a better world, free of barbaric aggression.

Judging from Tokio's own accounts, this visitation of long-armed justice upon the assassins of Pearl Harbor was no flash in the pan, but a thoroughly organized affair. That adds to its importance, as signaling that the Allies are beginning to hit their stride.

This historic raid—which the Japs at first attributed to unidentified planes but later credited to American bombers—appears to have been carried out on a large scale. Warplanes swooped down on the Mikado's domains from several directions to strike at numerous cities, including the capital itself, and thus give the Nipponese their first experience of this nerve-shattering type of warfare.

The indignation expressed by the high-minded Japanese over what they characterize as indiscriminate bombing needn't cause the American public any uneasiness. Tokio and the other cities bombed are filled with military objectives.

This is no time to be softhearted, when our country and homes are at stake. Just remember Pearl Harbor and Bataan, and the rapings and murders of Hong Kong and Nanking, and let the Japs go chatter their indignation into the ears of their pagan gods.

Will Russia Become Involved?

There is just one thing which could mar Allied jubilation over this great event. That would be if Japan should use this as a pretext for implicating Russia and making war on the Soviet at a moment when Hitler is about to fling his full force against the Reds in eastern Europe. Tokio's long hesitation in identifying the attacking planes warranted speculation on this point.

On the whole this is a grand day for Allied arms, because the blow has been struck at a moment when it can do a vast amount of good to morale in the United Nations and much damage to the Axis powers. It gives further evidence that we are assuming the initiative—a matter of vital moment—and it demonstrates that we can get at the enemy despite his isolation and defenses.

Further, as I remarked in Thursday's column regarding Gen. MacArthur's raid on the Philippines, it gives us an exhibition of the strategy on which we are likely to depend to crush the Japanese—war from the air. In view of today's development, I can repeat with greater conviction that the Commander in Chief gave "Nippon a preview of the day when the sun over Tokio will be obscured by an armada of American warplanes, for that is the way we ultimately shall exact retribution."

Profound Effect in Europe.

The effect in Europe is likely to be profound. For example, it was only yesterday that a French friend told me his people had been much depressed by the Japanese victories — a fact which couldn't strengthen their courage to withstand Hitler's demands. This bombing may reverse that feeling.

Look where you will, and this feat will be working for the Allies. It is calculated to stiffen Turkey's back as Hitler tries to bully that strategic nation into allowing him passage into the Middle East. It will bring hope to countries like Jugosalvia where the gallant people are battling against extermination of their race. It will encourage Greece, where the Axis forces are imposing mass starvation in order to feed their own bellies. And so the good will spread.

There is just one thing more which certainly must be mentioned in connection with this demonstration of rapidly growing strength. That is the statement by Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, that the United States has "passed the turning point" in war production and that the output of the United States now exceeds that of the Axis.

What more could we ask for a good week end?

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LEAVE BLANK

New York, April 18-(AP)-The British radio said that no Domei broadcasts were heard by its monitoring service tonight, the CBS short wave listening station reported, although there are usually three such transmissions.

New York, April 18-(AP)-The British radio, heard by CBS, reported today that Michio Yusawa, Japanese Home Minister, was received twice today for audiences with Emperor Hirohito.

Havana, Cuba, April 18-(AP)-The bombing of Tokyo was a story for red-ink headlines in Cuba today. Crowds in sidewalk cafes cheered the news, and Cuban radio announcers broadcast every crumb of information they could get.

PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA, SUNDAY, APRIL 19-(AP)-FIVE JAPANESE "ZERO" PLANES FLEW OVER PORT MORESBY TODAY AND WERE IMMEDIATELY ENGAGED BY SEVEN ALLIED FIGHTERS AT AN ALTITUDE OF 13,000 FEET.

THE ALLIED PILOTS REPORTED THEY HAD SCORED HITS ON SOME OF THE ENEMY PLANES IN A FURIOUS DOGFIGHT, BUT IT WAS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER ANY HAD BEEN DOWNED. NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

IN THE LAST TWO PRECEDING ENGAGEMENTS OVER THE PORT MORESBY AREA THE JAPANESE HAVE LOST AT LEAST FOUR FIGHTERS AND POSSIBLY SIX OTHERS. TWO WERE SHOT DOWN FRIDAY AND THREE OTHERS WERE REPORTED DAMAGED.

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CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, APRIL 19-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR OWEN DIXON, JUSTICE OF THE HIGH COURT, AS AUSTRALIA'S MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

SIR OWEN, 55, SUCCEEDS RICHARD G.CASEY, WHO RECENTLY WAS APPOINTED BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

TA203AEW

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), APRIL 18-(AP)-A RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT SAID THAILAND, OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE TROOPS, HAS DECIDED TO TRANSFER ITS SEAT OF GOVERNMENT FROM BANGKOK TO ANOTHER CITY WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN SELECTED.

BANGKOK WILL BE DEVELOPED AS A COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

CHUNGKING, APRIL 18-(AP)-THE MAIN CHINESE FORCES ON THE SITTANG FRONT IN CENTRAL BURMA HAVE WITHDRAWN TO A NEW LINE AFTER MANY DAYS OF A POWERFUL OFFENSIVE BY OVERWHELMING JAPANESE FORCES, THE CHINESE COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE CHINESE FORCES WERE OUTFLANKED FROM BOTH SIDES, THE CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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THE COMMUNIQUE:

"ON THE SITTANG FRONT FIGHTING CONTINUED WITHOUT ABATEMENT. THE

30.24-16057

UNITED CHINESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, ALTHOUGH FLANKED ON BOTH SIDES BY ADVANCING ENEMY COLUMNS, IS FIGHTING A DELAYING ACTION IN THE MOST DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES AGAINST A FOE VASTLY SUPERIOR IN NUMBERS. THEY ARE NOT ONLY DELAYING THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE, BUT HAVE SUCCEEDED IN INFLICTING HEAVY CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY. MEANWHILE OUR FORCES HAVE ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN PREVIOUSLY PREVARED NEW POSITIONS."

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 18-(AP)-PIERRE LAVAL TOOK THE MEMBERS OF HIS NEW CABINET TO CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN THIS AFTERNOON FOR OFFICIAL PRESENTATION AFTER THREE DAYS OF DIFFICULT NEGOTIATIONS ON PERSONNEL.

AS IS USUAL IN FRENCH PROCEDURE, LAVAL AND THE CABINET APPEARED BEFORE THE CHIEF OF THE STATE AFTER THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT LIST HAD BEEN HANDED TO PETAIN AT NOON.

THE MARSHAL THEN WOULD CHARGE THEM SEPARATELY WITH THEIR NEW POSITIONS AND ACCEPT THEIR OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE TO HIM PERSONALLY, THOUT WHICH NO PUBLIC OFFICIAL IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE MAY SERVE.

THE NEW CABINET WAS REPORTED IN BERN TO BE COMPOSED OF 22 MEN, 12 OF WHOM ARE KNOWN AS REGULAR GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARIES WHO HAVE CARRIED OUT ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNMENT TASKS OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS WITHOUT SPECIAL REGARD TO POLITICS.

OTHERS INCLUDED SEVERAL YOUNG ECONOMISTS.

Laval

New York, April 18-(AP)-The Berlin radio conceded today that Pierre Laval's new pro-Axis government of France is confronted with "a difficult task."

As for German reaction to Laval's return to power, the broadcast, heard here by CBS, said it was "not unwelcome x x x the attitude of German government circles to M. Laval personally is sufficient well-known."

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"The French premier would, however, according to the Wilhelmstrasse," it went on, "have to realize he must make a fresh start from scratch, and that a difficult task confronted him.

"The French people would no doubt expect far-reaching social reforms from M. Laval, particularly with regard to reorganization of those branches of the administration dealing with production and food supplies."

Vichy, April 18-(AP)-The resignation of Marcel Peyrouton as French ambassador to Argentina became known here tonight and it was reported that other changes in the French diplomatic service were contemplated by the new regime of Pierre Laval.

London, April 18-(AP)-The Paris radio tonight said the resignation of Marcel Peyrouton, French ambassador to Argentina, has been accepted and that M. Rochat, secretary-general of the French foreign ministry, had been appointed to his place.

London, April 18-(AP)-Free French sources said tonight that Pierre Laval had chosen a cabinet of men whose German sympathies were not too well known, in the hope of placating American opinion.

Abel Bonnard, the new minister of education, was described by them as the only "ardent collaborationist but the others were said to be connected at least with the "Paris clique of Quislings."

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Vichy, Unoccupied France, April 18-(AP)-The text of the French government communique distributed at the time the new cabinet list was announced:

Marshal Petain after an interview with President (the usual title for even former French premiers) Laval has proceeded during the past few days to an examination of the politcal situation with Admiral of the Fleet Darlan and President Laval.

After an exchange of views the Chief of State esteemed that the present form of government no longer responded to the needs of the foreign and domestic policies of France.

Taking consideration of the exceptional character of the functions of Admiral of the Fleet Darlan, eventual successor the the Chief of State, the Marshal decided to entrust in him the post of Commander-in-Chief of theSea, Air and Land forces.

These prerogatives give Admiral of the Fleet Darlan access to meetings of the ministers' councils when questions involving his functions are dealt with.

The Chief of State has made another decision:

For more vigorous and efficient action he has resolved to name a chief of government.

President Laval is the one who will fill this post under the high authority of the Chief of State, in regard to whom he will be responsible and to whom he will give an account of his undertakings and his actions.

It will therefore devolve on him to submit ministers for approval of the Chief of State.

He will assume effective direction of the foreign and domestic policies of France.

Besides his functions as chief of government, President Pierre Laval will personally assume those of the minister of the interior, of foreign affairs and of information.

He will be assisted in his different functions by secretaries of state and general secretaries.

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LONDON, SUNDAY, APRIL 19-(AP)-SCATTERED GERMAN RAIDS ON EASTERN ENGLAND, WITH ONLY NEGLIGIBLE EFFECT, WERE REPORTED IN A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE TODAY WHICH SAID:

"LAST NIGHT ENEMY AIRCRAFT DROPPED BOMBS AT A FEW POINTS IN EASTERN ENGLAND, CAUSING SLIGHT DAMAGE AND INJURING ONE PERSON."

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, April 18-(AP)-Premier Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, calling for unity on the eve of national bye-elections, said in a message to voters today "we must all admit South Africa is in grave danger and that what happened to Holland and other small nations may be our lot."

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Night Lead Freighter

Lisbon, Portugal, April 18-(AP)-The Portuguese crew of a small Portuguese coastal freighter, the Transportador, landed at Cascais today and reported their vessel had been sunk during the night by an unidentified warship, but an announcement of the British embassy said the vessel had only been seized and taken to Gibraltar for examination of its cargo.

The British announcement said the ship was seized by an armedBritish trawler when the crew had abandoned the freighter.

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30.24 — 16059

Japan Kept on Alert 4 Hours by 2 New Raid Alarms, Factories Destroyed, Many Killed in Saturday Attack

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Tokio Stirred By Fears of Return Raid

Alarms Sound in 5 Areas of Central Japan; No Bombs Are Dropped

American Planes Reported Sighted

Axis Radio Hints Damage Caused by First Raid May Have Been Heavy

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By The Associated Press.

Two new air-raid alarms kept a jittery Japan on the alert for four hours yesterday in fear of a repetition of the widespread attacks of Saturday, in which the Japanese people, for the first time in modern history, felt war in their homeland.

While radio dispatches, most of them relayed by Berlin, put together a picture of destruction which appeared to have been larger than at first reported and indicated that the Japanese people still were at a loss as to the origin of the attacking planes, successive new alarms sounded in central Japan, including Tokio. The first of these was for two hours, from 2 to 4 a. m., and the second, also for about two hours, began at 1 p. m.

Berlin reports of the alarms were contradictory, one saying that no enemy planes were sighted, no anti-aircraft fire heard and that apparently the alerts were sounded for precautionary purposes, while another broadcast said reconnaissance planes and fighters cruised over Tokio, but no "enemy raid" developed.

U. S. Planes Reported Sighted

[The Exchange Telegraph Agency in London quoted a Swiss broadcast, attributing its information to the Tokio newspaper "Asahi," saying that air-raid warnings on Sunday sounded in five areas of Japan, including Tokio and Yokosuka, and that "one report said American planes were recognized among the craft flying over the areas."]

At least some Japanese factories, meanwhile, were disclosed to have been destroyed on Saturday in the 1,000-mile sweep along the Japanese seaboard in which planes, described by Tokio observers as American, scattered explosive and incendiary bombs on Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya—the capital, two chief ports and an aircraft-production center.

A Berlin broadcast said: "The Japanese government has provided funds for the rebuilding of the factories, dwelling houses and one cinema which were burned down in the Tokio area." Reconstruction work by gangs of volunteers already was in progress, it was said. "In most cases," the broadcast added, the incendiary bombs were put out quickly.

Refer to "Stricken Areas"

"Asahi" said 140 school children were killed by bombs, and another report, via Berlin, said more than thirty school children were machine-gunned and other casualties caused by explosive and incendiary bombs dropped on hospitals and other places near Tokio.

This broadcast spoke of "stricken areas," but went to great pains to emphasize that "life remained completely normal," that "the population is working as usual" and that "communications continue to operate without any major restrictions."

[Although Berlin, as reported by The United Press, quoted "Asahi" as saying the 140 children had just left their school building when the raiders struck, school children in Japan have Saturday and Sunday off, as in the United States. Boys of military age occasionally drill on Saturdays and Sundays, on school grounds with army rifles.]

That the bases from which the raiders struck continued to be a mystery was evident in press statements. The newspaper "Yomiuri" said: "As long as the United States possesses aircraft carriers, Japan must be prepared for future air raids." "Asahi" asserted that "MA-40" bombers were used. "MA-40" bombers, also referred to in a Berlin broadcast as "Martin bombers," were described by "Asahi" as a medium-sized bombing plane, carrying a crew of five, with a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour.

"MA-40" bombers are not listed in standard reference works on warplanes. The Martin B-26 medium bomber, in use by the United States Army, is too large to be flown from a Navy aircraft carrier. Moreover, it is not reputed to have the range to strike from any known land bases near Japan and return. The one-way trip from the nearest islands in the Aleutians to Tokio is nearly 2,000 miles. The distance from the Philippines is about the same, while the distance from any probable bases in China is about 1,400 miles.

Major Yoshimitsu, of the Japanese air force, was quoted by Berlon as saying the raiders "evidently started from a very remote base," and therefore were unable to carry more than one-half to one ton of explosives.

"Asahi" said three Martin bombers had approached Tokio from the north and five from the east at a height of 24,000 feet, although a communique Saturday asserted that nine raiding planes were shot down.

Despite continued official minimizing of the effects of the attacks, there were other hints that damage might have been considerable.

Thus, Premier General Tojo, it was disclosed, was received by Emperor Hirohito late Saturday evening "after he had returned from a tour of inspection of the prefectures north of Tokio." Although he was said to have reported "on the successful repulse of the air attacks," he then conferred with Home Minister Michio Yusawa and Railways Minister Yoshiaki Natta, which suggested that many internal problems, including transport, had been raised by the raid.

Newspapers devoted many pages to the raid, with stories by eyewitnesses and pictures of damaged areas, a Berlin broadcast said.

Innumerable parcels of clothing and other gifts "for victims . . . who suffered from the bombardment" were reported by Berlin to have been sent to Tokio. The Ministry of Finance urged the people to take out war-risk insurance.

The report that factories had been destroyed was the first admisssion that anything except hospitals, schools and dwellings had suffered, although an official statement continued to stress that no war industries had been affected and to assert that the raid was a "complete failure."

The newspaper "Miyako" warned the people that they must not "make light of enemy attacks," and predicted that "the enemy will continue guerilla aerial attacks on a mission more to lower the people's morale than to destroy property." "Together with the iron defense of our air-defense forces, the fighting spirit of the nation's 100,000,000 people is more than ever intensified," it added.

The Domei news agency denied that there was even a single case of "confusion as neighborhood units, comprising housewives as well as men, took their previously assigned stations with pumps, shovels, buckets and other fire-fighting equipment."

This account was slightly different from early reports from Tokio, which told of people calmly continuing to eat their lunch and to go about their business on buses and streetcars.

Lieutenant General Asazaburo Kobayashi, chief of staff at home defense headquarters, issued a statement praising the "efficient manner" in which air-raid defense units performed their work.

Say Bombs Were Incendiaries

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 (AP).—The Japanese-controlled Saigon (French Indo-China) radio was reported by the Columbia Broadcasting System today to have broadcast that most of the bombs dropped on Japanese cities by American planes were incendiaries.

The radio was quoted as saying: "Thanks to the activity of the auxiliary and anti-aircraft units, combined with the calm of the population, the damage was limited to a minimum. Except for a very few bombs the enemy dropped mainly incendiaries weighing only twelve pounds.

"The Japanese headquarters for the central region said in a communique that the enemy planes dropped incendiary bombs over six different points in the village of Nagoya. In Kobe the enemy planes dropped incendiary bombs on three different points. Finally the enemy also machine-gunned agricultural villages in the prefectures of (names inaudible). No damage was caused."

Leave Blank

Air Raiders on Tokio Safe, Chinese Report

London, April 20 (AP).—Reuters reported in a dispatch from Chungking that the planes which raided Japan Saturday had arrived safely at their destination. It said no details were yet available, but that this information came from "well informed quarters" in the Chinese provisional capital.

The planes were not based in China, the dispatch said.

On the basis of available information, the planes are utilizing locations not much more than 1,500 miles from Tokio. These might be in the southeastern section of China which is still free of Japanese occupation, or on some small island east of Japan.

On April 1 Japanese planes bombed objectives in Lishui and Chuchow, in the coastal province of Chekiang, and the Tokio radio asserted that these bombings had forestalled an Allied air raid on Tokio.

Sent to New Fields.

Tokio has reported that American technicians were building airdromes in both towns. It said that when the Allies retreated from Java they promised the Chinese Government that all long-range bombers still there would be sent to Chungking, and that some of these planes were sent to the new fields.

Tokio claimed that its raids of April 1 had destroyed both fields, but the Chinese said damage was negligible.

Both towns are about 200 miles inland and only 1,350 to 1,400 miles from Tokio.

American bombers were within 1,000 miles of the Japanese islands March 4, in a carrier-based attack on Marcus Island. The airmen discovered a base there that was near completion, but met no opposition except some anti-aircraft fire. Marcus is about 990 miles from Yokohama, the port of entry for Tokio.

Chinese See Tokio Raid Tying Up Japan's Flyers

Think Need for Defense Will Weaken Invasion Power

CHUNGKING, April 19 (AP).—Jubilant Chinese circles predicted today that yesterday's air raids on Tokio and other cities would compel Japan to tie up a large part of her air force for home defense, thus weakening the power of her far-flung invasion forces.

The official "Central Daily News" commented: "Only two weeks ago Japanese militarists proclaimed that Allied planes would never reach Japan. The raids were a big lesson to Japan and are bound to affect the morale of the armed forces and the people.

"They testify to America's growing strength. Not only is she able to aid Britain, Russia and China, but she is also powerful enough to send an expeditionary air fleet against Japan."

"Spirit Of Offensive" Cited By Swiss Paper

Bern, April 19 (AP)—The bombing of Tokyo was described as a demonstration of "the spirit of the offensive now animating the Anglo-Saxons" by the newspaper *La Suisse* of Geneva today.

The Swiss newspaper, in a front page editorial entitled "From Defensive to Offensive," said the raid brought the war home to the people of Japan for the first time since last December 7.

It added that when President Roosevelt said the United States would be able to throw her full weight into the war in 1943 and 1944 he wanted "impatient people to know that he was not seeking to avoid the necessity of passing to the offensive, but that it could not be done before he had sufficient means of action."

Aviation Expert Believes Raids Made by Carrier-Based Planes

Says Japanese Caught Napping by Withdrawing Fleet to Bay of Bengal; Expects Bigger and Deadlier Assaults on Nipponese Cities

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BY DEVON FRANCIS
(Wide World Aviation Editor)

When American warplanes swooped down on vital production centres in Japan yesterday, repaying official Tokyo for Pearl Harbor, they left calling cards.

The cards had a double significance:

The planes will be back presently with larger and deadlier cargoes of bombs.

And the initiative and advantage of an air offensive, which the United Nations seized weeks ago in launching raids from Australia and Hawaii, carries war for the first time in history to Japan's man in the street.

Only the necessity for meticulous Allied preparation saved Japan from earlier air assaults. In passing from the defensive to the offensive in the air war, the United States has underscored what air tacticians have argued for 20 years, namely, that no nation in the world can escape visitations by bombers.

Japan Is Vulnerable

Least of all can Japan, in spite of its geographical location, ward off raids by bombers as this war wears on and America gives fuller play to long-range aircraft, in the manufacture of which we lead the world.

Little in the propaganda-tinged news from the Tokyo radio provides a hint about the bases from which the attack originated or the types of warplanes involved.

It is remotely possible but improbable that in future attacks on Japan, American aircraft will strike from bases in the Aleutians, swinging westward from the Alaskan peninsula like a string of pearls.

Bases in the Philippines may be used for the same purpose as better bombers overcome the handicap of distance.

Carrier-based planes, or bombers based in unoccupied North China, will be able to harry the heavily-populated Japanese industrial centres much more feasibly. A possibility, of course, is the use of Russia's heavily fortified Vladivostok or the Kamchatka Peninsula to the northeast if Moscow and Tokyo go to war.

Believed Carrier-Based

The evidence in yesterday's raid points to a carrier-based assault, of the same character as those carried out by task forces of the United States Navy on Jan. 31 on the Japanese-mandated Gilbert and Marshall islands and on March 4 on Marcus Island.

In trying to devise ways to fend off similar attacks in the future, the Japanese have these factors in today's raid on which to draw deductions:

1. The planes struck in the daylight hours.

2. They flew low—so low, in fact, that Japanese "observers" were able to see the U. S. insignia.

3. They swooped down to machinegun some villages—or so the Tokyo radio related.

4. They struck apparently with little warning, indicating the likelihood that they bellied down on the sea approaching to Japan to nullify the effectiveness of radio locating devices.

Indicates Task Force

All this pieces together into a pattern indicating a Navy task force.

Another interesting little item was broadcast from the Japanese capital—the planes struck from several directions at once. That confuses defenders on the ground trying to determine the direction of the attack and advise their interceptors as to where to contact the enemy.

Japan will not be able to fend off such carrier-based attacks in the future unless it chooses to withdraw from the waters of its far-flung South Asiatic front the naval forces which could establish a fence across its vulnerable eastern approaches.

Central Pacific Coast Has Three-Hour Alert

Danger Signal Catches Several Civilian Defense Workers At Annual Police Ball

San Francisco, April 19 (AP). City officials and civilian defense workers, many of them in evening clothes, stood at their posts for more than three early morning hours today, while the California central coast area underwent its longest air-raid alert of the war.

The yellow signal was flashed in the San Francisco Bay area at 1.15 A. M., catching the officials and many formally dressed defense workers who had been attending the annual policemen's ball at the Civic Auditorium.

The Fourth Interceptor Command reported "an unidentified target" off the coast caused the alert which was relayed southward to San Jose, Santa Cruz and Monterey, 125 miles from San Francisco.

Japs Say Their Attack On U. S. Was Delayed

OFF Reports Nipponese Broadcast Attributing Postponement To "Unexpected Event"

Washington, April 19 (AP)—The Office of Facts and Figures said today that a Japanese-controlled radio broadcast had disclosed that November 3, 1941, was the original date set for an attack on the United States.

The broadcast over the Hsinking radio quoted an unnamed Japanese divisional chief of the military staff as follows, OFF said:

"In consideration of the various factors we were compelled to set November 3, of last year, as the opening day of operations. But the opening was affected by an unexpected event, so the greater East Asia war started on December 8."

(The Pearl Harbor attack December 7 was December 8 Japanese time.)

Navy No. 1 Air Hero In Capital On Orders

Lieut. E. H. O'Hare Credited With Shooting Down Six Jap Planes In The Pacific

Washington, April 19 (AP)—The navy's No. 1 air hero, Lieut. Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare, arrived in Washington today, knowing only that the Navy Department had ordered him here.

Accompanied by his wife, the St. Louis flyer who shot down six Japanese planes in the Pacific arrived on an early-morning commercial plane from San Francisco and Phoenix, Ariz.

Lieut. Com. Harold B. Miller, who acted as the Navy Department's greeter at the airport, told reporters O'Hare had not been told why he was summoned to the capital. Miller said O'Hare would visit the department Monday.

3 Brave Death To Keep Corregidor Flag Flying

U. S. And Filipino Soldiers, Working Under Jap Fire, Repair Banner's Shell-Shattered Pole

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 19—Corregidor's flag was shot down by Japanese artillery fire yesterday but, before the battle-worn banner could touch the ground, three soldiers had sprung to its staff and, amid bursting shells, repaired its severed halyard and shattered pole.

Soon, a War Department communique reported today, the flag "was waving proudly and defiantly at the top of the island, proclaiming to friend and foe that Corregidor still stands."

The Flag "A Casualty"

Describing the incident in vivid terms, the communique said:

"Our flag on Corregidor was a casualty for a few minutes yesterday. Normally the United States flag flies from a 100-foot pole at the highest point on the besieged island fortress. During an intense bombardment from an enemy battery in Bataan, a shell fragment struck the pole and cut the halyard.

How Flag Was Saved

"Slowly the flag began its descent. However, before it reached the ground Capt. Brewster G. Gallup, of Cornell, Cal.; Technical Sergeant Ezra R. Smith, of Summer, Ill., and Honorio Punongbayen, Philippine Islands, rushed up and gathered the colors in their arms.

"Not content with saving their country's flag from touching the ground, the group of soldiers immediately set about repairing the pole and the severed halyard. Amid the bursting shells the repairs were completed and the flag was soon waving proudly and defiantly at the top of the island, proclaiming to friend and foe that Corregidor still stands.

Trio Commended

"As soon as General Wainwright learned of the incident he officially commended the trio for their gallant service to the colors."

At least four and probably five enemy batteries have been silenced in the last few days by alert Corregidor gunners, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright reported, while effective anti-aircraft fire kept Japanese bombers at "extremely high altitudes."

U. S. Troops Raid Luzon

The communique also announced a successful raid by a small mobile force of Americans and Filipinos on enemy outposts in northern Luzon in which "large amounts" of military stores were destroyed and heavy casualties inflicted on the foe.

The raid on northern Luzon was on the towns of San Nicolas, Natividad and Tayug in Pangasinan province. The points are about one hundred miles north of Manila and within a few miles of each other.

Officials here expressed belief

30.24—16061

30.24—16061

the operations were carried out by the same force of raiders which late in February forced the Japanese to evacuate the valley of the near-by Abra river, between the towns of Cervantes and Bangued.

ALLIES ORDER MACARTHUR ON OFFENSIVE

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General Formally Given Command Of All Southwest Pacific

United Nations Directive Clears Way To Put War Plan Into Effect

[By the Associated Press]

United States Army Headquarters in Australia, *Monday*, April 20—Allied planes made large-scale assaults upon Japanese shipping yesterday at Rabaul, New Britain, and a direct hit was reported on one vessel.

All Allied aircraft returned safely to their bases despite heavier enemy fighter opposition than encountered recently.

[By the Associated Press]

United States Army Headquarters, Australia, April 19—Gen. Douglas MacArthur was under orders tonight from the United Nations to prepare to take the offensive against the Japanese as commander in chief of all land, sea and air forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Headquarters of the hero of the Philippines announced that the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands had agreed on the scope of the command and had conferred on him the new title of "commander in chief of general headquarters of the Southwest Pacific area."

New Zealand Not Mentioned

The official announcement did not mention New Zealand, but Australia's Prime Minister John M. Curtin, in a congratulatory letter to MacArthur, said the general was assuming command by charter of the four governments, plus New Zealand.

At Wellington Prime Minister Peter Fraser said New Zealand's position under MacArthur's command had been settled, with the dominion established as an important center of the democratic forces.

Curtin disclosed that MacArthur's directive specifically instructed the general to prepare to take the offensive.

Delay Explained

A headquarters spokesman said the delay in receiving the directive did not mean that time had been lost since MacArthur's arrival in Australia. Today's announcement merely formalized what already has been done and cleared the way for putting the war plan into effect, he added.

The official announcement said:

"By agreement among the governments of Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States, the Southwest Pacific area has been constituted effective 2 P. M., Greenwich Mean Time, April 18. MacArthur formally assumes command by virtue of that authority."

The following commands composed of the forces assigned to the Southwest Pacific area by the respective governments have been created:

Allied land forces, Com. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey.

Allied air forces, Com. Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett.

Allied naval forces, Com. Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, USN.

United States forces in the Philippines, Com. Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright.

United States army forces in Australia (service command), Com. Maj. Gen. Julian F. Barnes, USA.

Except for Blamey, who is an Australian, all the commanders are United States officers.

Curtin said all combat sections of the Australian forces were placed under MacArthur's command as from midnight April 12 and that orders coming from MacArthur had the same effect as if they were issued by the Australian ment.

"It it not in the public in disclose the strength of the which have passed to General Arthur's command," he said.

These are known to be considerable, however, since convoys of United States troops and Australians who fought in the North African campaign have arrived in recent weeks.

Expected To Pick Staff

MacArthur is expected to announce his staff shortly. It was assumed that Australian and Dutch liaison officers would be attached to it and that United States officers would be attached to Blamey's staff.

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MacArthur's new command supersedes that of the "United States army forces of the Far East," while the "United States army forces of India and Australia," continue under Barnes, who was commander before Brett arrived in Australia.

A headquarters spokesman said Blamey's recent appointments of commanders of theAustralian army were made after consultation with MacArthur.

Vice-Admiral Leary's new command supersedes his previous post as "allied commander in the Anzac area." The spokesman said he was unable to define geographically the Southwest Pacific area.

Curtin's Letter

Prime Minister Curtin said that upon receipt of MacArthur's directive, approved by President Roosevelt, he addressed the following letter of good will and assurance to the commander:

"Now that I have received advice from the Minister of External Affairs of your directive approved by the President, I have asked the Government's advisers to submit with utmost expedition a statement of Australian forces to be assigned to you and to advise the earliest date at which the new arrangement can become effective. The date is to be arranged in consultation with you.

"This is a momentous occasion for the peoples of the United Nations. You have received a charter as supreme commander, not only from your Government, but also from the governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

Refers To Crusade

"You have come to Australia to lead a crusade, the result whereof means everything to the future of the world and mankind.

"At the request of this sovereign state, you are being placed in supreme command of its navy, army and air force so that with those of your own great nation they may be welded into a homogenous force and given the unified command which is most vital for achievement of victory.

"Your directive, among other things, instructs you to prepare to take the offensive. I would assure you of every possible support that can be given by the Government and people of Australia in making Australia secure as a base for operations, in assisting you to marshall the strength required to wrest the initiative from the enemy and in joining with you in the ultimate offensive to bring about the total destruction of the common foe.

"We hope and pray that your military efforts may be crowned with great success."

Meanwhile, the fighting forces were relatively quiet, and the only reported military action was the continuous reconnaissance off Australia as the Allies maintained ceaseless vigil against Japanese bases stretched 1,400 miles around the northern arc of Australia's outer islands.

Sir Owen Dixon

SIR JOHN OWEN WINS APPROVAL OF THE KING

Sir Owen Dixon

CANBERRA, April 19.—(AP) The appointment of Sir [illegible], justice of the high court in Australia, as minister to the United States has been approved by King George, Prime Minister John Curtin announced tonight.

The 55-year-old jurist succeeds Richard G. Casey, who resigned the Washington post to enter the British war cabinet as minister of state for the Middle East.

New Zealand Role "Settled"

WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 19 (AP).—Prime Minister Peter Fraser said today that New Zealand's position under the southwest Pacific command of General MacArthur had been settled, with the dominion established as an important center of the democratic forces.

Air Battle at Port Moresby

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea, April 19 (AP).—Five Japanese Zero planes flew over Port Moresby today and were engaged by seven Allied fighters at an altitude of 13,000 feet. The Allied pilots reported they scored hits on some of the enemy planes in a furious dogfight, but it was not certain whether any had been downed. No bombs were dropped.

Army Minister Predicts Attack On Australia Soon

Brisbane, Australia, April 19 (AP). Francis Forde, Army Minister, predicted today that Japan soon will attack Australia, but that the commonwealth intends "to hit as fast and as hard as we can."

"The day when Japan will attack Australia cannot be long postponed," Forde declared after inspecting military camps in Queensland.

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"No success elsewhere will enable Japan for a long time to resist the offensive power which the Allies are developing here. The stronger we become the more imperative will be the strategic decision which Japan will be required to take.

"We mean to make war. We are building an army to make war. The constant RAAF blows on the Japanese in Timor, New Guinea and around the outshores are evidence of the commonwealth's intention to hit as fast and as hard as we can."

2 Jap Armies Near Junction On Panay

By the Associated Press

Tokyo (from Japanese broadcasts), April 19.—Domei correspondents reported Japanese forces approaching a junction as they marched from north and south into the center of Panay Island in the Philippines today.

One formation, advancing from Iloilo, on the south coast, had reached Potopan, 45 miles inland, the news agency said, while other forces coming in from the north coast at Capiz were reported 20 miles inland.

Japanese naval units landed today at Santa Rosario, on Guimaras Island in the Philippines, and seized docks and oil tanks there without resistance, Domei reported.

Indies Islands Occupied

The operation was a follow-up to occupation of Santa Ana on April 15, the news agency said. Guimaras Island is south of Panay.

At the same time the occupation of several islands southwest of Sumatra and east of Java in the Netherlands East Indies was claimed by war correspondents.

On Thursday Japanese troops landed on the small island of Siberoet, southwest of Sumatra, in the Indian Ocean, and on Friday other contingents occupied Gunongsitoli, on the larger island of Nias, as well as Sioban, on the tiny dot of Sipora Island, both in the same area.

East of Java, Domei said Japanese troops were beginning a methodical occupation of all islands of major importance. An emissary of the Sultan of Soembawa, largest of the Sunda Archipelago, east of Bali, was said to have called on Japanese authorities in Java and asked for the dispatch of troops "for restoration of law and order."

Claim Jap Flag Hoisted

This dispatch said the Sultan, native chieftain of one million people, hoisted the Japanese flag on his palace upon the first report of Japanese landings in Java, but Netherlands officials took it down and shots were exchanged between Dutch troops and the guards of the Sultan. The Dutch were overpowered and all imprisoned, Domei said.

The "mopping up" of the rich tin-producing island of Billiton, south of Sumatra, also was reported by Domei which said Japanese had now occupied Manggar and Tandjoeng Pandan, assumed complete control of the tin mines and interned 40 Dutch subjects.

CHINESE JOIN BRITISH UNITS ON IRRAWADDY

Help Imperials Fight Rearguard Action Against Japs In Burma

British Airmen Blast Five Enemy Flying Boats In Andaman Islands

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 19—Chinese troops have joined forces with British imperials fighting a strong rear-guard action against heavy Japanese attacks in Burma, 200 miles north of Rangoon, while British airmen have bombed five big Japanese flying boats at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, communiques announced today.

British land and air bulletins emphasized cooperation between the wo services on the Irrawaddy front, where RAF bombers blasted Japanese concentrations in the forward areas.

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Two Planes Destroyed

Two four-engined Japanese flying boats were claimed as destroyed Saturday in the Port Blair raid and three others were severely damaged. One British plane was reported missing.

Fierce fighting continues in the Pinchaung sector of the Burma land front, with Burmese troops supporting British and Chinese units "with particular gallantry," a communique said.

Chinese guerrillas killed 200 Japanese in a raid on Tongy, five miles southwest of Swa, on April 15, with a loss of only four of the raiders.

Further Withdrawal Indicated By Chinese

Chungking, April 19 (AP).—A further withdrawal along the road to Mandalay was indicated today in a Chinese communique which said Chinese forces were engaging the Japanese in the vicinity of Ela, ten miles south of Pyinmana and some twenty miles north of Myohla, the previous line of resistance.

[Such a withdrawal might have been necessary to protect the Chinese west flank, which was being exposed by the Japanese drive up the Irrawaddy Valley to positions well to the northwest of Myohla.]

The communique said there had been no change on the Salween river front where the Chinese east flank troops halted a drive toward

Loikaw by the invaders from the mountainous Thailand-Burma border country.

Another Japanese drive toward Loikaw from Toungoo was reported stemmed in the Yado area despite new Japanese thrusts which the Chinese said cost the Japanese heavily in men.

Situation At Bombay Declared Not Alarming

Bombay, India, April 19 (AP)—Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, said today there was "nothing very alarming about the present situation in Bombay."

"From land there is no danger at all," he said in a broadcast. "From the sea, from which occasional attacks might come, there remains a possibility but not a probability."

WOULD SPUR NATION'S WAR PRODUCTION

APR 20 1942

Grady To Pave Way For Introduction Of American Machinery

Seeks To Increase Output Of Munitions For United Nations

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 19—Dr. Henry F. Grady, former Assistant United States Secretary of State who is directing efforts to increase India's war production, will begin a series of conferences with Indian industrialists tomorrow for more munitions for the United Nations.

With the Japanese advancing through Burma, urgency has become Grady's watchword because next to Burma lies India's frontier and immediately behind that frontier lies the greatest producing area in India—the Calcutta-Jamshedpur region in Bengal.

Problems Found

Grady already has found some problems which needed settling before the real job of determining which of India's industrial wants could be supplied quickly by the United States.

Both Indian and British operators of various industrial plants here harbored the suspicion that United States activity in India was, in part at least, aimed at getting in to share in India's wealth after the war.

The State Department sought to quiet such feelings even before Grady and his commission of economists arrived. Grady took further steps by issuing a statement asserting the mission's work is "directly related to the common war effort of the United Nations and in no way has to do with post-war industrial and commercial questions."

Would Increase Production

American sources here have said that it is unlikely at this stage that any effort will be made to introduce any immense amount of American equipment into India.

The aim seems to be to determine where relatively limited amounts of American tool and production machinery can be supplied to sustain or increase present production, which is now vital not only to the Middle East, but even more so to China.

For instance, it is apparent that time is lacking to build up a motor industry, but it is possible to increase production of military-type auto bodies for which American motors can be supplied.

Big Saving Seen

Economists say this represents a tremendous saving in shipping space, which is increasingly important as America's own demands for shipping increase to supply her overseas forces.

Americans here are increasingly impressed with India's importance as a base, not only from which to supply the fighting forces in the Middle East and the Orient, but also as a possible jumping-off place for a land attack against the Japanese.

Of all the bases from which Americans are presently operating in the Far East, India is probably the easiest to supply as the shipping route around South Africa is the least menaced by the Axis.

How long such a favorable situation will last naturally depends upon the military campaigns being waged by the Axis both east and west of India. Negotiators on both sides recognize that what they can do depends entirely upon how long the defenses beyond India's Burma frontier hold out.

Churchill Praises Augsburg Raiders

LONDON, April 19 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a note of congratulation today, called the Friday daylight attack on the Diesel works at Augsburg, 150 miles inside southwestern Germany, "an outstanding achievement of the Royal Air Force."

Twelve of Britain's big new Lancaster bombers started on the raid, four were downed by German interceptors near Paris, three more were lost to anti-aircraft fire at Augsburg and five returned.

"Undeterred by the heavy losses at the outset, the bombers pierced in broad daylight into the heart of Germany and struck at a vital point with deadly decision," said the Prime Minister's note to Air Marshal A. T. Harris, chief of the Bomber Command.

"Pray convey the thanks of His Majesty's Government to the officers and men who accomplished this memorable feat of arms in which no life was lost in vain."

Marshall And Hopkins, Flying From Britain, Arrive In New York

New York, April 19 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, returned by air today from his mission to Great Britain. He was accompanied by Harry Hopkins, Presidential adviser.

Both had been in London for conferences with British war leaders.

Four men, described as three high-ranking British naval officers and a British civilian, accompanied the Americans.

General Marshall left immediately for Washington. Hopkins was understood to have remained in New York.

General Marshall and Hopkins flew to London about two weeks ago.

CANADIAN FORCE REACHES ENGLAND

Arrival Of Additional Contingent Is Announced In London

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Men From Many Corners Of World Among Troops Crossing Atlantic

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 19—New reinforcements for the Canadian army have recently arrived safely at a British port, Canadian military headquarters in London announced tonight.

A small contingent disembarked quickly at a British port and boarded trains for Canadian army camps in southern England, it was said. No further details were available immediately.

Men From Many Nations Among Canadian Troops

An Eastern Canadian Port, April 19 (AP)—Fighting men from many corners of the earth sailed from this port with a contingent of Canadian troops whose arrival in Britain was announced today.

Numbering in the thousands, the Canadians were largely reinforcements for units already overseas, but also included a large number of men returning to Britain after several months' leave on instruction duty in Canada.

Nearly every continent and about all the United Nations were represented.

Some In Canadian Force

Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Norway, Denmark, Holland and other overrun nations contributed fighters. Some were members of the Canadian armed forces, while others crossed the Atlantic to join armies maintained by governments in exile.

The largest single group of foreign-born was some forty Czechs, mostly naturalized Canadian citizens.

Soldiers and airmen made up the greatest part of the movement, but there were also numbers of sailors from the Royal and Canadian navies, merchant seamen, nursing sisters and sprinkling of civilians.

The western United States was represented in various of the Canadian units recruited west of the Rockies. With the Canadians were J. R. Bliss, of Tacoma, and S. L. Reynolds, of Seattle.

Other United States citizens in the Canadian forces who sailed with the contingent included P. A. Murphy, of Washington, and H. A. Lynch, of Long Island, N. Y.

NEW CONTINGENT OF NAZIS IN CANADA

Prisoners Include U-Boat Crews, Merchant Seamen And A Few Airmen

Good Behavior En Route Explained To Preparation Of Tools For Escape

[By the Associated Press]

An Eastern Canadian Port, April 19—A contingent of hundreds of German prisoners-of-war, including captured U-boat personnel, merchant seamen and a few Nazi airman, has arrived in Canada after an orderly transatlantic voyage on which many spent most of their time secretly devising tools for escape.

Their guards attributed their singularly good behavior en route to the quiet application to their plans for breaking out of the interment camp where they are now walled in for the duration.

Usual Number Of Tools

A captain in the Provost Corps who searched the captives as they arrived here said the Germans had succeeded in making the usual number of escape tools aboard ship.

"It's amazing," he said, "what those chaps can make out of nothing at all. On every prison ship we find the Germans have made jimmies, screw drivers and daggers out of flattened nails, spoons and plates."

Heavily Guarded

The hundreds were landed here on a boisterous spring day and marched from their gray prison ship through lines of soldiers armed with bayoneted guns and tommy guns to a heavily guarded train. On the sea side of the ship lay a naval launch with her Lewis guns stripped for action.

The prisoners were less cocky than previous arrivals, most of them plodding along with heads bowed.

One naval prisoner was troublesome, protesting about carrying his own luggage, but he was moved along carrying his bags.

Nazi Aids Soldier

A bearded Nazi, however, saved a Canadian soldier from a reprimand by tipping him off on the approach of an officer in time to discard a forbidden ciagrette and come up with a snappy salute.

The guards told of one prisoner who still might be in Germany, but for playing his luck too far. Their story was that the airman had made 10 9trips over England and finally won a home-front aviation instructor job; but he wanted to bring his number of raids up to 110 and that time an Allied fighter downed him.

The Canadian soldier guards watched the prisoners in complete silence.

Nazi Planes Strafe British Beach, Sea

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, England, April 19 (A. P.). — Four German fighters strafed the beach and sea in a hit and run attack here at noon today. No casualties were reported. Royal Air Force fighters were over the Channel in early afternoon but the formation was not so large as those sighted last week.

DESERT WIND HALTS FIGHTING IN LIBYA

Planes Grounded, Temperature Soars to 119 Degrees, Hottest in Years.

CAIRO, April 19 — (AP) The khamseen, hot, sand-laden desert wind which usually blows from the south for five stifling days, held the Libyan battlefront in its grip over the week-end, grounding planes and bringing land fighting virtually to a stop.

Temperatures rose to 119 degrees, the hottest April weather Egypt has experienced in years.

The Italian high command reported that "atmospheric conditions and sandstorms prevented air activity in Libya" and said that only restricted patrol and artillery action was possible.

Italian and German broadcasts reported continued attacks on Malta.

Three Raiding Aircraft Shot Down At Malta

Valletta, Malta, April 19 (AP)—Three German planes were shot down and four more probably destroyed today in Axis raids which inflicted considerable civilian property damage and some casualties among Malta residents.

There were two heavy raids, the first by dive-bombers on harbor and gun positions and the second by Junkers bombers on airdromes.

NAZI PLANES LAUNCH MASS RAIDS ON REDS

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Blast Rail Stations, Airdromes And Troops, Kuibyshev Admits

Russians Claim Wider Breach In Finn Lines Above Leningrad

[By the Associated Press]

Kuibyshev, April 19—German planes made mass attacks on the Red army today in the heaviest raids of the year, while the Soviets widened a breach in the Finnish lines above Leningrad after fighting fiercely through enormous minefields.

As many as fifty German planes assaulted single objectives along the thawing 2,000-mile battle front.

The Nazi bombers blasted at railway stations, airdromes and front-line positions, and were reported covering tank attacks on the southern front to restore positions pierced by the Russians.

Tanks Repelled At Heavy Lost

A front-line dispatch said the

30.24—16063

30.24—16063

tanks were repelled by artillery, but that most of the Russian gunners had perished in their victory.

Pravda, official Communist newspaper, declared Red army parachute troops had landed behind the German rear in an unidentified sector and predicted that Soviet parachutists would operate in full force in the spring.

A Western front dispatch said a cavalry unit slashed forward along a railway after capturing a village.

Fierce Battle Fought

After breaking through the Finnish position on the Karelian isthmus, the Russians said fierce fighting developed with the Finns throwing tanks, motorized units and heavy artillery into the fray in a vain effort to stem the attack.

Numerous Finnish counter-attacks were reported hurled back with heavy losses in men and material. The Russians said the mine fields had restricted the speed of their advance.

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[The Finns said they had repulsed the Red attacks and destroyed five tanks, as well as the infantry which attempted to follow up.]

Weather Improves

The weather in the north obviously had improved to allow such operations. The Russians appeared to be striving mightily to knock out the little German ally, which has suffered severely in casualties and morale during a winter in which food was scarce.

On other sectors, German counter-attacks were increasingly employing the tactics of last summer's advance by probing for weak spots and exploiting them with concentrated might. Nowhere, the Russian front line dispatches said, were there any big-scale Nazi attacks.

The high command said "no significant changes occurred at the front," but that an infantry unit operating with guerrillas had captured three more unidentified places. The communique added that three German counter-attacks were repelled on the southern front.

Nazis Turned Back

A German attempt to break through the lines below Leningrad was said to have failed. A minor Nazi attack was launched near Bryansk, southwest of Moscow, but was turned back.

[The German high command in a special report claimed to have destroyed four Russian divisions of 60,000 men in the central sector after six days of fighting in a quagmire. The Germans again claimed successes in "offensive operations" in the center and north.]

Recent German prisoners were quoted as saying the Nazis talked now of their "summer offensive," rather than spring drive.

The Germans, however, continued to mass large concentrations and were making bolder attacks, according to reports from Generals Fyodor Kostenko and David Grendal.

60,000 Reds Encircled And Destroyed West of Moscow, Nazis Claim

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BERLIN, April 19 (From German Broadcasts) (A. P.).—The German High Command, reporting its first large scale victory in weeks on the Russian front, said in a special communique tonight that four Red Army divisions—some 60,000 men—had been encircled and destroyed in a six-day battle in a sea of mud and slush.

The scene of the bitter battle which started April 10 was given only as somewhere on the central front, the shell-churned battlefield west of Moscow.

SEVASTAPOL RAID CLAIMED

Other gains in the central and northern sectors were announced in the High Command's regular communique. It added that "at some points the enemy continued his attacks and thrusts in vain."

Air attacks "directed against the naval port of Sevastopol and port installations on the Caucasian coast" also were announced.

The special war bulletin said the action against the four encircled Russian divisions was carried out under difficult conditions by reinforcements brought up through sodden fields for the onslaught against heavily fortified positions.

Attacks Crushed, Finns Declare

HELSINKI, Finland, April 19 (From Finnish broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—Finnish forces crushed three heavy Soviet attacks directed against the Svir power station along the canal midway between Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega as the Russian offensive on the Aunus sector went into its second week yesterday, the newspaper Helsingin Sanomat reported today.

The newspaper said that the severity of the fighting was indicated by the Russians' loss of 1,000 to 2,000 killed every day since the drive started.

Farther east, a communiqué said, two Red Army battalions became wedged between Finnish positions and were smashed. Six officers and 138 men, the only survivors, surrendered, it was said.

San Francisco-Russia Trip Takes 5 Months

Norwegian General Arrives In Kuibyshev After Circuitous Journey

Kuibyshev, April 19 (AP)—It took Maj. Gen. William Steffens five months to travel from San Francisco to Kuibyshev, but he finally arrived at his post as Norwegian military attache in Russia after crossing, among other things, the path of the Japanese fleet in the Pacific.

The gray-haired, ruddy-cheeked general, who had been organizing Norwegian forces in Canada, said today that he left San Francisco last November 27 and was off Wake Island when the Japanese launched their war in the Pacific.

He said his ship sighted planes in the sky, but was undetected as it cut between the Caroline and Marshal islands to Port Moresby and then Australia, where he saw the first United States convoy of warships and transports arrive.

He continued by ship across the Indian Ocean to Iran and came here by plane.

Goebbels Likens Hitler, 53 Today, to Frederick

Bids Nazis Pray for Fuehrer to 'Mulitply His Works'

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 19 (AP).—Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, at a Nazi party meeting on the eve of Adolf Hitler's fifty-third birthday, compared Der Fuehrer tonight to Frederick the Great, who, at a critical stage in the Seven Years War, had to pass through hard trials.

Goebbels called on the German people to pray for "Our Hitler" so that "he may increase and multiply his works," and to pray to have their "hearts and souls filled with steadfastness and strength."

"May he remain what he has always been to us and what he is—'Our Hitler,'" Goebeels said in broadcasting a birthday greeting to Hitler at the latter's eastern front headquarters.

The press was filled today with tributes to Der Fuehrer. The "Berliner Boersen Zeitung" said: "For many years, this day has become the day on which the thoughts of the people are turned toward the man . . . whose brilliant campaigns, from Poland to Greece, showed an astonished world that the great politician also was a great field marshal, a master of strategic planning as well as of bold improvisation."

'GHOST VOICE' HECKLES

LONDON, April 19 (A. P.).—Radio listeners in London who heard Goebbels' address said the broadcast was punctuated with interruptions from the "ghost voice," previously heard from Berlin.

At one point, the voice said: "Germany has already lost the war. Millions of German soldiers have already been sacrificed on the Eastern Front while Germany is hungry at home. Down with Hitler!"

PETAIN APPEALS FOR FRENCH UNITY

Explains To People He Has Turned To Laval To "Resume National Task"

Says Ex-Premier Will Direct Country's Policy "Under My Authority"

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, April 19—Marshal Petain told the French people today that he had turned once again to pro-Axis Pierre Laval to "resume the national task and that of European organization for which we together have laid the bases."

Broadcasting briefly to the nation, Petain said the present French crisis is as decisive as "the most tragic moment of our disaster" when France was defeated by Germany.

"Come with a single heart, line up with the Government," he appealed. "It will give you new reasons for faith and hope."

Defines Laval's Duties

He defined publicly for the first time the duties and functions he, as Chief of the State, had delegated to Laval, new chief of the Government, and Admiral Jean Darlan, his former Vice-Premier.

"Admiral Darlan, who remains my designated successor, will assume the defense of our territory and our empire," he said.

"Pierre Laval will exercise, under my authority, direction of the internal and external policy of the county. It was with him that, at the most tragic moment of our disaster, I founded a new order which must assure the arising again of France.

"To Resume National Task"

"Today, in a moment as decisive as that of June, 1940, I again find myself with him to resume the national task and that of European organization for which we together have laid the bases."

The marshal prefaced his brief broadcast with the simple statement "the new Government has been formed." At the end, he told the French "your wisdom, your patience and your patriotism will aid us to triumph over our trials and our miseries."

Before the marshal spoke, Laval said in a declaration to the press:

"If I am chief of the Government it is by virtue of the delegation of power which the Marshal has confided to me. The authority of the marshal is indispensable for me to fulfill my mission."

Laval announced the appointment of Gen. Jean Francois Jannekyn, 49, as Secretary of State for Air. He was head of the air forces in Syria at the time of the British-Free French occupation and is present air commander in Algeria.

Jannekyn's appointment brings to twenty-two the number of members of the new Government, leaving only the post of industrial production to be filled.

Laval's new Government will assemble for its first formal meeting tomorrow.

Laval To Broadcast

Laval will broadcast a message to the French nation at 8 P. M. (2 P. M. Eastern War Time) tomorrow, a customary procedure in France after the head of a new Cabinet first assembles his ministers.

Newspapers in both the occupied and unoccupied zones were authorized to publish the announcement of the new government Sunday, an exception to the regulation designed to conserve paper.

The Paris press emphasized expected closer relations between France and Germany, *Le Petit Parisien* declaring that "it is now the duty of all Frenchmen to collaborate" with the Axis.

Laval Must Prove Self, German Press Asserts

Bern, April 19 (AP)—Pierre Laval's new French government must now prove itself, the German press said tonight, but *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, the Foreign Office publication, warned that "the release of French war prisoners has no relation whatever with the change of government" in France.

The German newspapers expressed belief there would be a "complete change in the interior policy" of France, the Berlin correspondent of the Basel *National Zeitung* said. But the German editorials added that while France could "count on the absolute good will and understanding of Germany, all would rest on the achievements of the new government."

"Laval knows France's only chance is close collaboration with Germany," *Dienst* said.

can diplomats from Germany and Italy.

About seventy Americans who tried for accommodations on the first crossing failed to gain passage. Those who did were required to promise secrecy on anything they see on the journey through the North Sea and across the Atlantic.

Tokyo Envoy Reaches Vichy

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 (AP)—Japan's newly appointed Ambassador to France, Takanobu Mitani, arrived in Vichy yesterday, the Domei [Japanese] news agency said in a broadcast from Tokyo that was heard tonight by the Columbia Broadcasting System listening station.

U. S. TAKES OVER HOTEL FOR TROOPS IN BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 19.—(AP) The palatial Hamilton hotel was leased by the United States government today and will be transformed into a recreational center for troops of the United Nations stationed in Bermuda.

Among other things, U. S. authorities intend to set up with the hotel a roller-skating rink and a bowling alley, neither of which ever has been seen here.

Text of Marshal Petain's Address to France Calling for Support of Laval Government

By The Associated Press. APR 20 1942

VICHY, France, April 19—The text of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain's broadcast to the French people:

Frenchmen! The new government has been formed.

Admiral Darlan, who remains my designated successor, will assume the defense of our territory and our empire.

Pierre Laval will exercise under my authority direction of internal and external policy of our country. It was with him that at the most tragic moment of our disaster I founded the new order which must assure the arising again of France.

Today, in a moment as decisive as that of June, 1940, I again find myself with him to resume the national task and that of European organization for which we together have laid the bases.

Frenchmen, your wisdom, your patience and your patriotism will aid us to triumph over our trials and our miseries. Come with a single heart, line up with the government. It will give you new reasons for faith and hope.

Swedish Liner Sails On Exchange Mission

Stockholm, April 19 (AP)—The Swedish liner Drottningholm, chartered to carry out an exchange of United States and Axis diplomats, left Goteborg today with 154 American nationals being repatriated from Scandinavia.

The ship will go to New York, pick up Axis diplomats in the United States and then carry them to Lisbon for exchange with Ameri-

Oil Plant At Curacao Shelled By Submarine, But Suffers No Damage

Willemstad, Curacao, April 19 (AP)—An enemy submarine, attacking under cover of darkness early today, shelled oil installations of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company at Bullen Bay on the Dutch Caribbean islands of Curacao but di-

aid no damage, it was announced.

The submarine's shellfire was countered by a coastal battery. The shore fire caused the craft to dive.

This was the second attack on oil installations in this Netherlands West Indies territory. On February 16 a submarine shelled property of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on the Island of Aruba, the war's first attack on a land target in the Western Hemisphere.

36 Survivors at St. Thomas

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, April 19 (AP).—Thirty-six crewmen of a Norwegian freighter sunk in the North Atlantic on April 11 were picked up from two lifeboats by a United States patrol ship and landed here today.

80 Per Cent Are Pilots

Maj.-Gen. Follett Bradley, commanding the First Air Force, Eastern Defense Command, said about 80 per cent of the persons enrolled in C. A. P. are pilots. The others have ground duties.

The work of ore boats and other ships carrying vital cargoes has been aided through collaboration between C. A. P. units and the Coast Guard. Minute men in the Great Lakes region have been scouting miles of ice formations and reporting signs of break-ups so channels could be opened to shipping.

In other sectors they are on courier duty. Many planes carry light cargoes. The cargo work is something of an experiment, but the Army feels that it is likely to become an indispensable part of C. A. P. activities.

The volunteer pilots receive operating expenses for their planes, based on hours of use and the amount of horsepower, and personal living expenses while on "task force" duty in addition.

Civilian Fliers Are Helping To Sink Enemy Submarines

Volunteers Chiefly on Patrol Work Along Atlantic Coast; Supply Tips Where U-Boats Lurk in Nearby Waters

APR 20 1942

NEW YORK, April 19 (Wide World)—The quiet, unobtrusive civilian sitting next to you at a restaurant counter or standing in line with you at the postoffice stamp window may be helping sink enemy submarines these days.

He works secretly. He keeps his lip buttoned. He looks like any other citizen pursuing the even tenor of his ways.

But he and more than 40,000 others make up America's second line of air and sea defense.

"Several (submarine) sinkings scored by Army and Navy bombers," the Army Air Forces said today, "are credited directly to a tip-off by civilian volunteers assigned to patrol work in certain Atlantic areas off the United States."

Belong to Air Patrol

These volunteers are fliers belonging to the Civil Air Patrol, organized by the Army to buttress the work of military fliers. Often they fly planes so tiny that, aloft, they look like fleas.

Hour after hour, seven days a week, they cruise both inshore and offshore, reporting anything of a suspicious nature by radio to C. A. P. headquarters, which is in touch with key tactical fields of both the Army and the Navy.

"On several occasions," said the Army, "enemy submarines about to attack tankers carrying oil to America's overseas forces have dived in fright without releasing their torpedoes, on approach of Civil Air Patrol planes."

The Army calls these fliers "minute men of the air." Their ranks include both garage mechanics and millionaire sportsmen pilots.

U-Boats' Toll: 14 Last Week

[By the Associated Press]

Submarines were reported officially to have sunk fourteen ships in the Atlantic last week, bringing losses in that area to 141 since Pearl Harbor.

The tabulation:	Week April 13-19	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the United States	7	75
Off Canada	1	24
In the Caribbean	4	34
Off South America	2	8
Total	14	141

Eight of the vessels were United States ships, three British, one Norwegian and two unidentified.

FIRES PLAGUE NORMANDIE

Fire Commissioner Says Flames Have Broken Out Virtually "Every Day"

Strikes, Accidents And Disappointments Also Added To Liner's Woes

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 19—Patrick Walsh, Fire Commissioner, said tonight he had been informed that there had been fires virtually "every day" aboard the $60,000,000 former French liner Normandie, victim last night of a third fire in as many months.

John J. Keeley, director of fire-prevention measures on the ship during present salvage operations, said the fire was under way for at least fifty minutes before city firemen were notified.

Walsh added that sparks from the metal-cutting operations of workmen aboard the vessel had started a number of small res, but that in almost every case the blazes were extinguished immediately.

"A Monument To Carelessness"

The fire last night occurred only three days after a Congressional subcommittee had labeled the liner a monument to carelessness.

The navy reported the ship's structure was undamaged by the almost four-hour, hard-to-fight blaze which started shortly after 6 P. M. yesterday in decomposed stores which salvagers were removing from a lower hold.

Police reported the fire was touched off by a welder's torch, much in the manner of the disastrous blaze of February 9 which toppled the 83,000-ton monster over on her port side as she was being prepared for use as a naval auxiliary.

Had Series Of Fires

The most recent mishap served to emphasize a series of fires, strikes, accidents and disappointments which have plagued the giant vessel since her launching by the French on October 29, 1932, at St. Nazaire to fulfill their dream of the world's fastest, finest and largest ship. British liners subsequently outdid her in size and speed.

A report of the House Naval Affairs subcommittee, which investigated the February 9 fire, declared no evidence of sabotage had been found, but that the handling of the vessel and the fire had been marked by "confusion, lack of coordination and consequent carelesses."

Lieut. Com. William A. Sullivan, USN, reported that great difficulty was experienced in fighting yesterday's flames because all entrances to the compartment in which the fire was located were under water. It was necessary to cu away covers which had been welded over to get water to the fire, he said.

One Fireman Injured

One fireman fell into a hold and was severely injured.

French taxpayers who dug into their pockets for $60,000,000 to build the Normandie must have shuddered when the first fire came May 20, 1935, just nine days before her maiden Atlantic crossing. That time it was a cigarette carelessly tossed by a janitor and damage was small.

The following day another blaze was reported, but French officials never revealed its extent. Still later in the same year on December 24 at Le Havre—a worker's torch ignited cork debris and the liner blazed again.

Labor trouble on the vessel occurred in 1933 when 2,000 jobless demonstrated because work was held up pending a study of new inflammable materials.

Four times strikes tied up or threatened to tie up the ship.

G. O. P. URGED TO GIVE WAR FULL SUPPORT

Willkie Asks National Committee Meeting Today to Repudiate Isolationism Views

Taft Calls for a Vigorous Minority Party; Martin Pleads for End of Partisan Politics in Conflict Effort

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, April 19—Members of the Republican National Committee summoned to draft the party's war stand and plan the 1942 election campaigns, were called upon today to pledge vigorous prosecution of the war effort, to maintain a strong minority voice and to undertake "just and reasonable international responsibilities."

The recommendations were made by Wendell L. Willkie, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., committee chairman.

Willkie, in a resolution to be considered by the committee tomorrow, urged the party to "undertake now and in the future whatever just and reasonable international responsibilities may be demanded in a modern world."

Willkie Gives His Views

Discussing his resolution, Willkie said in New York that the Republican Party "to remain an effective instrumentality of party government must not only repudiate completely and absolutely the doctrines of isolationism, but it must also with courage and imagination recognize that America, after the war, must play its full part in world affairs and help the peoples of the world to peace and democracy."

Willkie's resolution also declares for a vigorous prosecution of the war "at whatever cost in wealth, energy or human life" and calls upon the party to pledge no peace with the Axis powers, except peace with victory, "however persuasive the propaganda in which such proposals may be clothed."

Right of Criticism

Taft, in calling for "unqualified and aggressive support to the President in the prosecution of the war," asserted that "only a vigorous minority party can insure to the people a voice in favor of improved methods in the conduct of the war."

The right of criticism, by the minority party, also was stressed by Martin, who said:

"If and when the day ever comes that all criticism, appraisal, evaluation and suggestions can be suppressed and the bi-party system of governmental operation liquidated, constitutional government in the United States of America will be at an end."

Martin said the committee was meeting, not for partisan political purposes, but to determine how the 1942 elections could be carried out with the least impact on the nation's war effort.

"This is our war as much as it is the war of any other party or group in the nation," he said. "If America should go down to defeat, we would all go down to defeat together . . . We are all fighting in the common cause for the common good."

Several other resolutions bearing on the party's war stand will be considered by the committee. Martin said all sections of the nation would be represented on the resolutions committee.

WILLKIE BANS ISOLATIONISM

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Two Other Tamer Resolutions, By Taft And Brooks, To Be Offered

Full War Support Pledge And World Cooperation Afterward Sought

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 19—Wendell L. Willkie announced today that a resolution prepared by him and designed "to strip the Republican party of its isolationist policy" would be introduced tomorrow at the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago.

"If the Republican party is to remain an effective instrumentality of party government," he said, "it must not only repudiate completely and absolutely the doctrines of isolationism, but it must also, with courage and imagination, recognize that America, after the war, must play its full part in world affairs and help lead the peoples of the world to peace and democracy."

Willkie said he had not yet decided whether he would attend the meeting. The resolution would be introduced by Walter Hallahan, of Charleston, W. Va., he said.

Text Of Resolution

The resolution as given out by the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate:

"Whereas, the Republican party from its origin has been dedicated to the cause of human liberty, and has not hesitated to advocate that cause, or to fight for it, even at the cost of human life;

"And whereas, an alliance of lawless and Godless enemies of our civilization have wrecked free institutions in many parts of the world, have enslaved whole nations, have treacherously attacked the soil of the United States, and are conspiring to overthrow the republic;

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Pledges War to Victory

"And whereas, the people of the United States and other free peoples who have agreed to call themselves the United Nations are now engaged in a great war to wipe out those aggressors and to make freedom a reality for every race, color, or creed, wherever men may choose to be free:

"We the members of the Republican National Committee . . . hereby resolve:

"1. That we shall prosecute this war against the powers opposing us, relentlessly and without reservation, at whatever cost in wealth, energy or human life, until the United States and its Allies have won an absolute and irrevocable victory over each and every one of those enemy powers, namely, Germany, Japan, Italy and their allies.

"2. That the destruction of human life and hopes, the cost to civilization and decent progress and the threat to our future which have resulted from the actions of those enemy powers are such that we can recognize no peace with those powers except peace with victory, and we will not, under any circumstances, entertain any proposals of peace until such victory be won, however persuasive the propaganda in which such proposals may be clothed.

Looks To After-War Cooperation

"It has long been the proclaimed doctrine of the Republican party that a community of people cannot exist half-slave, half-free. The progress of human events, of science and technology, of communications and of political and economic institutions has been such, since the days of our founding, that it is no longer realistic to limit this enduring principle to the shores of any single nation, however large. We, therefore, further resolve:

"3. To undertake now and in the future whatever just and reasonable international responsibilities may be demanded in a modern world reduced in size and bound together by airplane, by radio, by mass production, by all the close inter-relations of invention and industry which we Americans

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done so much to create, to the end that our own liberty may be preserved, that free institutions and a free way of life may be supported and encouraged in the rest of the world and that the blighting and destructive process of war may not again be forced on us and the free and peace-loving peoples of this earth by tyrannous aggressors, operating not by the rule of law but by the rule of force."

Hamilton Urges Party To Draft "War Creed"

Philadelphia, April 19 (AP)—John Hamilton, former Republican national chairman, today urged his party's Congressmen to draft a campaign war creed to "dispel any doubt" about their sincerity in the win-the-war-effort.

In an open letter to Republican members of the House, he said:

"There is a pressing need to convince our people that a man or even a party could have honestly stood against our participation in the war prior to December 7, 1941, and yet since that date be eagerly and keenly desirous of rendering every assistance to the successful conduct and conclusion of the war."

Must End Partisanship

In the fall, all 435 House seats must be filled and Hamilton asserted:

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"If you conduct this campaign primarily as partisans, capitalizing on irritations against the national Administration you might find that a Republican success would be meaningless, the reflections merely of a certain number of political upsets—and the country would gain nothing. Indeed it might lose much For Republican successes so attained might be interpreted among both our enemies and our allies as an indication of defeatism.

"But if the Republican campaign is based on the principle that there is a united effort for complete victory by all parties and all candidates, then the voters can, without fear of aiding the enemy, follow their inclinations, and serve notice on the Administration through your election that the conduct of the war must be made less partisan. less political and more efficient."

Says Nation Demands Unity

The citizens today are united, he went on, and what they want is complete "assurance that their representatives are now sincerely, wholeheartedly and without mental reservation giving their all to the successful prosecution of the war."

To give this assurance, he proposed that an immediate conference of Republican representatives draft a manifesto stating that:

"The Republican members of the House of Representatives:

"Will be satisfied with no outcome of this war except complete victory for the United States and its allies.

"Fully appreciate that the cause of freedom is at stake and it permits of neither compromise nor appeasement.

"Will demand that the conduct of the war must be maintained at its maximum efficiency, and this irrespective of any other considerations, especially politics and favoritism.

"Insist that there shall be no vested interest in this war, and our national crisis shall not be exploited by any individual or group. . . ."

Navy To Advance 23 Officers On Retirement

Men Chosen For Promotion To Next Higher Rank For Outstanding Combat Duty

Washington, April 19 (AP)—Selection of twenty-three naval officers for advancement to the next higher grade upon retirement was announced today by the navy.

The officers all were chosen for outstanding performance of duty in actual combat. Citations upon which the advancement orders were based all mentioned duty during or prior to the first World War.

Two rear admirals were included and upon retirement will hold the rank of vice-admiral. They were Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Washington, and Rear Admiral Middleton S. Elliott, Medical Corps, San Jacinto, Cal.

Admiral Yarnell was cited for "courage and disregard for danger" in aiding wounded men under fire while a member of a landing force at Vera Cruz in April, 1914. Admiral Elliot was cited for his work with wounded on the firing line at Vera Cruz.

Among others on the list for advancement was Commander Frederick V. McNair, of Annapolis.

What's Behind The War News

By EDWARD E. BOMAR
(Wide World War Analyst)

It is possible to exult over the reported bombing of Tokyo and the spectacular air raids on the invaders in the Philippines and at the same to wonder whether the current outburst of official and popular optimism is not overdone.

On the eve of a spring and summer struggle which promises to bring the war's supreme crisis, comes this series of sanguine statements.

Vice President Wallace—"By the last half of this year we shall be producing more war materials than any nation in the history of the world."

Secretary of War Stimson — "So far as the Army is concerned, we are getting pretty near to the stage of being ready for an offensive."

Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson—"The United States already has passed the Axis in production of tanks."

General George C. Marshall—"The time for action is near."

Donald M. Nelson—"We have passed the turning point, the United Nations having outstripped the foe in munitions output."

These public utterances of the past two or three days are removed from their contexts which included reminders that hard blows and dark days probably are immediately ahead as Hitler and his Allies in aggression make their supreme bid for world domination in 1942.

Their net effect at home, nevertheless, was to help generate a surge of optimism hardly warranted at the moment. Abroad, the effect of reminders that America is on the way could be salutory in offsetting the Laval diplomatic defeat and the Japanese menace to India.

Stage Set for Hoax

It was under these circumstances, at any rate that Tokyo's reports of an American air raid on Japanese cities were broadcast. Whatever facts may eventually develop, the uneasy thought must have occurred to many that the stage was set for a cosmic hoax—a trick not beyond an enemy which considers mass psychology a keen war weapon.

Assuming that the raid took place, as seems overwhelmingly likely, it was at best a token of the military might of the United States which admittedly has a long way to go before becoming fully effective.

Bright as the general war production picture appears, there is little to relieve the grave shipping outlook. Virtually no qualified military leader has supported the idea that a major "second front" can be set up and maintained.

Less dramatic than the Tokyo raid report but of probably greater import was the White House announcement that in March the flow of lend-lease aid to the crucial Russian fighting front more than doubled February's deliveries.

Japan May Be Forced to Recall Part of Fleet from Bengal Bay

Simpson Sees Raids Serving Probable Strategic Purpose of Easing Threat to India as American Air Power Continues to Increase

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BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON
(Wide World War Analyst)

American bombing of Tokyo, Yokahoma and other Japanese cities raises a question as to whether the planes involved were carrier-based or struck from land bases on the northern tip of Luzon.

Until that question is answered in official statements from Washington the full meaning cannot be clear.

If four-engined bombers made up the attacking groups, that would indicate that they came from land bases, presumably in the Philippines. That is possible but not probable. It is certain, however, that if bombers of such size were involved, they came from land bases, not from airplane carriers.

Assuming that the planes were carrier-based, it would mean that a powerful naval task force had penetrated to within 600 miles or less of the Japanese coastline. Supporting ships such as cruisers and destroyers to protect the carrier or carriers would be essential in that case.

Would Menace Supply Lines

It would put a strong American naval and air unit perilously close to Japanese China Sea communication lines, the most vulnerable sector of the whole Japanese war front.

If that be the case, Tokyo's war lords may have cause to reappraise their strategy in sending powerful Japanese fleet units from home waters to the Indian ocean.

By the recent account of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Parliament, the Japanese have at least three battleships, five plane carriers and many light craft in the Bay of Bengal. That represents virtually half of her known carriers and perhaps a third of her battleship strength.

Aside from its boost to morale in the United Nations, the bombing attack might serve the strategic purpose of leading Tokyo to recall a part of that force nearer home, thus easing the threat to India.

Air Power To Increase

There can be no doubt, in any event, that Japan is destined to feel the force of American air power increasingly from now on.

On Saturday, flying fortresses taking off from India bases pounded Japanese-held Rangoon. A continuance of such aerial attacks on the Japanese-held cities in Burma and on the roads leading north to the Allied lines would do much to relieve pressure on the front there.

Behind that front are the few remaining oil wells which the retiring British have not yet demolished.

Another great oil reservoir, the lush and high-test field in western Burma, has been destroyed by the British to keep it out of Japanese Hands.

Some 6000 wells in the Minbu-Yenangyaung area on the upper Irrawaddy, the heart of the Burma field, are officially reported blasted.

The Irrawaddy field probably had all but ceased to function for Allied supply purposes before it was put to the torch. Japanese planes from close up bases made any substantial oil traffic virtually impossible even though the wells themselves have not been bombed.

Blow To The Allies

It is to be hoped the British did an effective job of destroying the wells, even though lack of them may some day become a handicap in reclaiming Burma from enemy hands. Dutch spokesmen have given graphic accounts of the methods of oil destruction carried out in Sumatra and Borneo and elsewhere in the Dutch Indies. They estimated it would take the Japanese many months to tap oil anew in those regions, even if undisturbed by United Nation air forces.

Nevertheless, destruction on the main Burma oil wells is a heavy blow to the United Nations. Their loss supplements the loss of the Dutch fields and the drain on tanker tonnage because of Axis submarine raiding in the Atlantic. And all this makes oil deliveries at the fighting fronts the current major problem of the Allies.

Pearl Harbor Chief Finds His New Job 'Mighty Interesting'

Admiral David Bagley Is Brisk, Genial and Excellent Salesman

APR 20 1942

By WENDELL WEBB,
Wide World News.

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., April 18.—Rear Admiral David Worth Bagley new commandant of the most far-flung naval district under the United States flag, is a man you would not want to try to sell you a buffalo—unless you wanted to buy a buffalo.

He would probably make the sale regardless.

The admiral came here early this month to take over the 14th Naval District, which stretches from Midway Island, 1,200 miles northwest of Pearl Harbor, to Palmyra Island, more than a thousand miles to the south of Pearl Harbor. It once included Wake Island.

"It is a mighty interesting job," he commented with a smile.

On his desk in his tan-trimmed office in the Administration Building is a map showing the extent of his command. It is the front line of the Pacific war.

The veteran officer—trim, fit and a Southerner by birth and accent—is a far cry from the popular misconception of an admiral as a fuddy-duddy.

He is brisk, genial, blue-eyed and a youngish 59. In civilian clothes he might be taken for any one from a supersalesman to a bank president.

Entered Annapolis in 1900.

He was not in civilian clothes here, however. He was in spotless while uniform, and he was busy.

Outside his window all manner of construction activity was under way, and ships lay in the nearby harbor.

Forty-two years ago Admiral Bagley lay aside the gun with which he hunted quail and ducks in the hills and marshes near his native Raleigh, N. C. He entered the United States Naval Academy in 1900.

Since that time his career has carried him across the world, from Holland to the Far East, in peace and in war.

He won the Distinguished Service Medal 25 years ago "for handling the situation in accord with the best traditions of the naval service" when his destroyer, the U. S. S. Jacob Jones, was torpedoed by a submarine. He also holds honors from the governments of Spain, Portugal and Greece.

The admiral came to Hawaii to command a battleship division in 1940 after serving as commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and was at Pearl Harbor during the December 7 assault.

Three Sons Will Be in Navy.

With quiet pride he responded to inquiries regarding his family.

"All my three sons will be in the Navy," he said.

His first son, David, now 21, was born in Holland when Admiral Bagley was Naval Attache with the American Legation at The Hague. The others are Worth, 18, and Tennent (Peter), 16, born at Annapolis during their father's tour of duty at the Naval Academy.

David now is attending the academy, Worth is at the Severn Preparatory School at Annapolis, and Tennet is with his mother, attending the Menlo Junior College at Menlo Park, Calif.

The admiral's father was a major in the Confederate Army. His sister is Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy during the first World War. His brother, Ensign Worth Bagley, for whom three destroyers have been named, was killed May 11, 1898, aboard the torpedo boat Winslow during an engagement with the Spaniards off Cuba.

Nazis Massing to Strike in Middle East

Holy Land Armed and Waiting for Blow; Turkey Clings to Precarious Place on Neutrality Fence; Moslems Loyal to British Despite Propaganda

BY PAUL J. C. FRIEDLANDER

Washington—(WW)—The United Nations' strategy of the Middle East is one of defense—made necessary by the spreading of forces during the winter so men and materials might be sent to India, Malaya and the other fronts.

The Axis strategy is one of offense—military, diplomatic and propaganda, in preparation for the anticipated spring double or triple pincer movement on Suez.

Military experts have said that Hitler might begin driving to the east during the middle of April and that the Allied defensive semi-circle from Libya through Palestine and Syria to the Turkish frontier has been reinforced to meet it.

Hitler Appeals to Moslems

The propaganda and diplomatic offensives seem to have had little effect. Hitler has appealed to the Mohammedans to revolt against British imperialism. So far they have remained loyal to the United Nations. They helped to freeze Vichy France out of Syria, to put down the June, 1941, revolt of Axis-inclined Iraqui, and to discourage similar defection in Iran.

The diplomatic assault, principally against Turkey, also has shown few results, other than to help neutralize her neutrality and thus keep the United Nations unsure of her position.

Hitler is reported building up a strong desert-going mechanized army—probably two German and one Italian armored divisions and six infantry divisions — in Libya under Gen. Rommel.

Military experts say most of the mechanized desert fighting is done before the shooting starts: The side that has made the most complete preparations for reinforcements, communications, supplies, water, gasoline and oil, will win.

Virtually unbroken aerial bombardment of Malta, England's island fortress on the Axis convoy route from Italy to Libya, has limited the British submarine and naval blockade sinkings to 60 per cent. of the supply ships. The 40 per cent. that got through may have been enough.

The Nazis are reported massing 40,000 parachute troops in Crete—to be dropped behind the British Eighth Army holding the Libyan front and possibly in Alexandria, Cairo and in the canal zone.

Hundreds of vessels of all sizes making up an invasion fleet capable of carrying assault troops to Syria, Palestine and to Turkey if necessary, are said to be assembled in Greek ports.

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British Depend on Turkey

The British fleet now can call only the eastern quarter of that Mediterranean Sea its own. But this sector can be held only so long as Turkey remains neutral or joins the United Nations.

The triple pincer movement thus can move simultaneously on Suez from Libya across the deserts of North Africa and Egypt; directly by sea and air toward Suez, the British naval supply stations at Haifa's pipe line terminal; by land through Turkey, across Syria and circle down in back toward Suez; or by land north of Turkey and the Black Sea through Russia's Caucasus then down to Syria, Iran, Iraq, India and all points east.

If it gets there, it will have cut Russia off from British and American supplies; stopped naval reinforcements and supplies coming through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal; cut the British Middle East armies in two for easy decimation; developed a new Russian front driving north from Syria; opened a comparatively easy road to India to meet Japan.

But waiting to blunt or break the Axis pincers are:

General Auchinleck and three British armies—the Eighth Army in Libya and Egypt; the Ninth in Palestine and Syria; the 10th in Iran and Iraq.

A strong Russian Army that moved from Georgia to occupy Iran as far south as Teheran to protect the Baku and Chikishlar oil fields from Axis-inspired assaults from the south.

An increasingly strong Arab military force under Major John Glubb whose forays into Syria, cutting railroad lines and blasting bridges, proved its ability to maintain order among the natives.

The Middle East is about to see what happens when a supposedly irresistible force meets a supposedly immovable object.

Arms Massed in Middle East

At the moment the thrice holy land of the Middle East—birthplace of Christianity, Judaism and Mohammedanism—is armed to the teeth.

Bombers from Burbank and fighters from Buffalo wing over the deserts where Babylon's legions warred 2500 years before Christ; where the Assyrian Empire (1700 B. C.) was wiped out by the Arameans, where the barbarians from the north, the Persians and the Medes built empires that in turn ruled Egypt and what we know as Turkey, Persia, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Alexander the Great conquered the land bridge for the Greeks some 400 years before Christ. Then in turn came the Seleucides, the Romans and the White Huns, the Byzantines, the Persians again, the Arabs and the Seljuks.

Western Europe became interested as a result of the unsuccessful Crusades to free the Holy Land from the infidels. Afterwards Genghis Kahn and his Mongol hordes swept westward from China and India. His sons carried on, giving way to the Ottoman Empire which flourished from the 16th century until it broke up during the World War.

Through the centuries the warring empires fought to own the Middle East land bridge between Europe and Asia. On whichever continent they grew, they had to control the bridge in order to expand to the other continent and to control the trade routes east and west.

The Middle East is temporarily in balance now—a dangerous balance now—a dangerous balance dependent on what Turkey does. Her neutrality is under a terrific barrage of Axis and United Nations promises of military, economic and political support.

Turkey ties the Middle East land brideg to Europe through her Bulgarian and Greek frontiers; to Asia through her Russian and Syrian frontiers. And beyond Turkey lies the oil of Iran and Iraq—and the wealth of the Indies.

Diplomats are busy in Ankara, Turkey's capital, building and mending international fences. The long standing differences between the 18 million Turks and the six and one-half million Bulgars, solemnly healed a year ago by a non-aggression pact.

This was quickly followed by a German invasion or "protection" of Bulgaria. That country longed for frontage on the Aegean Sea, presumably to be obtained from Axis-conquered Greece. Hitler, in turn, has been asking Bulgaria for soldiers to fight the Russians.

But the Bulgars, who became independent of Turkey in 1908 and are long-standing friends of Russia, would rather fight the Turks, in spite of their friendship pact.

Turks Signed Nazi Pact

Turkey's relations with the United Nations have been up and down. A non-belligerent ally of Britain, with pledges of support if she should be Axis-attacked, Turkey last summer signed a surprise amity pact with Germany.

Turkey might be expected to go with the Axis against the Arab states and Iraq, Iran and Syria—all parts of her former empire. But modern Turkey, run by General Ismet Inonu since Kemal Ataturk's death, seems content to build and remain a nation rather than an empire.

High up on American lend-lease priority lists, Turkey has been building her 750,000 army into a modern machine with equipment coming from the United States and Britain.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 19-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.AKIRA MUTO HAS BEEN REMOVED AS CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE BUREAU OF MILITARY AFFAIRS, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID IN A JAPANESE LANGUAGE BROADCAST HEARD TONIGHT BY THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LISTENING STATION. APR 20 1942

"THE MINISTRY OF WAR," THE BROADCAST SAID, "ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJOR GENERAL KEN-RYO SATO WAS APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY AFFAIRS, THE POST FORMERLY HELD BY LIEUT.GEN.AKIRA MUTO, WHO WAS REMOVED FROM THE POST."

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-LIEUT. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR., OF THE NAVAL RESERVE, A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER ON A UNITED STATES WARSHIP, ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY.

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PRECEDE SOUTHEAST COAST

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED A QUIET SUNDAY IN ENGLAND TODAY WITH ONLY A FEW ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER THE SOUTHEAST COAST WHERE THEY DROPPED A FEW BOMBS IN TWO PLACES WITHOUT DOING ANY HARM.

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ROME (FROM ITALIAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 19-(AP)-WEATHER CONDITIONS PREVENTED AIR ACTIVITY ON THE LIBYAN FRONT YESTERDAY AND LAND OPERATIONS WERE CONFINED TO MINOR ARTILLERY EXCHANGES AND PATROL SKIRMISHES, THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

AXIS PLANES, HOWEVER, CONTINUED THEIR ATTACKS UPON MALTA, THE DAILY WAR BULLETIN DECLARED.

LONDON, APRIL 19-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED HILVERSUM RADIO IN HOLLAND BROADCAST A REPORT TODAY THAT PIERRE LAVAL, NEW CHIEF OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, WOULD HAVE HIS HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS.

THE BROADCAST SAID THIS WOULD BE AT THE HOTEL MATIGNON, THE FORMER FRENCH PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE IN THE NOW GERMAN-OCCUPIED CAPITAL OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

AN EXPECTED SPEECH BY CHIEF OF STATE PETAIN WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN POSTPONED TO TOMORROW.

OTTAWA, APRIL 19-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L. [illegible]KING SAID TODAY ON HIS SNNISFLJVOM WASHINGTON THAT THE [illegible]ERSATIONS HE HAD THERE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND REPRESENTAT[illegible]S OF OTHER UNITED NATIONS MADE HIS VISIT "THE MOST PROFITABLE THREE DAYS I HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED."

KING SAID HE HAD BEEN "TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSED" WITH THE VALUE OF THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND VIEWS.

30.24—16067

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO, APRIL 19-(AP)-TWO NAZI PRISONERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED TONIGHT FROM THE BOWMANVILLE PRISON CAMP.

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AUTHORITIES AT THE CAMP, HOWEVER, SAID THEY WOULD NOT LIST THEM DEFINITELY AS ESCAPEES UNTIL THEY HAD MADE A FURTHER CHECK.

AN ALARM WAS BROADCAST BY THE TORONTO POLICE.

MEANWHILE ONE OF TWO NAZI AIRMEN PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED LAST WEEK STILL WAS AT LARGE. ONE OF THEM, ERIC BOEHLE, WAS CAPTURED FRIDAY AT NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

OTTAWA, APRIL 18-(CANADIAN PRESS)-CANADA'S WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD TODAY ANNOUNCED A LIST OF MORE THAN 40 GROCERY ITEMS ON WHICH MANUFACTURERS WILL BE ENTITLED TO SUBSIDIRY PAYMENTS IF NECESSARY TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES TO NOT MORE THAN LEVELS CHARGED DURING JUNE, 1941.

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BY A BOARD RULING DATED APRIL 9 MANUFACTURERS WERE REQUIRED TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES ON AND AFTER APRIL 15 TO THE LEVEL OF THE HIGHEST PRICE CHARGED LAST JUNE.

THE BOARD SAID THAT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES HAD INCREASED BETWEEN JUNE AND THE PERIOD SEPT. 15-OCT. 11 LAST YEAR WHICH WAS USED AS THE BASIC PERIOD FOR INSTALLING THE PRICE CEILING. WHEN THE PRICE CEILING WAS APPLIED, MANY WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS HAD BASED THEIR THEIR PRICES ON THE COST OF PURCHASES MADE PREVIOUSLY AND WERE NOT ABLE TO PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE ESTABLISHED BY MANUFACTURERS DURING THE BASIC PERIOD.

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British, Chinese Join in Attack To Crush Japs in Burma Oil City; Corregidor Blasted By Big Guns

ALLIES TAKE OFFENSIVE ON BURMA FRONT

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Chinese And British Recapture Yenangaung, In Main Oil-Field Area

By DREW MIDDLETON

Bold Counterattack Drives Japs Back

LONDON, April 20. — (AP) Chinese infantry and British tanks teamed up in a bold counterattack to score their first offensive success in Burma by driving the Japanese from Yenangyaung in the center of the ruined oil fields by a headlong assault, it was announced today.

British tanks smashed through the jungle ahead of veteran Chinese infantry to erase the most dangerous Japanese penetration in Burma, and the R.A.F. scoured the Arakan coast of West Burma looking for signs that the Japanese were attempting to employ the tactics of Malaya—coastal infiltration toward Akyab, small but only North Burma port behind the British lines.

Planes Attack Shipping

Sweeping 200 miles of the coast, the planes not only bombed Bassein airport and Allanmyo on the lower Irrawaddy, but also smashed barges and launches at Bassein and in Gwa bay, 50 miles to the north. They attacked two schooners at Andrew bay and Sandoway, 75 miles north of Gwa bay.

The American Volunteer Group—the Flying Tigers—also were in action, successfully defending their Burma base by shooting down two Japanese planes.

Reports late tonight from Chungking indicated that on the Sittang river front, east of the Irrawaddy, the Chinese were retiring slowly northward while their rear guards fought vigorous delaying actions in the vicinity of Pyinmana, 150 miles south of Mandalay.

A Chinese communique said the Japanese had reached Ela, 10 miles south of Pyinmana, on April 17 and now had attacked with tanks supported by planes.

New Troops Called Up

Still farther east, in the valley of the Salween river, where the Japanese have launched a push in the southern Shan states, the Chinese positions south of the town of Loikaw continued under attack by Japanese reinforcement described as "large."

With the stiffening Allied resistance on the Irrawaddy, informed sources here expected the Japanese to make a big encircling movement east and west.

The attack at Yenangyaung on the Irrawaddy, 260 miles north of Rangoon, was the first in which British forces under General Harold Alexander and Chinese troops under U. S. Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell have cooperated in a single action.

Spearhead Missed

Planned some days ago, the synchronized attack probably was intended to nip off the Japanese spearhead which threatens to turn their line from the west.

Strike From Two Sides

The main tank-infantry blow was delivered from the north, while British infantry drove at the Japanese flank from the west, from near Myothit.

Although a Chungking communique announcing the recapture of Yenangyaung said several thousand British troops trapped to the south had been relieved, British informants said they doubted any considerable force was in that position because the oil fields already were ruined.

Five hundred Japanese were casualties and Chinese losses were placed at 100 by Chungking.

Despite the local cussess, British quarters said the counter-attack had won a brief breathing space for the wearied and outnumbered defenders faced by about five Japanese divisions.

The Chinese force which took part was probably small, informed quarters said, and unless the R. A. F. is able to provide steady and direct support, a sustained counter-offensive was not expected. The armored force was composed of tanks and armored cars refitted since their action south of Prome late in March.

The Allied line now runs from Sale, on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, 30 miles south of Yeanangyaung, thence 55 miles southeast of Taungdwingyi where the British have successfully held despite savage Japanese attacks, then 40 miles east to Pyinmana on the Sittang front held by the Chinese, and 80 miles in a southeasterly direction to Bawlake, 15 miles west of the Salween River.

Yenangyaung was the main danger point to this line. Now the critical zone appears to be between Pyinmana and Taungdwingyi, where the Japanese might attempt to drive through to the flat plains north of Lewe and within reach of Meiktila. Meiktila, eighty miles north of Pyinmana, is only seventy-five miles south of Mandalay, last big Allied base in Burma.

In London, the battle in Burma is regarded as essentially a battle for the land approaches to India, and experts believe the Japanese staff must reach a decision swiftly on whether it is going to attempt an India invasion.

These quarters believed the Japanese had these alternatives: to mass fresh troops and aircraft in a speedy effort to smash resistance in Burma, or to launch a sea-air invasion of India, by-passing the Burma land front.

In view of the apparent advantages Japan enjoys at sea and in the air, informed quarters believed the latter course was the more likely.

ALLIED FORCES DRIVE JAPANESE BACK IN BURMA

British Tanks Help Chinese to Recapture Center of Oil Fields

R. A. F. STRIKES ALONG COAST

Counter-offensive Is Intended to End Serious Threat of Invaders.

APR 21 1942

London, April 20 (A. P.).—British tanks and Chinese infantry have joined in a combined counter-offensive and recaptured Yenangyaung in the Burma oil fields from the Japanese, Chinese and British informants said today.

A communique from New Delhi announced an R. A. F. sweep of 200 miles along the west Burma coast in which the airfield at Bassein on the Irrawaddy delta was smashed up, motor launches attacked, barges damaged at Gwa Bay, on the coast fifty miles north of Bassein, a schooner at Sandoway, seventy-five miles north of Gwa, and another schooner machine-gunned at Andrew Bay.

Paced by tanks, the Chinese infantry was said to have made a headlong attack on the Japanese along the Irrawaddy, signalling the start of a limited counter-offensive to end the most serious threat of the Japanese drive.

A Chungking communique said that the Chinese had recaptured Yenangyaung after a fierce two-day battle and relieved an encircled British force of several thousand men.

British sources, telling of the attack, said they doubted that any considerable British force had been trapped in the area, as the oil fields in the area to the south have been destroyed and it was considered doubtful if a large force was any longer there

Trapped Force Freed.

Chungking, April 20 (A. P.).—Chinese troops which swooped down from the northeast have recaptured Yenangyaung, in the heart of the west Burma oil fields, after two days of bitter fighting, and have released a British force of several thousand men from encirclement by the Japanese, a Chinese communique said today.

The Chinese headquarters said the troops which won backYenangyaung attacked from Kyaukpadaung, thirty miles to the northeast.

Japanese casualties in the ensuing fight were more than 500, the communique reported. Chinese losses were placed at more than 100.

The Chinese acknowledged yesterday that their advanced forces fighting further east had been forced to withdraw from Myohla to the vicinity of Ela, some twenty miles north. Ela is ten miles south of the important town of Pyinmana on the Rangoon road to Mandalay.

R. A. F. Strikes in Burma.

New Delhi, April 20 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force planes, in a counter-offensive against Japanese positions in Burma, smashed at an airfield at Bassein in the Irrawaddy delta and machine gunned motor launches in the Bassein River and small barges in Gwa Bay, a communique said today.

A schooner at Sandoway and another in Andrew Bay also were attacked with machine guns, the communique said.

Casualties and damage were done to the barges in Gwa Bay, on the west coast about fifty miles north of Bassein. Sandoway is about seventy-five miles north of Gwa Bay.

The British also reported raiding the Japanese-used airdrome at Allanmyo, along the Irrawaddy north of Prome, and credited the American volunteer group with destroying two Japanese planes over another airfield. The A. V. G., had no losses the commuique said.

3 U. S. Doctors In Burma Work By Oil Light

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, April 20.—A vivid picture of an improvised hospital somewhere on the Burma front with three American doctors—stripped to the waist—operating on wounded Chinese soldiers in the light of kerosene lamps was given today by a Chinese correspondent.

He identified the physicians as Dr. Gordon S. Seagrave, a well-known missionary-surgeon, and two Army men, Capt. John L. Grindley and Capt. Donald M. O'Hara. The doctors were assisted by 11 Burmese nurses.

The operating room, the correspondent said, served the doctors as a mess hall during their brief respites from almost incessant work.

Six Britons and two Chinese, belonging to a Friends ambulance unit, brought the wounded in from the battlefield, often under fire, he declared.

JAPS SAY RAIDERS ESCAPED TO CHINA

APR 21 1942

Tokyo Radio, Seeking Clues, Hints 3 Carriers Launched Planes.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Japanese, apparently still trying to learn how Tokyo and three other of their greatest cities were bombed Saturday, suggested yesterday that planes came from three United States aircraft carriers and then sped on to havens in China.

In raising this possibility, however, the Japanese Imperial headquarters identified the planes as North American B-25's, which are big two-motored Army bombers never known to have been launched from the short flight decks of carriers.

Report Planes Safe

Tending nevertheless to support the Japanese conclusion, the Reuters news agency in London quoted "well-informed quarters" in Chungking as saying United States planes which raided Japan had arrived safely at their destination. Chungking had said previously the raids were not launched from China.

30.24 — 16069

30.24-16069

The mystery thickened when in a later statement authorities in the Chinese capital said they had no information whatever about the raiders landing in China or anywhere else.

Washington or other capitals of the United Nations were silent as the Japanese accounts continued to contradict themselves and to imply that Japanese "face" and public morale had suffered, in addition to the damage done.

An Imperial headquarters communique Monday said:

"A hostile navy unit centering around three aircraft carriers appeared April 18 at a distant point off the eastern coast of Japan proper, but, fearing Japanese counter-attack, fled without approaching Japanese shores.

"On the same day approximately 10 enemy aircraft of the North American B-25 type appeared over Tokyo and other areas, flying singly or in pairs.

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Escaped to China

"The hostile planes which managed to escape being downed appear to have escaped to China.

"Damage caused was extremely slight."

Previous accounts had said nine of the planes which raided Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya were shot down. The Japanese said another was forced down in the mountains of central Japan and its crew of five captured.

If there were only 10 planes, as the Japanese communique said, this would account for all of them, and leave none to "escape to China," as the same communique reported.

If, as Tokyo said, three carriers were involved, they would be likely to launch many more than 10 planes.

Rebuild Factories

Japan said the damage was "extremely slight," but Berlin broadcast that the Japanese government was making grants to rebuild factories and other structures in the Tokyo area.

Tokyo hinted at the possible locale of one of the bombings, a broadcast saying 10,000 students, "including 3,500 from Waseda university, were most active in air raid precautions service; they lent their assistance in many places and in many ways and aided especially in keeping traffic going."

Waseda university is in the northwest section of the old city, about two miles from the Imperial palace grounds and half a mile west of a big army arsenal. West of the university are railway freight yards and warehouses.

Cabinet Officials Meet

Domei, the Japanese news agency, implied that damage was considerable and that the public nerves were frayed, reporting that cabinet vice-ministers met to discuss raid destruction and methods of controlling "baseless rumors."

Domei also broadcast an account, notable for its implications of unreadiness and surprise, by Souo Tokutomi, whom it identified as the 78-year-old dean of Japanese newspaper men.

Tokutomi said that during the raid he had to travel from the southern to the central section of Tokyo and was happy to see the people "looking up at the sky as if witnessing an exhibition of fireworks, and talking to each other—a picture of absolute composure in the face of the enemy attack."

Such conduct, he held, was "unsurpassable anywhere, and there is no need to take lessons from Londoners or any other people who have been through air raids."

He went on to say that nine planes were shot down but "in the event enemy planes come again, we are prepared to give them more fitting treatment. . . .

"Unwatchfulness is the greatest enemy, particularly to victors."

An Italian newspaper suggested that the raiding planes might have come from a secretely-ceded base in Russian Siberia. Some British experts conjectured that they flew from advanced bases in the Aleutian islands.

4,000-mile Flight

Considering political obstacles on the one hand and the necessary range of more than 4,000 miles on the other, neither suggestion appeared any more plausible than the Japanese carrier-to-China version. If the planes were carrier-based, it may be two weeks before the true story is told.

The Japanese recently announced that they raided air fields being prepared for American - made planes in the Lishui section of southeast Chekiang province, about 1,400 miles from the Japanese main islands.

North American B-25's and Martin bombers, which the Japanese had named in earlier accounts, both could make such a flight easily if they could take off from aircraft carriers.

The B-25 is rated by Jane's "All the World's Aircraft" as having a top speed of 308 miles per hour and a cruising range of 2,650 miles. The Martin B-26 is a comparable plane.

Performance Records Secret

The actual present performances of both models are military secrets and may be in excess of this estimate.

Just before the Pacific war began, John J. McCloy, assistant secretary of the U. S. War department, said both planes had "performances almost equal to the famed British Spitfire pursuit ships" and "can carry a ton of bombs a good many hundred miles."

Ten B-25's participated in last week's long-range American raid of Japanese bases in the Philippines from Australia, but they used intermediary secret bases in the islands.

The Japanese war office announced that Lieut. Gen. Akira Muto, chief of the Military Affairs bureau for four years, had been ordered to a new post in the southwest Pacific. He was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Kenryo Sato. Since the head of this bureau controls army administration and has no direct responsibility for operations, the change appeared not to be connected with the air raids.

"Damage caused was extremely light."

Allies Still Silent

The world still was dependent on Japanese accounts or other Axis versions for news of what occurred Saturday, when the Japanese declared that planes bearing the insignia of the United States Air Force bombed Tokyo, the capital; Yokohama and Kobe, the two chief ports, and Nagoya, Japan's third city and center of aircraft production.

There was no word from Washington or any other United Nations capital, and if the raids were launched from a task force such as the Tokyo announcement describes, it may be ten days or longer before the American version is published. Washington's policy is to permit all units to return to their bases before publishing results.

Reported Safe At Base

Planes From 3 U. S. Carriers Attacked Cities, Japs Say

APR 21 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Japan broadcast a new version today of bombing raids Saturday on Tokyo and three other great cities, implying that the assault was launched from three United States aircraft carriers in the Pacific and that some of the planes raced on to safety in China after loosing their bombs.

Tokyo imperial headquarters issued this announcement:

"A hostile navy unit centering around three aircraft carriers appeared April 18 at a distant point off the eastern coast of Japan proper, but, fearing Japanese counter-attack, fled without approaching Japanese shores.

"Escaped To China"

"On the same day approximately ten enemy aircraft of the northern American B-25 type appeared over Tokyo and other areas, flying singly or in pairs.

"Hostile planes which managed to escape being downed appear to have escaped to China.

As if to support the Tokyo thesis of a carrier-based attack with the raiders continuing on to China, a Reuters dispatch from Chungking said the United States planes which struck at Japan had arrived safely at their destination. Quoting "well-informed quarters" in Chungking, the dispatch gave no details as to this destination.

The North American Aviation, Incorporated's B-25 is a twin-engine medium bomber with a top speed of more than 300 miles an hour and a cruising range of 2,650 miles.

However, either the Japanese identification of the raiding planes or the implication that they were carrier-launched seemed in error.

Too Heavy For Carriers

The B-25, an army plane, is too heavy for carrier use. Navy carrier-borne bombers are single-engine planes which are lighter and can take off from a shorter runway than the B-25.

Either the B-25 or new longer-range navy single-engine bombers would have sufficient range, however, to strike from several hundred miles east of Japan and still be able to speed on 1,400 miles southwest of Tokyo to the Lishui section of southeast Chekiang province. The Japanese, in announcing recent air raids on that part of Chekiang, said their targets were air fields they believed were being prepared for use against Japan by American-made planes.

Aleutian Bases Cited

In London the possibility that the American bombers raided Japan from bases in the Aleutian Islands and then flew on to China continued to be discussed widely. This would require a range of about 4,000 miles.

British experts said that if carriers were used and the planes continued on to China Japanese pursuit planes would be unable to trail them back to their carrier and the ship would have a better chance of escape.

The new announcement from imperial headquarters made no reference to claims previously broadcast by the Tokyo radio that nine attacking planes were shot down.

Officials Confer

Despite the official assertion that raid damage was "extremely light" other Axis broadcasts suggested that industry and transport vital to the war effort had suffered and that there had been numerous casualties.

The Berlin radio told of Government grants to rebuild factories and other structures in the Tokyo area; Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported a meeting of five Ministers to discuss raid destruction and control of "baseless rumors"—suggesting that public reaction was not all the Government desires—while Premier Gen. Hideko Tojo conferred with Emperior Hirohito, and then summoned the Home and Railways Ministers, officials who deal with construction and transport.

The Tokyo War Office announced a personnel shift, which, however, appeared to have no connection with the reported American raids.

Replaced By Sato

Lieut. Gen. Akira Muto, chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office for the last four years, was ordered to a new post somewhere in the Southwest Pacific war zone and was replaced by Maj. Gen. Kenryo Sato, one of his subordinates.

The Military Affairs Bureau has control of army administration and its head has no direct responsibility for operations or defensive dispositions.

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Bombs Near Arsenal

One Tokyo broadcast gave a possible indication of where some of the bombs fell Saturday. It said 10,000 students, "including 3,500 from Waseda University, were active in air-raid precaution service; they lent their assistance in many places and in many ways and aided especially in keeping traffic going."

Waseda University is in Ushigome ward, in the northwestern section of the old city. Half a mile to the east of the university is a big army arsenal and to the west an industrial section with extensive railway freight yards and warehouses. Most of the arsenal's plant, however, was removed some years ago to less congested areas.

Reports Flyers Seized

One broadcast recorded by CBS said that one of the raiders was forced to land in mountainous central Japan because of engine trouble, that its crew of five had been captured.

The possibility that the American bombers raided Japan from bases in the Aleutian Islands, off Alaska, and then flew on to China continued to be discussed widely in London. This would require a range of about 4,000 miles. Discussing another possibility, the British experts said that if carriers were used and the planes continued on to China, Japanese pursuit planes would be unable to trail them to their carriers and the ships would have a better chance of escape.

The radio listener of the London Daily Mail quoted a Tokio broadcast announcing that air observers who failed to give timely warning of Saturday's unwelcome visitors would be court-martialed.

LONDON HEARS TOKIO RAIDERS REACH SAFETY

APR 21 1942

Reuters Report From China Gives No Indication Where They Are.

JAPS AVER CARRIERS CAME

Three Said to Have Approached Coast—Five U. S. Flyers Called Prisoners.

London, April 20 (A. P.).—Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Chungking that the planes which raided Japan on Saturday had arrived safely at their destination. It said that no details were yet available, but that this information came from well-in-

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, April 20—Chinese quarters here said tonight they had no information about where the planes which bombed Tokyo and other Japanese cities Saturday had landed, and declared that no Chinese authorities had made any statements on the subject.

(Reuters reported earlier in a Chungking dispatch that the raiders, identified by the Japanese as American craft, had "arrived safely at their destination.")

These Chinese sources said Tokyo's communique suggesting that the planes had arrived in China was intended for the express purpose of eliciting information.

. Those concerned in the bombing undoubtedly want to keep Tokyo guessing, the Chinese said.

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Japs Report Carriers.

San Francisco, April 20 (A. P.).—One of about ten American bombers which took part in the raid on the Japanese island Saturday was forced down and its crew of five members captured, Japanese Imperial Headquarters said today in a broadcast heard by CBS.

The five prisoners are being examined by Japanese authorities, the broadcast said, adding that their names and other matter will be broadcast as soon as the examination is completed.

"Some of the enemy planes which escaped being shot down," the broadcast said, "are understood to have fled to the Chinese mainland."

[Saturday Tokio claimed to have shot down nine planes.]

There was no definite word of where the planes came from but the communique declared that three aircraft carriers had appeared far off the Japanese mainland. These fled away without approaching the Japanese soil in fear of the Japanese counter-attacks, the radio stated.

Action Near Arsenal.

One Tokio broadcast gave a possible indication of where some of the bombs fell Saturday. It said 10,000 students, including 3,500 from Waseda University, were most active in air raid precautions service; they lent their assistance in many places and in many ways and aided especially in keeping traffic going.

Waseda University, one of Japan's largest, is in Ushigome Ward in the northwestern section of the old city, some two miles from the imperial palace inclosure. Half a mile to the east of the university is a big army arsenal and to the west an industrial section with extensive railway freight yards and warehouses. Most of the arsenal's plant, however, was removed some years ago to less congested areas.

Puts Raiders at Ten.

The communique identified the planes as "B-25 type bombers," although it described the one that was forced down as the "North American 48-type number 125."

[Either the Japanese identification of the raiding planes or the implication that they were carrier-launched is in error. The B-25, an army plane, is too heavy for carrier use. Navy carrier-borne bombers are lighter and can take off from a shorter runway. Either the B-25 or new navy bombers would have sufficient range to strike from several hundred miles east of Japan and then speed on 1,400 miles to the Lishut section of southeast Chekiang province. The Japanese, in recent air raids on Chekiang, said that their targets were air fields for use by American-made planes against Japan.]

Lieut.-Gen Akira Muto has been removed as chief of the Japanese Bureau of Military Affairs, the Tokio radio said in a Japanese-language broadcast heard last night by CBS.

"The Ministry of War," the broadcast said, "announced today that Major-Gen. Sato was appointed chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs, the post formerly held by Lieut.-Gen. Akira Muto, who was removed from the post."

Rome Suggests Siberia.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts) April 20 (A. P.).—The newspaper La Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin expressed the belief today that the planes which bombed Japan started from bases in Soviet Russia secretly ceded to the United States.

EMERGENCY BOARD OF 500,000 NAMED BY JAPS

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 20 (AP)—A report from Tokyo tonight said the Japanese government had ordered creation of a defense organization of 500,000 members to distribute "iron food reserves" in case of emergency, and that building materials have been stored at strategic points in all cities to facilitate quick repair of structures destroyed by air raids.

U.S. Bombers, 'Identified' By Japan, World's Best

Army's B-25 Called Fastest and Most Deadly

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—A new medium bomber, described by American airmen as one of the world's fastest and most deadly, was credited by the Japanese today with having raided Tokio and other industrial centers of Japan last week.

The Army's B-25 plane, which Japanese imperial headquarters said was employed has been declared officially to be "superior to any foreign medium bomber" in range, speed and load-carrying capacity. The comparable B-26 is rated even higher in top speed, and air officials have referred to it repeatedly as "the fastest bomber of its class in the world."

Both are in mass production for the Army and the forces of other United Nations. Both are metal monoplanes of thirteen tons powered with two air-cooled radial engines, and each carries a crew of five men and full radio and navigation equipment.

Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said, on the eve of the Pacific conflict, that the two planes "have performances almost equal to the famed British Spitfire pursuit ships," and added that "they can carry a ton of bombs a good many hundred miles."

Their actual range is a military secret, along with the answer to the question whether either plane could operate from an aircraft carrier, as implied by the Japanese.

Santiago, Chile, April 20*(AP)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced receipt of word today from the Chilean Minister in Tokyo that Chilean nationals in the Japanese capital escaped uninjured in Saturday's raids.

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EAST COAST RAIDS AS REPRISAL SEEN

BY DEFENSE CHIEF

Warns Area Leaders of Possibility of Attack by Japan's Allies.

APR 21 1942

BALTIMORE, April 20 — (AP) The chief of staff for the Third civilian defense region said today it was "altogether likely" the east coast of the United States would be bombed by an ally of Japan in reprisal for "the bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities."

Col. Augustine Janeway wrote to civilian defense chiefs in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia urging that the area be altered against the possibility of enemy air attacks.

"With the news of the bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities," he wrote, "we believe the people of the east region of America should be more aware than ever of the possibility of the enemy bombing us, too.

"It is altogether likely that Japan's ally will attempt to repay the blow."

Col. Janeway said the possibility of an immediate raid along the eastern seaboard led Col. Vincent A. Carroll, commander of the Philadelphia area to order a 36-hour alert at 6 p.m. last Saturday.

Col. Carroll, he said, "believing they might strike back immediately, put the Philadelphia control centers in continuous operation over the weekend and called out all members of the U. S. Citizens' Defense corps, amounting to appoximately 50,000 for continued duty in six-hour shifts during that period."

Col. Janeway added that Col. Carroll knew it was a "favorite trick of the Axis to strike on a holiday or Sunday, when we least expect it."

ALLIES BAG 40 JAP PLANES IN RABAUL RAIDS

Report Grounded Craft Destroyed In 2 Week-End Forays

[By he Associated Press]

United States Army Headquarters, Australia, April 20—Destruction of forty grounded Japanese planes in two week-end air raids on Rabaul was reported today as Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Prime Minister John Curtin discussed operations of the Southwest Pacific command.

The conference, which other Allied war chiefs attended, was described officially only as dealing with a "highly confidential" subject.

Offensive Presaged

The American general's new command is under instructions to prepare an offensive, and the increasing air attacks on the Japanese footholds on the outer ring of islands probably presages an early effort to drive the invaders from those bases.

In the attacks Saturday and yesterday on Rabaul, in New Britain, thousands of pounds of explosives were dropped on Lakunai airdrome, wrecking runways and planes, and on Japanese flying boats in the harbor.

Ship Reported Damaged

A ship also was reported damaged. The United States and Australian airmen drove through tropical rainstorms and heavy anti-aircraft fire to accomplish their mission.

Arthur S. Drakeford, Australian Air Minister, declared he had "cheering news that numbers of the latest American aircraft will be added to the powers of attack."

Reports seeping through from Rabaul said the Japanese were suffering acutely from hunger because their supply ships had been sunk, and that Australian captives were in good spirits despite forced labor on the wharves.

40 Jap Planes Blasted At Rabaul

APR 21 1942

By C. Yates McDaniel

Associated Press Correspondent

United States Army Headquarters, Australia, April 20—Allied airmen, racing through tropical rainstorms in one of their attacks, were reported today to have destroyed forty Japanese bombing and fighting planes on the ground in two raids on Rabaul.

While these continuing attacks indicated American and Australian determination to press the Japanese in their outer-rim bases and perhaps force them to relax their grip, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's new high command in the Southwest Pacific began a swift mapping of plans to carry out instructions to prepare an offensive.

Jap Planes Destroyed

As an initial step, Prime Minister John Curtin met with MacArthur and other Allied service chiefs in a conference on a "highly confidential" subject.

The attacks on Rabaul in New Britain were made Saturday and yesterday. Thousands of pounds of high explosive were said to have been dropped on Lakunai airdrome Saturday, wrecking runways, blasting to pieces at least four navy Zero fighters with direct hits and wrecking many others with flying steel.

Moored flying boats were set on fire by another wave of raiders, while in a heavy attack yesterday at least one Japanese ship in Rabaul harbor was reported damaged by bomb blasts.

Operation Successful

The pilots at Lakunai swooped out of low clouds, fought their way through heavy anti-aircraft barrage and turned loose their bombs and machine-gun fire. The operation was described as highly successful.

Attending the conference between MacArthur and Curtin were General Sir Thomas H. Blamey, Australian who commands Allied land forces, and Maj. Gen. Richard Sutherland, American who is expected to be MacArthur's chief of staff.

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford said it was "cheering news that numbers of the latest American aircraft will be added to the powers of attack" of the RAAF.

"Australia's hitting power in the air is growing steadily heavier," he added.

Curtin Defense Minister

Curtin, who said his Government had joined with the United States, Great Britain, New Zealand and the Netherlands in granting MacArthur a charter as supreme commander in this vital war theater, attended the conference in his new role as Defense Minister.

Informed quarters said the defense portfolio had been created by the Australian war cabinet to eliminate red tape and provide a channel through which the Allied command could swiftly advise the Government of its needs.

During the conference, they said, Curtin reaffirmed in more personal terms assurances of his Government's good will and support which he formally conveyed to MacArthur from Canberra yesterday.

The Prime Minister himself hailed the agreement formalizing MacArthur's appointment as "a momentous occasion."

Food Lack Reported

Reports from Japanese-occupied Rabaul, New Britain, said that Australian prisoners were being employed as dock workers but that their morale was high.

The Japanese were said to be suffering from an acute shortage of food, owing to the sinking of supply ships. Two week-end raids on Rabaul were taken as further evidence that the United Nations intend to keep up their pressure.

There are signs, however, that the Japanese are increasing their fighter strength and endeavoring to evolve new tactics to minimize increasing Allied attacks and destroy Allied bombers where possible.

Curtin disclosed MacArthur had been instructed specifically to prepare to assume the offensive, and

30.24 — 16071

30.24-16071

declared the hero of the Philippines had come to Australia "to lead a crusade, the result of which means everything to the future of the world and mankind."

As though to emphasize Curtin's statement, it was announced that Allied warplanes had carried out another heavy raid yesterday on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, damaging at least one ship in the harbor and returning safely despite sharp fighter opposition.

Jap Repulse Forecast

(The London radio last night quoted the Australian Broadcasting Commission's correspondent with the Allied forces as saying "it is believed in Australia that the Allied air offensive may soon force the enemy to abandon his air bases at Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea.")

Announcement of the agreement formalizing MacArthur's appointment as commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific, effective as of Saturday midnight, was issued from his headquarters yesterday.

U. S. Troops Attached

These quarters also declared that, for the time being at least, combat units of the United States Army now in Australia would be attached to two Australian armies under Lieut. Gen. Sir John Lavarack and Lieut. Gen. Sir Iven Mackay.

tion of answering fire from the American and Filipino defenders, although a forenoon communique told of telling blows delivered yesterday by gunners of the main fortification and the lesser Manila Bay forts.

3 More Batteries Silenced

Three or more additional enemy batteries were silenced then and one bomber was hit, giving a reply to periodic Tokyo assertions that the anti-aircraft defenses had been crushed.

For the first time since the loss of Bataan, dive bombers as well as high-flying enemy warplanes joined in Sunday's attack, but today hostile air raids were reported to have decreased in number and intensity.

More Japs Land On Panay

On the island of Panay, some 150 miles to the south, the invaders made landings in the vicinity of San Jose on the southwest coast. Sharp fighting occurred in the northern part of the island near Lambanao, where counter-attacks by American-Filipino defending forces temporarily halted progress of the occupation.

In a distant area of the Philippines, on the southern island of Mindanao, one of the isolated forces which have been successfully harassing the invaders scored again by ambushing two busloads of Japanese troops near Zamboanga. Numerous casualties were inflicted.

Shelling Worst Yet

Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's report of the opening of the latest phase of the Corregidor siege was contained in a morning communique which failed to disclose how the bay fortifications withstood the shelling.

Military officials said the artillery

JAPS' 9-INCH GUNS POUND CORREGIDOR

Island Subjected To All-Day Shelling, Admits Casualties And Damage

Defenders Hit Back By Silencing Three More Of Enemy's Batteries

APR 21 1942

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, April 20 — With nine-inch shells from the heaviest guns they have, the Japanese pounded beleaguered Corregidor all day today in a punishing crossfire from fresh positions, inflicting "some casualties and some damage."

The War Department's report at the close of the day made no men-

jammering unquestionably was the most intense experienced thus far, although air attacks probably have been heavier.

Corregidor Is Target

The day's first official report said the intense bombardment opened yesterday and was directed chiefly at Corregidor, although near-by Fort Hughes and Fort Drum, which are some eight miles to the south, also were targets for considerable fire.

On Corregidor itself, five dive-bombing raids were made on Sunday, and in addition light bombers, operating at high altitudes, carried out several attacks on Corregidor and Fort Hughes on Caballo Island.

The last previous dive-bombing attack on the island fortifications was made two weeks ago by two planes which raided Forts Frank and Drum with light bombs without inflicting damage or casualties.

Commander Parks, the Navy related, had tougher going. He had sighted a 17,000-ton enemy ship and began maneuvering carefully into position to launch his torpedoes

American Sub, Homeward Bound, Torpedoes Jap Underseas Boat

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(AP) An American submarine homeward bound from patrol deep into Japanese waters recently torpedoed an enemy undersea craft, the Navy reported today in a fresh accounting of some of the daring raids which U. S. subs now are constantly carrying out.

The official report said the Japanese submarine was "damaged" but naval experts speculated that it may have been sunk. Since three torpedoes were fired at it, one must have struck home in order to damage it and no submarine ordinarily can withstand such an explosion.

The U. S. submersible was commanded by Lieutenant Commander Elton W. Grenfell, 38, of Radburn, Fairlawn, N.J., and it was announced that he had been awarded the Navy Cross. Three other sub skippers also were decorated for bold, successful raids. Together, the four undersea craft had sunk six enemy ships totalling 45,000 tons.

Counting the Japanese submarine which Grenfell torpedoed as damaged, the announced total toll of U. S. subs carrying on the war of attrition against Japan now stands at 36 ships sunk, 12 probably sunk, and 11 damaged.

The officers awarded Navy Crosses in addition to Grenfell were Lieutenant Commanders David C. White, 38, of San Diego, Calif.; Lewis S. Parks, 40, of Wilmington, Del.; and Stanley P. Moseley, 38, of Fort Worth, Tex.

Grenfell already had met with some success in his patrol, having sunk a 5,000-ton vessel, when he was advised while en route back to his base, that Japanese submarines were in his vicinity.

He changed course to intercept them and soon afterward took his boat up to periscope depth to have a look around. There dead ahead and presumably only a few hundred yards off was a Japanese submarine. To have been spotted so quickly it must have been cruising on the surface. Grenfell loosed three torpedoes and got away. It may be that the Japanese never knew what hit them.

when he was discovered by both Japanese planes and surface craft. They opened an attack with depth charges and bombs, but Parks and his grim crew completed their maneuver and sank the ship. Their sub was damaged but officers and men escaped injury.

Moseley was credited with having made six attacks on enemy ships during his patrol, sinking three that totalled about 16,000 tons. His submarine got back to base without damage.

White torpedoed and sank a 7,000 ton Japanese ship. His craft was counter-attacked with 24 depth charges but neither ship nor men were injured.

TWO SAILORS HIT IN HEART DEC. 7 FULLY RECOVERED

One Unaware of Wound Until 4 Months After Pearl Harbor Raid.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20. — (AP) An American sailor who carried a Japanese bullet in his heart for four months without knowing it was reported recovering today at a west coast naval hospital.

Naval surgeons at the same hospital recently removed a chunk of bomb fragment from the heart of another sailor, now back on active duty.

Both were shot in the attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7.

Unaware of Wound

But Dean G. Darrow, 25, a native of Oconomowoc, Wis., didn't even know he was hurt. He was knocked out by a 30-30 machine gun bullet which ripped through his chest and buried itself in the muscles of his heart. When he regained consciousness he thought he had been nicked by a bullet, but found no wound and returned to active duty without even reporting for aid.

A routine transfer brought him back to the Pacific coast with his ship. But every time he went up a ladder he found he was short of breath. Finally he complained to his medical officer:

"I get out of wind awfully quickly. Can you look me over?"

An X-ray revealed the bullet in his heart. The bullet was removed in a delicate operation last Friday. His condition was reported normal today.

The chunk of shrapnel was taken from the heart of James B. Barker, 23, McLeanboro, Ill., who didn't know it was there until doctors told him about it.

Barker was brought back as a hospital case Dec. 26 because of shrapnel wounds in his leg and shoulder. An X-ray at the hospital showed a 3-4 inch by 1-2 inch chunk of shrapnel in the heart.

Doctors explained that the machine gun bullet and piece of shrapnel did not penetrate far enough into the heart in either case to cause death or disable the men.

Tough Troops Carve Defenses In Rocks Above Pearl Harbor

Fifty Miles By Road And Trail From Honolulu They Reach Posts Served By Pack Train

APR 21 1942

By WENDELL WEBB
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Mountain Troops in Hawaii, April 20—The roughest, toughest soldiers in the mid-Pacific have hacked a potent defense line out of the rocks and hills high above Pearl Harbor.

These troops of mountain infantry have to be tough just to reach their hidden posts more than fifty miles by road and trail from Honolulu.

They are guarding beaches 2,500 feet below, plateaus ideal for parachute troops and gorges into which whole enemy battalions could disappear.

Armed Nests Concealed

There are armed nests concealed in trees, brush and rocks. There are dugouts hacked into solid mountain sides. The whole system, served by pack train, is connected by precipitous trails from which many a mule has plunged to its death.

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We now are at the detachment's kitchen, far down in a gulley, from which hot food is packed daily to the more lonely outposts.

Men within hiking distance are coming through the trees to dinner. They have time for but two meals a day, the last at 2.30 P. M.

Buying Bonds, Too

Capt. Birdsey Learnan, of Essexville, Mich., a member of the West Point class of 1938, is commander of the detachment, a hardy crew.

"They are certainly workers," he said. "They are buying lots of war bonds, too."

It was almost seven miles back and down that we had left the main road.

Major D. H. Buchanan, genial commander of the Hawaiian pack trains, offered us a mule for the long ascent, but after an exchange of pleasantries with one doughty animal, we chose to walk.

Corporal Has A Way

From then on until we met Corporal George W. Walters, of Indian Orchard, Mass., life was just one weary foot after another.

He was 'way up on the trail addressing the Misses Mary and Ida as the most stubborn, stupid, lazy, lecherous and eternally damned mules that ever climbed a mountain.

We caught up with him just as his climactic blast of vocal disdain seemed to lift both animals and their dragloads of lumber clear off the trail. This final effort put them over the top of the hump and the corporal was happy.

Insist On Walking

It was here that Captain Learnan rode out from a side trail and walked with us to "halfway stables," where we visited with Privates Albert Cohen, 20, of Gilman, Conn., and Edward J. Kilmer, 25, of Delhi, N. Y.

We are due to start back in a few minutes. Major Buchanan, who rode up again, offered a mule for the trip, but we were not interested. So the major cheerfully insisted on walking down with us. It probably will seem a long way.

It would have served the Japanese bloody well right if they had been along today.

Central California Has Three-hour Alert

San Francisco, April 20 (A. P.). —California's central coast region was held in a state of alert for three hours and fifteen minutes early Sunday by an unidentified target off the coast. It was the fourteenth and longest alert of the war for the San Francisco region. There was no blackout.

Previous alerts and blackouts in the bay area have been attributed to unidentified planes, later proved friendly. Army officers, when asked what they meant by an unidentified target, answered: "Use your own idea."

LOOSE TALK COSTS LIVES.

Rodeo Staged For Army Men

APR 21 1942

Australians Win on Numbers

April 20—

AN ALLIED BASE IN NORTHERN AUSTRALIA — (AP) — American and Australian soldiers, many of them former cow-punchers, staged a rodeo today in an improvised log corral in the bush country and the Australians, outnumbering their allies, won most of the events.

The contestants practiced on wild burros which were caught in considerable numbers near the camps, broken and trained for riding. Rodeo stock was limited to steers.

American competitors included Private James Morris of 27 Penn avenue, Collingwood, N. J. and Private Sam Nussdorf of Rockwell, Conn.

Nussdorf said: "I never saw a rodeo before except in the movies. Now that I've been in one I've got to write my girl back home. Gary Cooper's got nothing on me."

The Americans discovered that the Australians call cowboys "jackeroos" and ranches are "stations."

Import Need Grows Less

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Nation Still Depends On U. S., Britain

BY DON WHITEHEAD

NEW YORK — (WIDE WORLD) — Australia's industrial sinews are growing tougher and the land down under slowly is becoming less dependent on the long overseas supply lines for the reserves with which to beat back the foe hammering at the country's northern outposts.

The Aussies are a long way from being self-sufficient however, and still must depend on the United States and Great Britain to furnish the backlog of men and materials for any decisive blows against the Japanese.

But the war has hastened the commonwealth development tremendously and is swinging the balance between agriculture and industry toward a level even though a shortage of some commodities already has developed.

To choke off the possibilities of a black market, the government has pegged prices of many commodities and fixed the cost of services, including doctors' and dentists' fees but excluding banking, mutual life insurance and work performed by the commonwealth or state governments.

Recent reports say that Australia is near a cigaret and beer famine with civilians unable to buy more than one pack daily and finding themselves lucky sometimes to find any.

Service men, however, are able to get two packs daily and officers five.

But Australia produces only a small amount of tobacco and American troops may have to depend on shipments from home for their smokes.

The commonwealth produces about 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco yearly and imports four times the amount to meet normal home consumption. With American troops pouring in, the demand has been increased sharply.

The beer shortage, Australian sources say, is due primarily to the shifting of transport services and manpower to the war effort, rather than any lack of production capacity. Normally Australia is an exporter of beer.

Essentially an agricultural country, Australia has maintained a favorable balance of trade through the exportation of flour, sugar, [illegible] gold, wool and skins, and other commodities.

Food supplies are no problem for the troops or civilians, for the nation's larder is well stocked—but the implements of war are another matter. Heavy industries cannot be built overnight even though the raw materials are available.

Australia's greatest imports include tea, tobacco, piece goods, oil, electrical machinery and appliances, electric cable and wire, power machinery, plate and sheet steel, tools, motor cars, paper, drugs and chemicals.

Munitions Produced

The home industry is turning out munitions, planes, armored vehicles, airplane and automobile engines, machine guns, field guns, anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons, and ships.

In what quantities these are produced is an undisclosed factor, but the infant industries obviously can't yet meet the urgent needs of the present.

That means the sealanes are Australia's lifeline and the Australian and American navies must keep them open as a highway for the United Nations' offensive.

Unlike the United States, Australia's industrial development did not keep pace with her agricultural growth.

The first fleet to reach the western Pacific continent in 1788 from England carried only one farmer among the colonists, but two years later the pioneers had harvested 300 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of barley, and crops of corn, flax and oats.

Later, it was found that Merino sheep flourished in the Australian climate and fine wool became the farmers' most valuable export. They produce one quarter of the world's wool requirements and 72 percent of the fine wool exports.

Wheat is the largest export crop along with oats, high priced barley of malting quality, canned and dried fruits, raisins and currants.

American troops are finding the food produced in Australia very much like that in this country, since the land there produces grains and cereals, potatoes, onions and other root crops, pumpkins and melons, grapes and a large variety of fruits.

While abundantly provided with foodstuffs, Australian leaders foresaw the possibility of war shutting off supply lines and creating painfully dangerous shortages in industrial goods imported from abroad.

And so tariff-protected home industries were encouraged. When war began in September, 1939, this effort was stepped up with emphasis on the steel industry.

No other industry in the commonwealth has developed as rapidly as the steel industry, largely because no other country in the Pacific basin, including the west coast of the United States, has such economical available major resources in coal and iron as Australia.

Geologists have found deposits of iron ore estimated at more than 1,000 million tons, although not all of it at present can be mined economically.

Iron Mined in Quantity

The vast Iron Knob deposits in south Australia, containing some 200,000,000 tons of iron ore, are being exploited with more than 2,500,000 tons mined annually before the war began. Production undoubtedly has been increased since then.

Fortunately, Australia has zinc, copper, gold, silver, tin and tungsten, and ample sources of such materials as clay, limestone, cement materials, dolomite and fluxes which promote the fusing of minerals and metals. Electric power, too, is plentiful.

However, supplies of nickel, chrome, mercury and sulphur are not sufficient even for normal needs and shipments must travel the sea route along with vital oil supplies.

Oil is one of the vulnerable spots in the Australian economy and war effort. There are no developed oil fields to supply the fuel for tanks, planes, ships and motorized troops.

The government has spent millions of dollars in the search for oil, and although it has been found with geologic formations indicating hidden pools, no one has been able to strike a field worth developing on a large scale.

To conserve manpower and materials and turn the nation's full strength to war, the government has halted production of a variety of non-essential goods.

And despite the handicaps, the Aussies are trying to see to it that the Australian and American troops get all the implements they need in striking at the Japanese.

REDS REPORT BIG AIR GAIN

Claim Bag Of 1,500 Nazi Planes In 6 Weeks, 1,000 In March Alone

Russian Flyers Beat Off Luftwaffe Raid On Northern Fleet

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 20—Soviet pilots and ground batteries destroyed 1,500 German planes in six weeks ending April 14 to amass one of the biggest scores of the air war, the Moscow radio announced tonight.

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The reported bag was remarkable in itself but all the more so because 1,000 of the Nazi craft were declared knocked out during March alone, when blizzards caused some of the worst flying weather encountered by Red airmen.

Air War Explodes In North

Aerial warfare has exploded in the Far North with the Soviet air force smashing heavy Nazi assaults upon the Red northern fleet, the Russians announced. In one engagement fifteen German craft were declared downed without a Soviet loss.

The biggest news from the Eastern front was the report that the Russian army of the center had drawn its big guns up to within range of Smolensk, center of German military power, about 230 miles west of Moscow, while northern Russian forces were violently assaulting the main German and Finnish lines about Leningrad.

All-Out Effort Indicated

Dispatches from the Russian front said these attacks in the north, apparently a supreme effort to relieve the second city of the Soviet Union before the spring thaw becomes general, were loosed along the Volkhov river south of Leningrad and against the Finnish lines on the Svir river and on the Karelian Isthmus.

The Germans, said unofficial advices received here, were hurling every ounce of their strength into the struggle in an effort to hold on at any cost until the ice in the Volkhov melts and it becomes again a strong and fluid barrier to protect the German flank and rear.

Nazis Admit Attacks

The Nazi high command acknowledged "local enemy attacks" in both the northern and central sectors, but claimed that all had been broken and that German counter-attacks in the north had been locally successful.

On the Svir front, northeast of Leningrad and east of Lake Ladoga, the Russians claimed an advance of two miles at one point, while Berlin itself acknowledged that Axis forces were fighting "defensive battles" there.

General Assault Foreseen

Word that Russian long-range guns now commanded Smolensk supported many recent indications that that German outpost soon would be put under a powerful general assault.

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Gen. Gregory Zhukov's Russian troops were reported advancing on the city from a position eighteen miles to the northeast.

The German radio, possibly speaking of that sector, acknowledged that a reinforced Russian division had thrust between two Nazi advanced points, but claimed the German line subsequently was "straightened out."

As to the north it seemed plain that the Red Army had little time left for ice crossings. Dispatches from Kuibyshev said the thaw now was general throughout Central Russia and the ice was breaking along the headquarters of the Volga and other rivers well to the north of Moscow.

Some sources emphasized the difficulties ahead for Russian attempts to continue major offensive action in the central and northern fronts in the period immediately ahead.

They pointed out that the Germans had behind them many railways which would make possible the large-scale movement of troops even when all highways were impassable, whereas the advanced Russian forces were in many areas dependent upon long communications lines which are sinking in the mud.

These difficulties were suggested during the day by an article in the official Russian Army organ Red Star. The newspaper, reporting that the Red Army of the center had reached certain strongly fortified German positions, remarked that the Russians were holding open the gap they had made but were finding it hard to continue their previous outflanking manoeuvers.

Leningrad Gain Reported

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Tuesday, April 21 (AP)—Russian front dispatches said today that Red Army units on the Leningrad front had captured seventeen strongholds in administering a shattering defeat to the 217th German Division.

Other accounts from the front said the Red Air Force had smashed a German air assault on Murmansk, shooting down fifteen of the raiders. Only one attacking plane broke through to this Arctic port of entry for United States supplies and it failed to do any damage, the Russians said.

In another German raid, eight of eighteen attacking craft were reported downed over an undisclosed place in the Crimea, at the southern end of the front.

Guerrillas operating behind Nazi lines on the northwestern front, were credited with killing 783 Germans, including a lieutenant colonel, in stealthy night raids.

Soviet dispatches, referring to a gap in German lines made by infantrymen in an unidentified sector, said the breach had been widened by aerial action. Three such gaps have been cited in dispatches recently on the western front at the Bryansk "hinge" northwest of Orel and on the Finnish front north of Leningrad.

German Tank Thrusts Halted

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[By the Associated Press]

Kuibyshev, April 20—Increasing German air activity was reported today from many sectors of the front, amid indications of an improvement in weather conditions upon which the launching of large-scale land operations are dependent.

Russian dispatches said the Nazis were blasting away at railway stations, airdromes and front-line positions with their bombers—sometimes hurling fifty planes against a single objective in the biggest air attacks of the year.

On the southern front the Germans were reported to have launched several tank attacks with air support in an unsuccessful attempt to restore positions pierced by the Russians.

Breach In Finnish Lines

Most indicative of milder weather were advices from the northern front which told of severe fighting above Leningrad, where Soviet troops were said to have driven a wide breach in the Finnish lines on the Karelian Isthmus, after traversing a vast minefield.

The Finns were said to have thown tanks, motorized units and heavy artillery into the fray in a futile attempt to halt the Russian attack, apparently launched in a determined effort to deliver a crushing blow to Germany's little ally, and to relieve Leningrad.

(The Finns themselves declared they had smashed the Russian attacks and inflicted heavy casualties on the Red Army.)

Nazis Attacked On Volkhov Front

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[By the Associated Press]

London, April 20—Soviet long-range artillery was reported today to be drawn up within range of Smolensk, 230 miles west of Moscow.

Furious new Russian attacks were reported to have been launched along the Volkhov river front south of Leningrad and against the Finns on the Svir river, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega.

Nazis Use Planes

The Germans were reported to be throwing all their available planes into support of counter-attacks to prevent the Russian army from gaining a solid foothold west of Volkhov before the ice melts and the stream becomes a great barrier protecting the flank and rear of the German siege forces before the old Czarist capital.

The Russians claimed to have advanced two miles against the Finns at one point after battering down new defense works.

Smolensk Situation

The Russians and Germans both were silent about the precise situation in the Smolensk region, but Reuters dispatches said Gen. Gregory Zhukov's troops were advancing from the northeast and were within eighteen miles of the city.

The reports possibly referred to that section in which the Berlin

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radio said a reinforced Russian division had managed to penetrate between two German advanced points. The Germans claimed the line was "straightened out later" despite difficulties of fighting in mud.

The Soviet army appeared to have little time remaining to take full advantage of ice crossings on the northern front. Kuibyshev dispatches said the thaw was now general throughout central Russia and ice was breaking along the headwaters of the Volga and other rivers in the Kalinin area northwest of Moscow.

HITLER AT FRONT MARKS BIRTHDAY

German Children Broadcast Greeting to Fuehrer at Army Headquarters.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 20—(AP) Adolf Hitler spent his 53rd birthday directing operations at his eastern front headquarters today and receiving the greetings of German children who broadcast their messages on a program in which the bells of Strasbourg cathedral in Alsace-Lorraine rang.

The children's broadcast was part of the ceremony of calling 1,000,000 boys and girls into the Hitler youth movement.

The only other observance at headquarters was a more elaborate luncheon than usual with Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Field Marshal Erhard Milch and Col. Gen. Franz Halder, chief of the general staff.

Soviet Fleet Destroys German Ships, Planes

MOSCOW, April 20 (AP).—The Germans have launched heavy attacks against units of the Russian northern fleet, but have been repulsed with destruction of 15 Nazi planes and several ships, the Moscow radio reported tonight.

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Many additional German planes were damaged, while the defending Russian fighters suffered no losses, the radio said. (Location and time of the battle were not given.)

(In a special announcement and in the regular Monday communique, the German High Command claimed the sinking of two vessels in an Arctic Sea convoy by submarines cooperating with the German air force. It claimed three other ships were damaged and hits scored on warships as well.)

Successes Claimed by Berlin.

Berlin (from German broadcasts), April 20 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today Russian attacks had collapsed after hard fighting on the central and northern sectors. The communique indicated that the Nazi Air Force was taking an increasing part in the campaign. German bombers were said to have blasted harbors and public utility plants in the Caucasus. A big Russian tanker was reported damaged in the Black Sea.

The Germans declared their fighters shot down twenty-two Red Army planes in the south without loss.

On the Karelian front, north of Leningrad, German and Finnish troops waging "defensive battles" inflicted severe losses, the High Command said.

GIFT TO HITLER OMITS AMERICA

Stockholm, April 20 (A. P.).—The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Tidningen reported today that Adolf Hitler received as a birthday gift a globe of the world on which America and the Western Hemisphere do not appear. The globe is believed to be the oldest in existence dating from about 1350. The donor was not disclosed.

HITLER CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY IN FIELD

Heads of Land, Sea and Air Services With Him.

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Berlin (from German broadcasts), April 20 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler spent his 53d birthday at his headquarters in immediate charge of operations, the dispatches said today. The only difference in the routine was a slightly more elaborate luncheon with Field Marshal Goering, Admiral Raeder, Air Field Marshal Erhard Milch and Col.-Gen. Franz Halder, chief of the General Staff, as his guests.

Germany celebrated Hitler's birthday only with ceremonies marking the calling of 1,000,000 boys and girls into the Hitler Youth Movement. Military observances were curtailed.

Last night, Propaganda Minis-

Last night, propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels told Nazi party members that Hitler was like Frederick the Great who had to pass through hard trials during critical stages of the seven years' war.

He asked Germans to pray for "our Hitler" so that he "may increase and multiply his works."

The CBS short wave listening station here today heard the Berlin radio broadcast that the Hungarian newspapers express their sincere admiration for the personality of Adolf Hitler, stating that he has the statesmanship and the strategic genius of Frederick the Great, Bismarck, Clausewitz and Hindenburg.

SPITZBERGEN LANDING BY GERMANS REPORTED

LONDON, Tuesday, April 21 (AP)—The Daily Sketch in its "Inside Information" column today said reports were circulating in Scandinavian countries that the Germans had landed forces on Spitzbergen Island in the Arctic Ocean north of Norway. The paper added the reports "should be treated with reserve."

The British landed on the island last year, wrecked the coal mines and a radio station, and took off the persons living there.

"The island has no strategic importance," the Sketch story said. "It is likely that the Nazis are trying to lure another British expedition there with the object of attacking it at sea."

Nazi 'Games' In Norway

London, April 20 (AP)—The Germans held extensive army maneuvers on the mountains of Norway last Thursday and Friday for the first time, Reuters quoted today a report in the Stockholm newspaper *Social Demokraten*.

Heavy batteries, it said, were set up and fired in the mountains and some areas were barred to the public.

SAYS PEACE DEPENDS ON NAZI AMITY

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New Vichy Chief Asserts 1939 War Declaration Was A "Crime"

Scores Britain For Bombing France "After Deserting Us"

By TAYLOR HENRY
Associated Press Correspondent

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 20.—(AP) Speaking tonight amidst new stirrings of unrest and Nazi orders for the execution of 30 more Frenchmen, pro-Axis Pierre Laval branded France's 1939 declaration of war a "crime" and told the French people the condition for peace in Europe lay in friendship between France and Germany.

In his first broadcast as chief of government, Laval placed blame for France's predicament upon the old Republican regime, declaring that he had "no responsibility whatever in the misfortune which has befallen us."

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Appeals For Support

He appealed to Frenchmen to support his new government with the assertion that their choice now lay between rapprochement with Germany or "seeing our civilization disappear."

Referring to the Anglo-Saxon powers, he said that "in the past I never have accepted or submitted to any foreign influence, and such is the explanation of the unleashing of passions to which I am so often subjected, above all in England again."

Assails Britain

"My thoughts go especially to those among you who have suffered the attacks of our former ally, all the more fierce against our territories because she is incapable of protecting her own," the bitterly anti-British Laval continued.

"After having led us into war, after having abandoned us in battle, she tried to destroy our fleet; she killed our sailors and starved our people.

"Today her airplanes are again in French skies; after deserting us in a moment of danger they (the British) would complete the destruction of our homes which the battles have left unscathed."

Reaching an understanding with Germany, Laval said, was "like an obsession" with him.

Recalls Montoire Meeting

After recalling the meeting he arranged between Chief of State Petain and Adolf Hitler at Montoire, at which the policy of collaboration was arranged, Laval asserted:

"Since Montoire, since October, 1940, the war has been extended to all continents and taken on new significance. To the reasons which determined us to seek a policy of accord and reconciliation with Germany there have been other reasons which are even more compelling."

"The gigantic battles which Germany is waging against Bolshevism," he said, "not only extended war but have revealed its meaning. Do you believe that the Soviets, if they were the winners, would halt at our frontier?"

Cabinet Meets

Laval spoke just after his new cabinet had held its first meeting under the chairmanship of Petain.

"The chief of state welcomed the chief of government and ministers," a post-cabinet meeting communique said. "President (Sic) Laval thanked the marshal in his own name and those of all ministers and assured him of his complete devotion to his person and to France. Admiral of the fleet Darlan attended this meeting."

Earlier it was announced officially that German occupation authorities at Rouen have ordered the execution of 30 French hostages for the bombing of a German troop train April 16 in which a "large number" of German soldiers were killed.

30 Hostages Held

A German notice said further that 30 more hostages would be shot if those guilty of this attack were not turned over for punishment by Thursday. In addition, 1,000 "Communists, Jews and sympathizers" were ordered deported to eastern Europe.

To prevent further attacks on troop trains, the Germans instructed that henceforth a number of French civilians would be forced to accompany German soldiers on all troop trains.

In still another anti-German manifestation, the French popular party announced that an attempt was made last night to assassinate Jacques Doriot, the party's collaborationist leader, during a speech in a theater at Rennes, Brittany. A woman on the stage was said to have tossed the bomb into the orchestra pit where it exploded harmlessly.

Devoting considerable attention to the part he thought a victorious Russia would play in post-war Europe, Laval asked his radio audience:

"Would you agree that, with the consent given by England, they (the Russians) would impose upon us a regime which will involve mechanization of the workers and annihilation of the elite?"

Face Two Choices

"Thus," he went on, "we would have put before us this alternative: Either integrate ourselves—with our honor and our vital interests respected—in the new Europe which will rise tomorrow from the great epic which unfolds before our eyes, or resign ourselves to seeing our civilization disappear."

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"Difficult Moments"

Laval began his speech with the assertion, "I have known in my public life difficult moments in which the state of France was in peril—it is always at such times that I arrive in power."

"What were those times compared with what we might have had to go through?" he asked.

"And yet do you remember—in 1936 when I had to leave the Government I left a France strong and respected by all. Her voice resounded through the world as that of a strong and peaceful people.

"Three years sufficed for the incomprehension of some partisan passion of others and the treason of a few to get the better of that France.

"There remained a last crime to commit—it was to declare war."

Exonerates Himself

Then after acquitting himself of all blame for the present condition of France, Laval made the first guarded promise of his new government.

"The Government will do its duty to try to reduce your sufferings," he said.

"Our difficulties you know: They are innumerable. Food supply, because of circumstances naturally is difficult.

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"The Government cannot proclaim to you a return to plenty for tomorrow but it will neglect nothing so that everybody down to the most humble may feed and clothe themselves."

Promises Liberty

Laval told the peasants in this connection that "every time we can do so without risk to the country we will do our utmost to give you back the liberty to which you are so rightfully and deeply attached."

"But you will understand," he added, "that in these exceptional times that liberty is bound by indispensable limits which we all feel to be temporary."

Laval addressed only a brief paragraph to French workers.

"To the workingmen of France Bolshevism could only bring oppression and poverty as it did to the mass of Russian people," he said, promising that instead "in the new Europe Socialism will be established everywhere."

Deals With Collaboration

At the start of the part of his speech dealing with collaboration, Laval said:

"And now I arrive at the declara-

tion which you have awaited from me because my return to power has significance which escapes no one.

"For a long time, since I've been in public life, I have always affirmed that rapprochement of France and Germany is the condition for peace in Europe.

"Like an obsession, I've always sought on every occasion an entente which would put an end to tragic misunderstandings which too often in the past set two great peoples against one another."

Warns of Propaganda

After a long passage supporting Germany's side in the war against Russia as all the more reason for collaboration, Laval went on to warn Frenchmen against listening to "foreign propaganda" aimed at his policies.

"Today no threat will prevent me from pursuing an entente and reconciliation with Germany," he went on, "because that policy is inspired for me by exclusive concern for France whose highest interest has been, remains and always will be my only guide.

"Understand therefore that all this foreign propaganda is made to mask the truth from you.

"Those campaigns have done much harm to our country for they kept too many Frenchmen in ignorance of the facts.

"I put you on your guard from now on against all these evil-doing rumors tending to give the impression that this policy is realizable only at the price of I do not know what sacrifices and I do not know what humiliation."

Plea to Empire

With regard to collaboration, he asked, "Do you think any other policy is possible? Can you envisage any other which will allow us to defend our prisoners, alleviate our burdens, loosen our shackles?"

He addressed his appeal for support at home as well as to "Frenchmen of our empire, all of you who listen to me this evening in Africa, in Asia, in the islands of the Pacific and in those lands of America where the colonizing ability of our race showed itself."

Taking notice of General Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement, Laval said: "Emigre Frenchmen who have renounced their country with foreign aid have not hesitated to install themselves on some of our lands; to you who inhabit them and have remained attached to France, I tell you: We are not abandoning you. You will remain French."

New Vichy Chief Blames England for Plight of Country.

DECLARES GERMANS SAVIORS

People Told British Would Let Soviets End Civilization of the French.

Vichy, April 20 (A. P.).—Pierre Laval, new Chief of the French Government, told the French people today that declaration of war against Germany was a crime, that Great Britain, after having let France down in the fight, now is treating it as an enemy, and said: "Rapprochement between France and Germany is the condition for peace in Europe."

In a broadcast appealing for support, Laval insisted he had no responsibility whatever in the misfortune which has befallen the French.

Referring to the Montoire meeting which he arranged between Adolf Hitler and the French Chief of State, Marshal Petain, Laval declared:

"Since Montoire, since October, 1940, the war has been extended to all continents and has taken on new significance. To the reasons which determined us to seek a policy of accord and reconciliation with Germany there have been added other reasons which are even more compelling.

Says Soviets Are Menace.

"The gigantic battles which Germany is waging against Bolshevism have not only extended the war but have revealed its meaning.

"Do you believe the Soviets, if they were winners, would halt at our frontier?

"Would you agree that, with consent given by England, they would impose upon us a regime which will involve mechanization of the workers and annihilation of the elite?

"Thus we have put before us this alternative: either integrate ourselves—with our honor and our vital interests respected—in the new Europe which will rise tomorrow from the great epic which unfolds before our eyes, or resign ourselves to seeing our civilization disappear."

British Assailed.

Addressing himself to London, Laval said: "My thoughts go especially to those among you who have suffered from attacks of a former ally, all the more fierce against our territories because she is incapable of defending her own. After having lead us to war, after having abandoned us in battle, she tried to destroy our fleet, she killed our sailors and starved our people.

"Today her airplanes are again in French skies; after deserting us in the moment of danger, they would complete the destruction of our homes which battles have left unscathed."

Laval's new Cabinet held its first meeting just before his speech and issued the following communique:

"The ministers' council met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Marshal Petain. The Chief of State welcomed the Chief of Government and Ministers.

"President Laval thanked the Marshal in his own name and in those of all ministers and assured him of his complete devotion to his person and to France.

"Admiral of the Fleet Darlan attended this meeting."

To French farmers he said: "Till your soil with the same passion as you would use to defend it."

To French workers he declared: "You have nothing to fear, but everything to hope, from the regime which is being born. This war carries in itself the veritable germs of revolution."

He promised to do everything to try to bring about the salvation of the country.

The first broadcast by the new Chief of Government came after the first formal Cabinet meeting at which Marshal Petain presided.

Unrest in Country.

The speech was made against a background of unrest, emphasized by the German announcement that eighty hostages had been condemned to death at Rouen in connection with a railway wreck in which many German soldiers were killed.

"When I spoke in the name of victorious France (as Premier before the war) I never thought to humiliate Germany," Laval said, "and I must pay this tribute to our conquerors: that they have never tried to humiliate France. I do not speak to Germany in the language of the vanquished."

Laval asked:

"Do you accept that with British help you will be submitted to a system which will bring you into misery, or do you want to be integrated into new Europe where our honor and vital interests would be respected?"

"I warn you," he said, "against all rumors that this policy is only possible at untold sacrifices and untold humiliations.

"I can only tell you that the situation is grave."

Promises to Peasants.

Laval promised the peasants he would do everything to reduce to a minimum the restrictive measures operating against them.

"Every time we can do it without risk to the country we shall try to give you back the freedom to which you are so justly and so profoundly attached," he said.

"My return to power means the rapprochement of France and Germany, for which I have always stood."

Addressing Frenchmen over seas, in Africa, Asia, the Pacific islands and the United States, he told them that emigrants who did not refrain from giving themselves to foreign Powers still would not be abandoned.

"It depends on our labor, our faith, to shorten the arrival of the hour of salvation," Laval concluded.

His speech opened and ended with the playing of the Marseillaise.

30 Frenchmen Executed

Bern, Switzerland, April 20 (AP)—Thirty French hostages were reported executed today by German firing squads near Rouen, advices reaching here from occupied France said.

Nazis Executing 30 More French

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, April 20—German occupation authorities at Rouen have ordered the execution of thirty French hostages for the bombing of a German troop train in which a "large number" of Nazi soldiers were killed, it was officially announced today.

Eighty more hostages will be shot if those guilty of attacking the train are not turned over for punishment by April 23, a German notice said.

1,000 Being Deported

In addition, 1,000 "Communists, Jews and sympathizers" were ordered deported to eastern Europe.

From now on, the Germans instructed, a number of French civilians will be forced to accompany German soldiers on all troop trains to assure the latters' safety.

The German order was published in the newspaper *Journal de Rouen* and said the train was bombed on April 16. Further details were not given.

35 Slain Last Week

(Meanwhile, heavily censored dispatches referred to an announcement by Lieut. Gen. Ernst von Schaumberg, German military commander in Paris, concerning an attack in Paris which apparently was made on an army garage. Details were lacking due to censorship.

(Only last week the Germans announced the execution of 35 hostages in the Calais region for railroad sabotage and attacks on German soldiers which they said had been made March 25.)

Bomb Misses Collaborationist

Doriot Escapes Brittany Assassin

April 20-

VICHY—(AP)—The French Popular party announced today that an attempt had been made last night to assassinate Jacques Doriot, its Collaborationist leader, during a speaking engagement at the municipal theater Rennes, in Brittany.

A bomb hurled from the balcony of the theater landed in front of the stage while Doriot was finishing his lecture. A woman picked it up and tossed it into the orchestra pit where it exploded without injuring anyone.

The party statement said the bomb-thrower had not been identified.

(A similar unsuccessful attempt was made at Tours on March 27 against Marcel Deat, also a Collaborationist and leader of the National Popular party.)

Collaborationist Pierre Laval, new chief of the Vichy government, called the first formal meeting of his ministers to take up the mandate handed them by Marshal Petain amid a crisis which Petain compared with that of France's defeat in June, 1940.

In a few sentences broadcast to the French people yesterday, the aged marshal stated the duties which he, as Chief of State, had delegated to the new chief of the government and exhorted them to stand behind Laval's regime "with a single heart."

Now that his organization has been completed, Laval, too, is expected to broadcast a message to the nation today.

Petain placed French civil authority in Laval's hands and French military authority in those of Admiral Jean Darlan with these words:

"Admiral Darlan, who remains my designated successor, will assume the defense of our territory and our empire.

"Pierre Laval will exercise under my authority direction of internal and external policy of our country. It is with him that at the most tragic moment of our disaster I founded the new order which must assure the arising again of France . . .

"Frenchmen, your wisdom, your patience and your patriotism will aid us to triumph over our trials and miseries. Come with a single heart, line up with the government. It will give you new reasons for faith and hope."

In a statement to the press, Laval asserted that his government functioned "by virtue of the delegation of power which the marshal has confided to me" and that Petain's authority was "indispensable for me to fulfill my mission."

Bomb Hurled At French Nazi

From Axis Propaganda Source.

BERLIN, April 20 (German broadcasts recorded by Associated Press).—DNB, quoting Paris dispatches, said today an attempt had been made at Rennes to assassinate Jacques Doriot, French collaborationist.

Doriot was addressing members of the French National Peoples party in a theater when the bomb was thrown from a gallery, landing between the first and second row of orchestra seats, the dispatch said. A woman was said to have picked the bomb up and tossed it into the orchestra pit where it exploded, injuring one person slightly.

Algeria's Greetings

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, April 20—Yves Chatel, who replaced Gen. Maxime Weygand as French governor-general of Algeria, sent greetings tonight to Pierre Laval, assuring the pro-Axis chief of government of his "complete and respectful devotion."

ITALY DEMANDS FRANCE HONOR ROME'S CLAIMS

Says Nice Must be Given to Duce, "With or Without Laval"

BERN, Switzerland, April 20 (AP)—The Italian Journal Il Nizardo said today that "with or without Laval, Nice will return to Italy," and other papers likewise asserted that the Vichy regime was mistaken if it believed closer collaboration with the Axis would result in a reduction of Italian territorial claims which include Tunis, Corsica and Savoy.

The Italian political review, Relazioni Internazionali, said "Italy has no intention of renouncing its rights . . . let the French government of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, remember that."

Hitler Threatened Petain

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation said in a French language broadcast tonight that the Germans forced Marshal Petain's consent to the new French government of Pierre Laval by threatening to establish a rival government to Vichy in Paris and to hand over Nice, Savoy, Corsica and Tunisia to Italian occupation troops.

"Marshal Petain was so alarmed by the German threats to tear up the conventions of the armistice, and to pull down the facade of authority still kept by Vichy that he accepted the orders given to him," the B. B. C. said.

The broadcast was recorded here by C. B. S.

French Consular Dean In Brazil Resigns

Rio de Janeiro, April 20 (A. P.).—Paul Meyrelle, dean of the French diplomatic service in Brazil, resigned today from his consular post at Pelotas, Rio Grande Do Sul, in protest against Vichy collaboration with Germany.

Reports on St. Nazaire.

London, April 20 (A. P.).—Free French headquarters declared today that 500 Frenchmen were killed at St. Nazaire during the recent British Commando raid there and said it was possible the figure included some executions by the German as reprisals.

30.24——16075

30.24-16075

NORSE TEACHERS GET ULTIMATUM

Quisling Orders Them to Join Party or Lose Jobs.

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London, April 20 (A. P.).—Major Vidkun Quisling, premier of the Nazi puppet government of Norway, has issued an ultimatum to school teachers in the German-occupied country to join his National Party Teachers Association by May 1 or lose their jobs, Reuters reported today quoting the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet.

The Swedish press assumed that the effect of the order may be a virtual suspension of education in Norway.

The Germans held extensive army maneuvers on the mountains of Norway last Thursday and Friday for the first time, Reuters quoted today a report in the Stockholm newspaper Social Demokraten. Heavy batteries, it said, were set up and fired in the mountains and some areas were barred to the public.

Quisling recently has resorted to extreme measures in attempts to force Norway's teachers and clergymen into line with his Nazi policies and, apparently, he has failed.

A Norwegian government-in-exile spokesman estimated in London on April 14 that the Quisling regime had imprisoned 2,000 teachers and Lutheran clergymen in a period of six weeks in an effort to crush opposition to establishing a Nazi youth organization and a Norwegian teachers' front.

Four days previously, Swedish dispatches from Oslo had reported a Quisling threat of internment for Norwegian clergymen who resigned en masse rather than submit to Nazi regulations the puppet premier was trying to impose on the church.

Young Greek Leader Flees Athens to Join Government-in-Exile

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Kannellopoulos Fought As Private, Refusing Higher Positions

By WES GALLAGHER.
Wide World News.

LONDON, April 20.—Greek government sources have reported the escape from starving Athens of youthful Prof. Panajotis Kannellopoulos, political idol of Greece's youth and leader of underground resistance against Axis occupation.

Prof. Kannellopoulos now is somewhere en route to the Middle East to join the Greek government where he may become Greece's Venezelos in this conflict which President Roosevelt calls the War of Survival.

In a dark, heavily shuttered room in a crowded quarter of Athens just 11 months ago, I interviewed the nervous, intense professor while German sentries of the Army of Occupation unknowingly paced the street just a few feet away.

That interview never was published, for it would have meant the firing squad for Prof. Kannellopoulos.

He told me of his intentions to remain in Greece "as long as I am of use to the people" and to do what he could to resist and ease the burden of occupation.

On his desk lay a volume of Emerson's essays which he fingered as he talked. I had seen him reading the same volume a few months before in front of a flickering fire in the mountains of Albania where he fought as a private in the Greek Army—probably the only private in any army who was consulted by generals on important decisions.

Defender of Democracy.

An ardent defender of democracy and an admirer of the American way of life, Prof. Kannellopoulos was exiled by Metaxas when he actively opposed the dictator-premier's abolition of parliament.

When Italy invaded Greece, he telegraphed Metaxas demanding the right to return and fight for his country. The request was granted.

Four months of front-line fighting on half rations had left their mark on the young professor. As he paced the room that afternoon in Athens, his face was pinched by malnutrition. Quick, nervous movements bespoke his emotional stress.

He told how—when the Greek armies had been slashed to ribbons, cut off from Athens and were near annihilation from German air and land attacks—Gen. Domestica and other generals had called him in to consult with the Germans on terms of surrender.

General Makes Prediction.

He told how the Germans and Greeks agreed on surrender terms, how the Greeks laid down their arms and how Italian armies then rushed up and attacked the defenseless Greek troops, forcing second and more harsh surrender terms.

He then slipped away to Athens through the German lines to inform King George of the situation. He could have left Greece with the King and other public officials, but he decided to stay.

What has gone on in the last 11 months may remain secret until after the war, but presumably he left Greece because he believed he could be of greater service outside.

Pending his conference with the Greek government in the Middle East, his status is uncertain, but I am reminded of the day the Greek general with whom I was walking in Koritza, Albania, pointed to Prof. Kannellopoulos as he passed and said:

"There goes the man who some day will be the Prime Minister of Greece."

Seven Nazi Planes Downed Over Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, Tuesday, April 21—(AP) Seven Axis planes were shot down yesterday over this island and another seven were damaged, it was officially announced today.

Four planes were reported destroyed in Sunday's raids on this battered island.

The score of 14 planes destroyed or damaged yesterday was for the first attack only. The assault began shortly after dawn and was the heaviest in two weeks.

A second attack developed last night after a day of constant alerts.

Toll Small On Malta

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 20 — Although Malta has been bombed almost daily from the air for weeks, casualties have been "extremely small," an anti-aircraft officer recently returned from the Mediterranean island base declared today.

The officer said that anti-aircraft fire in Malta was "more effective than anywhere else in the world" and that entire formations of dive bombers frequently were shot down.

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The latest raids have been carried out by German Junkers 88s, which come in over the coast at 8,000 to 19,000 feet and then dive, releasing their bombs at between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, he declared.

Italian planes participating in the assaults have been bombing from high altitudes, the officer said.

He reported there was no shortage of anything in Malta except sleep, anti-aircraft gunners frequently getting only four hours rest a night.

A motor torpedo boat attack, which the Italians made some time ago on Valletta harbor, was described as "very feeble." Only one boat reached the barrier at the harbor entrance and it exploded against a bridge column, pulling down the bridge and preventing others from entering, the officer said.

Italians Report Loss Of New Submarine

By the Associated Press.

ROME (from Italian broadcasts) April 20.—The Italian high command announced today that the submarine Michele Bianchi "has failed to return to its base."

The Michele Bianchi, one of Italy's new Marconi class of medium sized submersibles, displaced 1,036 tons. She mounted eight 21-inch torpedo tubes and was capable of 18 knots. She was launched December 3, 1939.

AXIS WARPLANES ATTACK NORTHERN CHAD TOWNS

LONDON, April 20—(AP) German and Italian planes have bombed and machine-gunned villages in northern Chad several times in recent weeks, the Free French national committee said today.

The attacks were described as an attempt by the Axis to interrupt the flow of supplies across Africa through Free French Equatorial territory to the Suez war zone.

TRAIN UNDER ATTACK

German Planes Also Raid Town in England.

London, April 20 (A. P.).—Poor visibility over the continent kept the R. A. F. grounded last night, but British spokesmen said today that small fighter forces made sweeps over northern France yesterday without meeting opposition.

Three German planes swept over the south coast of Britain today, strafing a train with cannon and machine-gun fire and then dropping several bombs on a town. The attack on the train resulted in only slight damage and no casualties, but three persons were killed and several injured in the bombing.

Bad Weather Slows Fighting in Libya

Cairo, April 20 (A. P.).—The British Middle East communique said today only that bad weather has hampered operations and that there was nothing else to report.

U. S. GENERAL OFF ON SECRET MISSION

Cairo, April 20 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Elmer Adler, commanding the air section of the United States North African military mission, left today for a new secret assignment. In Egypt, Gen. Adler supervised distribution of lease-lend war materials.

GIRL KILLED AT POST

LONDON, April 20.—(AP) Eighteen-year-old Nora Caveney of th A.T.S. (Auxiliary Territorial Service) is the first girl to be kille in action while helping operat Britain's anti-aircraft batterie When German bombers raided th south coast early last Friday bomb splinter tore through th sandbags protecting her post.

RAF Patrols Over France

Folkestone, England, April 20 (AP)—RAF fighter squadrons resumed patrol sweeps over northern France late today as a stiff breeze swept fog from the Straits of Dover.

Conflict Must End In 'People's Peace,'

Bevin Declares

Says Peasants Must Not Be Left Underpaid, Underfed And in Poverty

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 20.—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin declared today that the world could not have a "decent civilization" if its peasants were left "underpaid, underfed and in poverty."

"It must be a people's peace," he told an emergency meeting of the International Labor Office, speaking for the war cabinet.

"The budgetary position of the world," he said, "will be such at the end of the war that the 'idea of permanent fortunes being made out of it is impossible."

The postwar world, he added, will not be able to afford industrial cartels or trust-fixing arrangements, listing them among "devices" which he said would mean "suicide for the industrialist himself."

Carter Goodrich, American chairman of the governing body, presided.

Mr. Bevin warned that the "cease fire" order would bring "danger of a tremendous reaction" and declared the leaders of mankind must "hold on to some form of controls while the foundations of peace, stability and orderly development are being worked out."

He declared the world must "accept certain fundamental principles such as those expressed in the Atlantic Charter," which he said means "an end to exploitation as we knew it in the 19th century."

"We must tear out of history books the things that prejudice one people against another," he said, and teach the idea "all have a contribution to make to human progress."

Mr. Goodrich said the people of the United States believed in the International Labor Organization because its ideals of social justice and social security were going to raise standards of living throughout the world."

Hits, Also Claimed

(The following dispatch was sent from an enemy country, whose motives are likely to be propaganda. Axis claims should be credited only when confirmed by American or Allied sources.)

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 20.—A special announcement from Adolf Hitler's headquarters declared today that 18 enemy ships totaling 131,000 tons had been sunk in the Caribbean Sea and in the Atlantic off the American coast.

The bulletin, broadcast over the Berlin radio with the fanfare usually accompanying the announcement of a great victory, said a German submarine also had shelled and set afire oil refineries at Curacao.

In addition, German undersea raiders, co-operating with the Nazi air force, was reported to have attacked an enemy convoy in the Arctic Sea, sinking two ships totaling 12,000 tons, damaging three others and scoring hits on escorting warships.

In the Mediterranean, the announcement said, another German submarine penetrated Beirut Harbor and torpedoed a merchant vessel at her berth.

"Another U-boat shelled electric works at Jaffa (Palestine), where heavy damage was caused," the bulletin added.

Curacao Oil Installations Fired On by Enemy Sub

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, April 20 (AP).—An enemy submarine prowling within 70 miles of the Panama Canal fired a number of shells at important oil installations at Bullen Bay on this island before dawn yesterday, but an official announcement said all the projectiles missed.

A coastal defense battery went into action immediately and, the announcement said, "the enemy stopped firing, dived and did not make any further appearance."

The attack, coming at 3 a.m. and directed at installations of the Royal Dutch Shell Co., was the third against the United States garrisoned Netherlands West Indies in little more than a month.

In the first attack February 16 seven tankers were torpedoed and sunk or damaged off Curacao and the island of Aruba, 50 miles to the west, and an attempt was made to shell oil installations on Aruba.

Three days later a submarine sent shells hurtling again at oil installations on Aruba, but failed to harm them. A tanker, however, was torpedoed off the island.

Nazis Report Sinking 18 Ships Totaling 131,000 Tons

Attack on Enemy Convoy in Arctic Sea With Successful

36 Norwegians Rescued By U. S. Patrol Ship

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, April 20.—Thirty-six crewmen of a Norwegian freighter sunk in the North Atlantic April 11 were picked up from two lifeboats by a United States patrol ship and landed here today.

Capt. John Harshberger of Chicago, a Marine Corps pilot, spotted the Norwegians and hailed a minesweeper which towed the lifeboats to port.

Canadians Reach Britain

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An Eastern Canadian Port, April 20. — (AP) — Port authorities announced yesterday the safe arrival of two groups of men on voyages in opposite directions across the Atlantic, of thousands of reinforcements reaching Britain from Canada and of hundreds of German war prisoners reaching Canada from Britain.

The new contingents reaching Britain represented almost every continent. Mostly soldiers and airmen, they included men for the free forces of German-occupied countries and Canadians sent to reinforce units already there or returning from service as instructors on this side.

Nazi fliers and captured crewmen from German submarines and merchant ships made up the list of internment-bound prisoners.

Blacked-Out Freighter Rams Ship Off Cape Cod

Anchored Craft Sinks, but Crew of 32 Escapes

SANDWICH, Mass., April 20 (AP).—A blacked-out American freighter rammed and sank an anchored ship early today in fifty feet of water off the eastern end of the Cape Cod Canal. Second Officer Joseph McPherson, of Brooklyn, was injured when he was thrown from his bunk in the rammed ship by the force of the collision.

Captain William S. Profeta, of New York, master of the sunken ship, and his crew of thirty-one men escaped in the ship's lifeboats, and were towed to shore by Coast Guards from the Sandwich station.

Captain Profeta said he had anchored to await a favorable turn of the tide and for minor repairs to the engines. He had no lights showing because of war regulations. The other ship struck his squarely amidships, Captain Profeta said, about 9:30 p. m. last night.

NAZI MASTER SPY HELD IN ROUND-UP BY BRAZIL'S POLICE

Informed Pocket Battleship of British Ship Sailings, Officials Assert.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 20—(AP) A German master spy was arrested today and identified as the operator of a radio aboard a harbored German freighter which directed the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee to the kill of British ships leaving Brazilian ports before the Nazi raider herself was sunk in December, 1939.

The prize catch among 36 Germans rounded up today in the state of Rio Grande Do Sul was Kurt Fraeb, a German officer in the last war and, according to police, the director of espionage in the southern port of Rio Grande since 1933. He was connected with one of the most prominent German firms in Brazil.

Police said he used the radio of the German freighter Montevideo in Rio Grande harbor to advise the Graf Spee when British ships were departing.

(Although the Brazilian police did not say so, this espionage obviously backfired and led to the final destruction of the raider.

(Some of the facts are still obscure, but it was assumed that the Graf Spee was lured into the fateful battle by interception of messages directed to the raider.)

Besides Fraeb, those arrested were his seven assistants and 28 crewmen of the Montevideo, which has been seized by Brazil. All were sent to Port Allegre for transfer to a concentration camp.

Fairbanks Jr. Joins U. S. Navy Forces in Britain

London, April 20 (A. P.).—Lieut. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. assumed official duties with the United States naval forces in Britain today. He wore a campaign ribbon with a star which he said was the result of action in the North Atlantic, but he said he was unable to reveal the nature of the action.

'Invaders' Using Japs' Tactics Repulsed in Panama Games

APR 21 1942

Results of Maneuvers Studied by Officials; Many Are Regarded as Highly Important

By CHANDLER DIEHL,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Panama Canal Zone, April 20.—The largest field maneuvers conducted in Panama since the start of the war have just ended with the theoretical repulse of an invading "yellow" army employing tactics used by the Japanese in their Pacific conquests.

Thousands of men of the United States Army's Panama mobile force, together with Air Corps and marine detachments, participated in operations staged in dense jungles and along rugged shores as a further move in strengthening the defenses of this strategically vital zone.

Despite numerical superiority and the advantage of operating from several beachheads within 30 to 80 miles of the Canal itself, the invading "yellows" failed to penetrate to the Canal Zone in four days of action featuring night attacks, infiltration tactics, forced marches and assault boat landings in the rear of the "blue" defenders.

One "yellow" infantry battalion traveled 50 miles in two consecutive night-long marches, using machettes frequently to clear a winding trail over mountains and through jungles—all to no avail. The force was spotted by "blue" jungle platoons and cut to pieces in theory, company by company, as it struggled forward.

All types of equipment were thrown into the maneuvers which Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews' command planned for the express purpose of developing "a method of meeting and defeating an invading force employing the tactics used by the Japanese in the Far East."

Correspondents permitted to take the field with the troops saw infantrymen loaded with full packs, machine guns, light mortars and "iron rations" filing through dense tropical growth and across rocky badlands in scorching heat and drizzling rain.

They saw procession after procession of mechanized cavalry and artillery as well as motorized infantry making use of what roads and trails exist. There were heavy guns, light guns and anti-tank guns, all camouflaged with blending jungle foilage.

The troops now are back to normal routine, but the officers still are studying the results of lessons learned from the maneuvers—many of which are regarded as so valuable that they may not be publicized.

Many of the results, however, are clearly self-evident—especially the fact that the Panama mobile force has proved itself rugged in another stern jungle test and now is more familiar than ever with a wide sector of terrain which some day it may be called on to defend in real combat.

ITALIAN PRINCE SEIZED

HAVANA, Cuba, April 20—(AP) The Espionage bureau announced today the detention of Prince Camilo Ruspoli Caraciolo, 61, an Italian who has lived many years in Cuba and is married to a Cuban. His yacht was seized several months ago and converted into a patrol boat. Police said he was dangerous to stability of the country.

Nazi Officers' Escape Foiled.

Bowmanville, Ont., April 20 (A. P.).—Two German officers who attempted to escape last night from a prison camp near here were recaptured before they were able to get outside wire barricades.

Says Newsprint Supply Will Last Through 1942

Head Of Canadian Group "Counteracts Misconception" Arising From Reports

Montreal, April 20 (Canadian Press)—Charles Vining, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada, today said there was a sufficient supply of newsprint for North American consumers to tide them through 1942.

He made the statement, he declared, to counteract a misconception that had arisen from reports of probable hydropower diversion from newsprint mills to other uses.

Earlier this month, Washington sources said Canada had asked the War Production Board to determine whether the Canadian newsprint output should be maintained or whether the United States should ask that power be diverted to boost production of aluminum and magnesium plants. These reports said increased light metal production could be obtained only at the expense of newsprint.

Canadian Victory Loan Brings $997,503,300

Individual Subscribers Total 1,681,525, According To Final Reports

Ottawa, April 20 (By Canadian Press)—Final reports on the second victory loan indicate total subscriptions of $997,503,300 from 1,681,525 individual subscribers—one in every 6.8 of Canada's population—the National War Finance Committee announced today.

In the first victory loan in June, 1941, one in every 12.02 subscribed.

Original objective of the second victory loan, books of which were open three weeks starting February 16, was $600,000,000, a figure subsequently increased to $900,000,000. It was the largest of all Canadian war loans.

'Dissatisfaction with Management' Given as Reason for Confiscation.

SLOWDOWN REPORTED

Long Island City Output Listed at 40 Per Cent of Capacity.

UNION FILES COMPLAINT

Most of Bosses are Aliens, C. I. O. Informs

APR 21 1942 FBI

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(AP) The government seized control today of three plants of the Brewster Aeronautical corporation, makers of warplanes, and White House officials said the reason was "dissatisfaction with the management."

President Roosevelt ordered the Navy to take possession and operation of the plants at Long Island City, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and Johnsville, Pa., a few days after Senator Byrd (D-Va.) had complained of slowdowns in plants with naval war contracts.

40 Per Cent of Capacity

Byrd, in an announcement last week, said the Navy had given him a list of eight plants where slowdowns existed, including the Brewster plant at Long Island City. He said the Navy told him operation at that plant was 40 per cent of capacity, resulting from two things: Labor leaders' demands for slowdown and inefficient management.

It also was reported, Byrd said, that in several sections of the Long Island City plant "all of the employes, including the foreman, are enemy aliens."

Complaint by Union

The complaint concerning aliens also had been voiced by a union leader, R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America (C.I.O.), which has an aviation workers affiliate. Thomas, after a visit to the White House to talk about Byrd's charges of slowdowns, told reporters, in mentioning the Long Island plant, that a "large cross section of the management are aliens" and that the union had asked the FBI to investigate.

In announcing that the government had taken over the plants, Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said only that it was because of dissatisfaction with the management, adding that "I don't think there is any labor trouble."

Navy Demands Planes

A Navy department statement on the action said the corporation had contracts for combat planes, "the orderly and regular delivery of which is essential to the war effort. The existing private control of Brewster Aeronautical corporation has not proved adequate."

The President, the Navy said, had ordered it to continue operation of the planes until Mr. Roosevelt "determines the plants will be privately operated in a manner consistent with the war effort." At the Long Island City headquarters of the corporation there was no immediate comment from Ralph M. Singer, the president. A company spokesman said Captain George C. Westervelt, retired, of the Navy, assumed control of the plants late today.

After the announcement by Byrd last week, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard issued a formal statement saying the report referred to by the senator was a "routine compilation of items reported by field representatives of the Navy" and was not "prepared for purposes of publication without confirmation through further investigation."

3 Plane Plants Of Brewster Co. Seized By Navy

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ROOSEVELT ORDERS ACTION TO SPEED WAR PRODUCTION

30.24—16077

SENATE WAITS ON ROOSEVELT

Postpones Debate On Labor Issue Pending His Message To Congress

President To Talk Monday Night On Combating High Cost Of Living

APR 21 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 20—The Senate postponed debate on the explosive labor issue today to await a message to Congress and a subsequent radio talk next Monday night by President Roosevelt outlining general national policies for combating the rising cost of living.

Assured by Senator Connally (Dem., Texas) that the President's forthcoming expressions would deal with all factors contributing to the cost of living, "including labor," the Senate agreed to defer argument until April 28 on a motion to consider Connally's labor bill. This measure would permit the Government to take over strike-bound industrial plants and freeze their working conditions.

Message To Be General

While there have been reports that the President was considering a program involving over-all freezing of prices and wages, as well as control of war profits, informed legislators said they expected the special message to be general in its terms.

There were indications, consequently, that while the President might call for nation-wide efforts to combat inflationary tendencies, he might not recommend specific legislative proposals at this time.

The President was represented as being pretty well satisfied with the way war production had been proceeding under the voluntary no-strike and no-lockout agreement of labor and management.

Would Bar High War Profit

He was reported to feel, however, that too rapid increases in wages and prices might bring about inflation. At the same time, he was said to have expressed the desire to eliminate unduly high war profits through excess-profits taxation.

Connally, who had made periodic attempts for months to get his bill before the Senate, said he consented to the postponement at the personal request of the President. The Senator said that at a White House conference with legislative leaders earlier in the day, the President had authorized him to disclose that a message would be forthcoming.

Labor Should Sacrifice

Declaring that some war production delays were attributable to disturbances in labor relations, Connally said he felt labor ought to bear its share of sacrifices in the war effort.

"Our troops are fighting and shedding their blood that Americans may enjoy their way of life and their privileges and opportunities, including those who labor," he told the Senate. "They owe a duty to the country as well as every other citizen.

"When we need men for the army, we do not ask their consent—we draft them. When we need money for the Treasury, we do not ask the consent of the taxpayers—we tax them. When manufacturers want to secure materials, we do not ask their consent as to how much they shall receive—we clamp down on them with priorities. When citizens want tires, we do not ask their consent—we ration them.

Ball Bill Marks Time

"Labor alone must not demand that the Government secure their consent with regard to doing their duty to the country which protects them and their opportunities to make a fair wage."

The Senate Labor Committee, informed of the forthcoming Presidential message, delayed final consideration of a bill by Senator Ball (Rep., Minn.), which some members hoped to substitute for the Connally measure.

The Ball bill would provide for Government veto of wage increases in excess of the advance in the cost of living and would set up machinery for regulating some union activities.

M'NUTT DISCLOSES PLAN TO ALLOCATE LABOR TO PLANTS

Priority Schedule Prepared to Send Workers Where Most Needed.

APR 21 1942

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(AP) Labor is to be channelled into war plants on a priority basis somewhat as scarce raw material is rationed, Paul V. McNutt disclosed today, but he emphasized that it would be done on a voluntary basis.

In the first exposition of his plans since President Roosevelt designated him Saturday as chairman of a new war manpower commission, McNutt told a press conference that 13,000,000 new workers would be needed in war plants this year and that steps would be taken to use the skills of men — and women, too — where they would count most.

Will Supply Labor Needs

"Arrangements will have to be made for supplying labor to various war industrial plants in accordance with the urgency of the need for the products each plant turns o[illegible]," he said.

He rejected any suggestions of a "work or fight" policy, however, and said in reply to questions that he did not intend to use such compulsion.

"I would not be in favor of a labor draft," he remarked. "Our program will have to be on a voluntary basis—I hope it will be kept on a voluntary basis."

Women are to be asked to register voluntarily for war work. McNutt noted that many women already are on the rolls of the Federal employment service.

McNutt favored deferment of men from selective service by occupational groups and by localities to meet the problem of labor shortages but said he had no specific legislation in mind for this purpose.

He also urged the necessity for tapping "all available labor supplies, such as the millions of Negroes and loyal foreign-born workers not now in war production."

McNutt will name an executive director for the commission shortly but did not disclose whom he had in mind. He added that "at the present time I can see no need for the building up of a large administrative staff."

ALLIED SHIP POOL NEEDED—HOPKINS

Lease-Lend Supervisor And WPB Member Discussed Problem In London

Naval Officers Propose Plan For Guarding Sea Lanes Between Americas

APR 21 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 20—Harry L. Hopkins, just back from a mission to London with Gen. George C. Marshall, emphasized today the need for effective pooling of United Nations shipping to speed the war effort.

One of the problems he discussed in London, he disclosed, was the "building of ships, the use of ships, the whole question of supplies from our two countries to various United Nations, particularly supplies to Russia, China, Australia.

"This involves vast amounts of shipping. It requires a real pooling of all the ships the United Nations own."

In answer to questions, he indicated a pooling arrangement would lead to a better use of ships and better regulation of the routes they take.

Shipping Defense

While Hopkins was talking, two high naval officers were outlining to the Inter-American Defense Board suggestions for protecting the movement of vital war materials between the Americas.

Rear Admiral W. O. Spears suggested a study to determine what sea and air escorts might be provided by each nation. He recommended the protection of shipping within the coastal areas of each of the nations.

Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper discussed security of communications, and urged action by each nation to locate and eliminate clandestine radio stations.

To Take Everything

Hopkins, who is lease-lend supervisor and member of the War Production Board, said it is "going to take everything we've got to win" the war.

"There is work to be done and fighting to be done," he said, "and guns have got to be produced and fought against our enemies.

"These enemies of ours shouldn't be underrated for a minute."

Hopkins and General Marshall, the army chief of staff, gave a verbal report to the President today and Hopkins said they probably would see the Chief Executive several times this week.

The two officials were luncheon guests of the Chief Executive. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who has just returned to Washington after several weeks in Florida, and John G. Winant, Ambassador to England, also were at the luncheon conference.

Paper Says Kennedy May Tackle Ship Crisis

New York, April 20 (AP)—The *Daily News* said tonight it was informed that Joseph P. Kennedy, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain and one time head of the Maritime Commission, was returning to Government service "to help solve the critical shipbuilding problem."

(Kennedy called upon President Roosevelt April 15 to offer his services but he declined at that time to discuss reports he might take some Federal position concerned with the shipping problem.)

Return of Kennedy to Government service would result "from War Production Board demands for radical changes in the shipbuilding policies of the commission's present administrator, Admiral Emory S. Land," the *News* said.

While Maritime Commission head in 1937, Kennedy made a survey of the merchant marine situation.

WAR PRODUCTION PRAISED BY HULL

Secretary Of State Terms Supply Output For Fronts Satisfactory

Expanded Volume Far Larger Than Hoped For, He Declares

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 20—Secretary of State Hull returned to his desk today after an absence of more than two months and expressed satisfaction over the progress of this country's war effort, "particularly in the production of war supplies for the fighting fronts."

The slogan of the United Nations, Hull told his first press conference since February 4, must be "to move forward today—not tomorrow."

Text Of Statement

The text of Hull's statement:

"I have observed with keen satisfaction the splendid showing made in the whole war effort of the country during recent months, and particularly in the production of war supplies for the fighting fronts.

"The greatly expanded volume of output is far larger than was ever hoped for the first of the year. This increased production, placed in the hands of our fight forces, will both hasten and make certain the utter defeat of our enemies.

Says United Nation Will Win

"The United Nations, of which we are one, will win this war. Victory will come sooner and with a vast saving in suffering, in life and in property, in proportion as every man and woman in this country and in each of the United Nations realizes the extreme danger from the purposes of the worst barbarian leaders in all history, who plan to conquer and brutally subjugate the world by methods of unparalleled savagry.

"Victory will be hastened by every additional ounce of effort which each one of us puts forth in a situation that is as threatening as if his own house were on fire.

"It will be delayed and will involve an incalculable and unnecessary increase in suffering and in losses with any weakening of such realization and with any lagging in effort and exertion.

Confident Of Victory

"I am confident that our nation and all those who are with us have only the watch word: To move forward today—not tomorrow.

"With this will to victory free men the world over will triumph over the forces of barbarism."

Hull spent two months in the South on orders of his physician.

Washington, April 20—Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Harry L. Hopkins, lend-lease adviser, brought directly to President Roosevelt today a report on their war conferences in Great Britain.

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The two officials, who returned from London yesterday, were luncheon guests of the Chief Executive. Secretary of State Hull, who has just returned to Washington after several weeks in Florida, and John G. Winant, Ambassador to England, also were invited to the luncheon conference.

Time For Action Near

General Marshall and Hopkins, American chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignment Board, spent two weeks on the British Isles in conferences with high-ranking United Nations officials, including Prime Minister Churchill.

The exact purpose of their trip was a military secret, but just before leaving for the United States General Marshall told a press conference that "the time for action is near."

His statement followed an inspection of the Second AEF in Northern Ireland.

Four Others Return

American forces in Great Britain, he said, will "inevitably join the commandos," famed British hit-run raiders; and, moreover, he added, the United States Air Force will establish units "all over the British Isles."

AXIS OFFICIALS TO SAIL SOON

Swedish Liner Will Effect Exchange of Diplomats.

Washington, April 20 (A. P.).—The Swedish liner Drottning-

Marshall Tells President Of British Parleys

APR 21 1942

[By the Associated Press]

holm will sail from New York on or about May 5 with the first group of Axis diplomats and consular officials to be exchanged for American officials held in Europe, the State Department announced today.

Inasmuch as the number of Axis officials and other Axis nationals expelled from this hemisphere is far greater than the capacity of the Drottningholm, the ship will make a second trip to Europe after returning from Lisbon with American citizens and nationals of American republics being evacuated from Europe.

Numerous Axis nationals, some of them diplomatic and consular officers, now are on the way to the United States from South American countries which have broken relations with the Axis. The American vessels on which they are traveling, the State Department said, are proceeding under the safe conduct of all the belligerent nations.

The Drottningholm, under charter to the United States Government, sailed from Goteborg, Sweden, early yesterday. It carried 114 American citizens who have been stranded in Sweden since 1940. It is traveling under the safe conduct of all belligerents, who are pledged not to stop it nor to detain or search any of its passengers.

Enemy Aliens at San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 20 (A. P.).—A United States Government ship loaded with 525 enemy aliens arrived in San Francisco Bay today.

I. L. Wixon, United States Immigration Commissioner, would neither confirm nor deny reports generally circulated that the men were Japanese and German diplomats picked up at West Coast South American ports.

Nearly 100 immigration officials were on hand when the ship docked to transport the aliens to a train which will carry them to an internment camp.

Willkie, Post-War Views Accepted, Sees 'Isolation Abandoned.'

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CHICAGO, April 20—(AP) The Republican National committee tonight demanded that the nation prosecute an offensive, uncompromising war until peace with victory is attained and declared that the United States should assist in bringing about cooperation among the countries of the world in the post-war era.

A resolution embodying those sentiments was approved by the committee at its first meeting since Pearl Harbor, and Wendell Willkie, the party's 1940 presidential nominee, commented quickly that it represented an "abandonment of isolationism."

Walter S. Hallanan of West Virginia, who presented Willkie's proposals for a stand against isolation to the committee, contended that the pronouncement was a victory for Willkie.

Pertinent paragraphs in the statement endorsed by the committee were these:

"We demand the prosecution of an offensive war, relentlessly and without reservation, whatever it may cost in wealth, energy and human life, until the United States and its Allies have won a complete victory over their enemies.

"We will recognize no peace with those enemies except Peace with Victory and we will never entertain any proposals of peace until such victory be won. There shall be no appeasement or compromise.

"We realize that after this war the responsibility of the nation will not be circumscribed within the territorial limits of the United States; that our nation has an obligation to assist in the bringing about of an understanding, comity and cooperation among the nations of the world in order that our own liberty may be preserved and that the blighting and destructive processes of war may not again be forced upon us and upon the free and peace loving peoples of the earth."

The statement, as brought out of the Resolutions committee, incorporated points and, in some passages, the language of proposals offered by Willkie, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois. All espoused a full-force war but Willkie also advocated approval of an active role for the United States in world affairs.

Taft Disagrees

"I think it is a great mistake for the National committee to have expressed any policy at all on post-war action," Taft stated. "But the committee has drawn the teeth of the Willkie proposal so that no one can take exception to the language employed."

Willkie, in a statement from New York released by a representative here, maintained that the resolution "adopts principles of international relations which are essential to the survival and effectiveness of the Republican party and this nation, namely an abandonment of isolationism and the recognition that the United States should assume a positive position in world affairs both now and after the war is over."

He added that Republicans henceforth should "see to it" that in the forthcoming primaries candidates are nominated who will adopt those principles and that "thus the Republican party can win and become a great force for liberal, enlightened government."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., chairman of the National committee, said the committee "did fine work" and that "the public will applaud it." Clarence Budington Kelland, executive director, asserted the action "showed we have absolute unity in the Republican party."

The resolution, worked over by a seven-member resolutions body which included representatives of Willkie, Brooks and Taft, also pledged preservation of the two-party system, the constitutional form of government, and private enterprise, and reserved the party's right to constructive criticism of the administration's war effort.

The committee demanded that war posts be awarded to men and women without regard to party affiliation and weeding out of unfit political appointees.

Ask Cut in Spending

It called also for a drastic reduction in non-essential spending and the elimination of "non-essential domestic regulations."

The committee served notice that it would oppose vigorously any moves by the Roosevelt administration to "use the war emergency as an excuse for the extension of unsound economic panaceas."

Another paragraph contended that 30,000 persons were employed in "propaganda service" in Washington and added:

'We demand that such services be reduced to a minimum and combined into one agency dedicated to telling the people the truth, within the limits of military advisability. We point out that the publication of bad news should not be withheld for any political reason or from any false notion of its affect on public morale.

The committee, gathered to survey prospects in the political campaign ahead, declared no individual or groups should profit excessively from the war and made these points on conducting the war:

"We demand that our government coordinate our diplomatic, military, naval and air strategy so that we shall not be taken by surprise with further disastrous results.

"Inasmuch as lack of organization is an outstanding weakness of the present administration, we urge the formulation of policies to the end that the conduct of the war may be under the unified command and not by divided staff committees."

Bradley Elected

At the business session of the committee J. Kenneth Bradley was elected as a new member from Connecticut.

The Westport, Conn, lawyer, chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Central committee, succeeds Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., of Greenwich, who resigned following the 1940 election.

After Bradley was elected, Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., commented:

"As former head of the Young Republicans, Mr. Bradley will be one we can depend upon for good service."

Offensive War Urged By G.O.P. Committee

Text of G.O.P. Resolution Adopted at Chicago Parley

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CHICAGO, April 20.—(AP) The text of the resolution adopted by the Republican National committee today follows:

Report of the Resolutions committee:

Whereas, the Republican party from its origin has been dedicated to the cause of human liberty, and has not hesitated to advocate that cause, or to fight for it, even at the cost of human life;

And whereas, an alliance of lawless and Godless enemies of our civilization have wrecked free institutions in many parts of the world, have enslaved whole nations, have treacherously attacked the soil of the United States, and are conspiring to overthrow the republic;

And whereas, the people of the United States as other free peoples, who have agreed to call themselves the United Nations, are now engaged in a great war to wipe out those aggressors;

We, the members of the Republican National committee, assembled in Chicago, April 20, 1942, hereby resolve:

1—We demand the prosecution of an offensive war, relentlessly and without reservation, whatever it may cost in wealth, energy or human life, until the United States and its Allies have won a complete victory over their enemies.

2—We will recognize no peace with those enemies except Peace with Victory and we will never entertain any proposals of peace until such victory be won. There shall be no appeasement or compromise.

See U. S. In World Sphere

3—We realize that after this war the responsibility of the nation will not be circumscribed within the territorial limits of the United States; that our nation has an obligation to assist in the bringing about of an understanding, comity and cooperation among the nations of the world in order that our own liberty may be preserved and that the blighting and destructive processes of war may not again be forced upon us and upon the free and peace loving peoples of the earth.

4—We pledge to preserve the two party system, to guarantee the continuance of our present American constitutional form of government and the sacred safeguard provided in our Bill of Rights for ourselves and for future free Americans. We further pledge the preservation of our present system of individual initiative and private enterprise.

5—That through informed and aroused public opinion and through our elected representatives in Congress, we will be a constructive and energetic force in the conduct of the war effort and will urge upon the administration in power whatever measures seem necessary to that end.

6—Specifically we demand, (A) the selection of men and women best fitted to do the job, regardless of party affiliation or economic status; and also the weeding out of inappropriate and unfit political appointments throughout the government's war machinery. (B) The drastic reduction of all non-essential war expenditures and the conservation of the resources of the nation to the essential and direct purpose of winning the war. (C) The elimination of non-essential domestic regulations and demand the concentration of our minds and manpower against the enemy.

7—That the Republican party pledges itself to seek and to find a solution for the social and economic problems which trouble this nation, so that no man or class of men shall be penalized or receive less than is his with justice; that equal and free opportunity shall be granted to all, in order that each may earn the legitimate reward of security for himself and for his family.

Hit "Unsound Panaceas"

8—We will vigorously oppose any effort by the administration to use the war emergency as an excuse for the extension in domestic affairs of unsound economic panaceas. We realize that the correction of certain injustices can be made under the pressure of war which years of peaceful effort have failed to bring about, such as, for instance, the discrimination against the Negro citizen in industry, in labor, and in the armed services of the nation. Such things we do not consider in the realm of social experiment. They are wrongs under the Constitution and we shall work to correct them.

9—Today in Washington, 30,000 employes are engaged in the propaganda service of the various departments resulting in duplication and misinformation. We demand that all such services be reduced to a minimum and combined into one agency dedicated to telling the people the truth, within the limits of military advisability. We point out that the publication of bad news should not be withheld for any political reason or from any false notion of its affect on public morale.

10—We declare our conviction that no individual or group of individuals should profit excessively from this war and that there should be equitable distribution of its tragic burdens among our people.

11—We demand that our government coordinate our diplomatic, military, naval and air strategy so that we shall not be taken by surprise with further disastrous results.

12—Inasmuch as lack of organization is an outstanding weakness of the present administration, we urge the formulation of policies to the end that the conduct of the war may be under the unified command and not by divided staff committees.

NORMANDIE BLAME PUT ON WORKMEN

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Naval Court Reports "Gross Carelessness" And Lack Of "Common Sense"

Navy Can't Delegate Responsibility For Safety, Judge Advocate Holds

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 20—A naval court of inquiry has found that "gross carelessness" by employes of a private company was responsible for the disastrous fire on the liner Normandie on February 9, the Navy Department announced today.

The blame was placed on employes of the Robins Drydock and Repair Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., which was converting the former French liner into a troop transport named the U. S. S. Lafayette.

A Coast Guard officer and a naval officer also were mentioned as failing to take all proper precautions.

Judge Advocate's Comment

In addition, in a letter accompanying the court of inquiry report, the judge advocate of the navy, Rear Admiral W. B. Woodson, expressed the view that while the navy had made stipulations in a contract with the Robins company for the safe performance of work, the navy "cannot delegate to any private person or corporation the responsibility for the safety of the vessel. . . ."

"It is clear," Woodson continued, "that the representatives of the commandant of the Third Naval District had a definite military mission to perform in connection with the safety of the vessel; and the responsibility in connection with that mission had no relation to the . . . contractural provisions, which were civil in nature.

Commandant's Testimony Noted

30.24 — 16079

30.24-16079

"It is noted that the testimony of the commandant of the Third Naval District, who was called as a witness, consisted of a prepared statement. No searching inquiries by examination were made as to the details of the function of his office as they related to his duties in connection with the safety of the Lafayette."

But an official summary of the naval court's report said the "direct and sole" cause of the fire, which led indirectly to the capsizing of the 83,423-ton ship, was "gross carelessness and utter violation of rules of common sense," by the company's workmen.

The court recommended that proceedings be instituted against the Robins company for damages to the full extent of liability.

One section of the contract, it was brought out, said liability for damages from fire or other causes should not exceed $300,000, but whether that limit would apply specifically in this case was not stated.

In a letter accompanying the board's report, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said that the reference to the Coast Guard and the navy officer involved should be made a part of their personnel records for consideration when they become eligible for promotion.

Two Service Officers Involved

They were named as Lieut. Com. Earl G. Brooks, of Valley Stream, N. Y., commanding officer of the Coast Guard detail guarding the ship, and Lieut. Com. Lester C. Scott, of Brooklyn, naval inspector in charge of the conversion work.

In commenting on their responsibility, Knox said:

"The world military situation at the time imposed a most pressing demand for troop transports and the enormity of the expansion of ship construction and conversion resulted in the placing of an extremely heavy burden upon the shoulders of those engaged in readying ships for military service.

"As a result, corners had to be cut and responsibility delegated to personnel less experienced and capable than would be the case in normal times."

Knox Names Committee

Simultaneously with release of the court of inquiry report, Secretary Knox disclosed appointment of a special committee to study the condition of the Normandie and make recommendations with respect to its future usefulness, presumably to say whether the ship could be restored to service or would have to be scrapped.

J. Barstow Smull, of J. H. Winchester & Co., Inc., New York city, was named chairman of the committee. Other members are:

W. A. Gibbs, Gibbs & Cox, New York.
Rear Admiral H. S. Howard, of the Navy's Bureau of Ships.
H. G. Smith, president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders.
A. V. Moore, president of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., New York.
Rear Admiral H. L. Vickery, United States Maritime Commission.
Rear Admiral George H. Rock, retired naval officer and administrator of Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.
Prof. H. L. Seward, of Yale University.
Commander W. A. Sullivan, of the Navy's Bureau of Ships.

The Normandie, now being salvaged at the New York pier where it burned, capsized several hours after the fire started. The naval court's report said this was due to "the flooding of water placed on board to fight the fire," and to "flooding from the sea" after the ship had begun to list as a result of the accumulated fire-fighting water.

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How Fire Started

The fire, the report said, started when life preservers stored in the $60,000,000 luxury liner's main lounge were ignited by a torch which was being used to remove an ornamental light standard. There were 1,160 bales of the preservers and the blaze, it was added, spread as a "grass fire."

The court of inquiry asserted that the Robins company had failed to have extinguishers, connected ready-for-use fire hose or even fire watchers at the scene of the blow-torch operation.

Training "Superficial"

The training of fire watchers by the Robins company, the court said, "was superficial," and "could not possibly qualify the fire watcher to carry out the necessary precautions to prevent, combat or extinguish fires."

It was further stated that the Coast Guard fire brigade stationed on the ship "had very little training in their duties."

As To Coast Guard Detachment

The Coast Guard detachment consisted of six officers and 277 enlisted men under Commander Brooks. The court reported that Brooks "did not take any affirmative action with regard to protecting the Lafayette from fire," but added that he "is not guilty of any offense nor can he be charged with serious blame."

Brooks, the report said, "made a sincere effort to protect the vessel to the best of his ability, but was hampered in so doing due to the lack of experienced personnel and capable assistants."

Scott Under High Pressure

Commander Scott, the court declared, "concentrated his attention on getting the work done as soon as possible under high-pressure circumstances, so as to place the U. S. S. Lafayette in satisfactory operating condition as a transport in less than two months."

"Expensive repairs in conversion work," it was added, "cannot possibly be carried out in an orderly and intelligent manner under such conditions.

"While Lieutenant Commander Scott was not informed that burning operations were to be undertaken in the grand lounge, he did know that such operations were to be performed and should have appreciated the need for special precautions."

Scott's "Error In Judgment"

Scott, the court said, placed too much reliance on the supervisors and employes of the Robins company for carrying out precautions required by that company's contract and called this "an error in judgment rather than a commission of an offense."

Knox said that even though "gross carelessness and negligence in utter violation of rules of common sense" on the part of the contractor's employes were the "direct and proximate causes" of the fire "the military responsibility for the safety of the vessel remained unaltered in the hands of those charged with that safety."

Knox added that he was not "unmindful of the mitigating and extenuating circumstances that attended the conversion of the Lafayette," but that these circumstances "do not serve completely to exonerate or exculpate" Brooks and Scott from blame.

The court of inquiry asserted flatly that "no evidence of sabotage was discovered."

A House subcommittee reported recently that "carelessness and lack of proper supervision" were responsible for the disaster. Since the major fire there have been several other blazes aboard the liner as workmen labored with acetylene torches in an attempt to salvage her. The latest, which occurred Saturday, is now under investigation.

DETROIT RESIDENT AIDED NAZI TO FLEE

German-Born Restaurateur Helped Captive Escape from Canada.

DETROIT, April 20 — (AP) Escape of a German Army combat pilot from an officers concentration camp in Canada was made possible through the cooperation of Max Stephan, German-born proprietor of a Detroit restaurant, the FBI announced today.

Stephan, a naturalized American citizen, admitted giving the German flier food and money and arranging his transportation out of Detroit Sunday morning, John S. Bugas, Detroit FBI chief, declared.

The flier, Peter Krug, 21-year-old lieutenant in the German air force, escaped from the camp April 16 with a companion, Erich Bohle, 28, also a lieutenant. Bohle was recaptured the following day at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Krug, still at large, is believed trying to make his way back to Germany by way of Mexico and South America, Bugas said.

Arraigned before U. S. Commissioner J. Stanley Hurd, Stephan, charged specifically with unlawfully concealing and harboring an alien, stood mute and a plea of innocent was entered for him. An examination was set for April 27. Stephan was unable to post $25,000 bond.

A woman of German descent, who hid Krug in her home here Saturday night, Bugas said, also is under arrest. Her name was not divulged. Bugas said he would ask her internment for the duration of the war.

FATHER COUGHLIN ADMITS CONTROL OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Assumes Personal Responsibility for Magazine Under Ban as Seditious.

ROYAL OAK, Mich., April 20. — (AP) The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, long a critic of the administration, assumed personal responsibility today for the control, policies and contents of the magazine "Social Justice," language of which Attorney General Biddle has described as "clearly seditious."

Biddle said last Friday that a District of Columbia grand jury would start this week an investigation of the weekly publication and would receive "evidence of any tie-up with the Axis."

In a statement issued from his office in the Shrine of the Little Flower, from which he broadcast on nation-wide networks his ideas for social and monetary reforms in recent years, Father Coughlin said today:

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Denies Ownership

"Time and again I have said, and here repeat, that I am neither the editor, publisher, nor owner of Social Justice magazine. However, I do here and now publicly state that I xxx alone am responsible for and do control the magazine, its policies and contents. This sole responsibility and control over the policy-making and content of the magazine I have exercised personally and officially by my effective moral and spiritual influence and direction over the editors, publishers and owners of Social Justice.

"If Social Justice, as Attorney General Biddle is reported to have declared in his press conference, is 'clearly seditious,' the responsibility is mine alone."

The magazine, Coughlin has stated, is owned by his parents, Thomas J. and Amelia Coughlin of Royal Oak, and is edited by E. Perrin Schwartz.

Parents, Editor Subpoenaed

The grand jury was reported tonight to have issued subpoenas for Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin, directing them to appear on Thursday, and for Schwartz.

A Justice department official at Washington said today Coughlin's statement of responsibility would have "no effect whatsoever" on the grand jury investigation. Postmaster General Walker has scheduled a hearing at Washington April 29 to determine whether his recent order barring use of the mails to "Social Justice" should be made permanent.

After Father Coughlin issued his statement today, the chancery office of the Catholic archdiocese of Detroit made public a letter dated May 16, 1940 in which the Royal Oak priest informed Archbishop Edward Mooney that "I will not be responsibile for 'Social Justice Magazine' beyond the issue of the date May 27, 1940."

Released with Coughlin's statement today was a page prepared for the April 27 issue of "Social Justice" stating the magazine's intent to continue to submit the publication for mailing "until and unless the publication and distribution of Social Justice are forbidden by lawful authority."

The recent order of the Post Office department directing temporary exclusion of Social Justice from the mails provided that each issue should be submitted to Washington for a decision as to its "mailability." Today the postmaster general there announced a ruling that the April 20 issue was non-mailable.

PROPOSAL DRAFTED TO AID FAMILIES OF MEN IN SERVICE

Bill Would Provide $40 Month for Wife, $10 for Each Child.

APR 21 1942

WASHINGTON, April 20.—(AP) Legislation sponsored by the War department to provide for dependents of enlisted men in the Army and Navy was introduced in Congress today, calling for payments by the men themselves and by the government.

The measure would provide $40 a month for a wife and $10 additional for each child; $35 for one parent, or $45 for two.

Dependents are divided into two classes, A and B. In class A are wives and children; in class B are parents, grandchildren, brothers and sisters of the men in service.

Pay $20 Monthly

The men would be required to contribute from their pay $20 a month if they have dependents in one class and $25 if they have dependents in both classes if they desired to take advantage of the legislation.

In addition to these payments, the dependents would receive allowances from the government on this monthly scale: Wife $20, with $10 additional for each child; one child and no wife $15, with $10 more for each additional child; divorced wife who has been awarded alimony $20; one parent $15; two parents $25; each grandchild, brother and sister $5.

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Additional Payments Provided

Additional payments by the Federal Security administration would be authorized in any cases where it was found that these allowances were insufficient for actual living expenses.

The bill would affect all enlisted men in the Army from the lowest grade of private up to and including the lowest grade of sergeant and men of equivalent rank in the Navy and Marines.

The measure was drafted by the War department and approved by the Budget bureau. It was introduced in the Senate by Senators Johnson (D., Colo.) and Lee (D., Okla.) and in the House by Rep. Edmiston (D., W. Va.).

Other legislation broadening the law preventing foreclosure of mortgages on homes of selectees was introduced by Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance committee.

Under his bill, draftees called into service after Oct. 17, 1940, who incurred obligations on their homes after that date, but before their induction, would be protected from foreclosures. The present law, said George, affords protection only to men who had incurred the obligations prior to Oct. 17, 1940.

2 FIRMS ACCUSED OF SETTING CURBS ON PLASTIC GLASS

Rohm and Hass, duPont Obtained Control by Illegal Methods, Says Witness.

APR 21 1942

WASHINGTON, April 20—(AP) A Justice department official testified today that patent controls and production agreements between two United States companies restricted the output of a plastic glass essential for military aircraft, causing delay in filling orders.

The testimony was given by Walter R. Hutchinson, a special assistant to the attorney general, before

the Senate Patent committee during hearings on legislation which would enable the government to take over patents needed for war production.

Hutchinson declared that Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours company used "illegal methods" to obtain complete control of the production of methyl methacrylate cast sheeting, needed for gun turrets, cockpit enclosures, windshields and other purposes on military planes.

Made Pact Before War

These companies also, he declared, made agreements before the war with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Great Britain, I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany and Rohm and Haas, Darmstadt, Germany, by which production in this country was restricted, price competition was diminished, and exports to a number of now-Allied Nations were prevented.

Rohm and Haas Co. issued a statement at Philadelhpia saying that its patent agreements were intended to develop rather than restrict production and that "there is not now and never has been any shortage of this company's transparent methyl methacrylate plastic sheet for war purposes."

"From time to time we have been able to sell or offer surplus production to Britain, Russia and Australia," the company said. "Patent agreements referred to by the Department of Justice were necessary if we were to be free to develop these products."

Hutchinson said that the firms "erected an international cartel in one field of plastics by utilizing secret patent pools and cross licenses providing for restrictions on production, price fixing and elimination of potential competitors."

Needed in Warplanes

"Since the most important product covered by these patent agreements, that of methyl methacrylate cast sheeting," he added, "is an indispensable war material for the production of all military airplanes, it is imperative that all restrictive patent controls over this product be removed.

"With the production of this cast sheeting concentrated in the hands of only two producers who gained that control by illegal methods, it is in the interest of the nation that other individuals and firms have these patents made available to them should they desire to engage in production of this material.

"In addition, the evidence drives home the point that there is extreme danger to the nation in allowing private individuals and concerns to enter into patent and marketing agreements with foreign producers with no supervision by the United States government.

"These agreements have not only violated the anti-trust laws but have also forced their signers into a position opposing the enunciated foreign policy of this government.

"The growth of international and domestic cartels destroying free competitive markets must be vigorously uprooted."

Firm Denies Aim To Cut Production Of Plastic

Philadelphia, April 20 (AP)—Rohm & Haas Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, declared in a statement today its patent agreements with foreign firms on use of plastic glass for military aircraft were intended to develop, rather than restrict, production.

The Department of Justice accused the company, along with Rohm & Haas, A. G. of Darmstadt, Germany; I. G. Farbenindustrie, of Germany; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of London, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours of establishing a cartel which resulted in rigid restriction of the plastic.

Shortage Is Denied

"There is not now and never has been any shortage of this company's transparent methyl methacrylate plastic sheet for war purposes," the company said in its statement.

"From time to time we have been able to sell or offer surplus production to Britain, Russia and Australia.

"Patent agreements referred to by the Department of Justice were necessary if we were to be free to develop these products. Each needed licenses under the other's patents. . . .

"The primary purpose of these agreements was not to create a cartel or to divide territory; the primary purpose was to share the patent rights which each company had secured in a way which would permit the development of the products."

U. S. Takes Over Stock Of N. J. Drug Concern

Washington, April 20 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, today took over all the stock of the Schering Corporation Bloomfield, N. J., formerly a German-influenced drug concern which manufactures many chemicals considered vital to the war effort.

Crowley described the corporation as "one of the country's outstanding pharmaceutical houses which manufacture drugs and biologicals that are of vital importance to the public health and to the medical branches of the armed forces."

One of these chemicals is anti-shock serum.

Crowley said the company had been eliminating alien influences for some months, but that his action was designed to complete Americanization of the company.

MAJOR PROBLEM OF ALL NATIONS IS NEED FOR OI

Many Countries Turning to Substitutes as Supply Runs Out.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20. — (AP)—The war was declared today to be settling into a race between nations for gasoline and oil for planes and tanks.

No matter how much steel, aluminum and other metals is produced the basic problem is the fuel to keep the war going until it is won, Dr. Gustav Egloff, director of research of the University Oil Products company of Chicago, told the American Chemical society here today.

Substitutes Devised

The favorable position of the United States in fuel production is indicated by the fact that European countries are being driven to the use of any and all substitutes, he declared. In France internal combustion engines are running on alcohol made from grapes. In Holland motor vehicles are burning peat.

In Germany, wood chips are one of the substitutes for gasoline. In Sweden, wood alcohol and turpentine have developed into the major fuels and in Spain poor shale coal is being dug at tremendous cost to be converted into fuel. France has even been driven to the point of digging up the wooden paving bricks of the Place de la Concorde to be used as fuel, Dr. Egloff said.

Unless Germany succeeds in her drive to capture the Russian oil fields she will be extremely short on tank and gasoline fuel despite her hydrogenation process by which gasoline and oil are obtained from coal.

Russian Invasion Expensive

"The Russian invasion has cost Germany about 21,500,000 barrels of oil per month, of which at least 4,250,000 barrels has been used in maintaining communications and industry behind the battle lines," the Chicago chemist declared.

It has been estimated that the military operations of the past year on all fronts consumed more than 255,000,000 barrels of fuel, of which the combined total of Germany, Rumania, Poland, and Albania was only 53,280,000 barrels. "The deficit thought to be affecting the Axis oil supply at the end of 1941 amounts to 67,171,000 barrels," necessitating a drastic restriction in all but the most necessary use of both civilian and military vehicles.

"It is an evident fact that the Axis nations rely to a considerable extent upon substitute fuels" including benzol, compressed gases from natural gas, coal, wood chips, city gas plants and even the gases from sewage, he added.

In the War Zone

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

Laval Faces Difficulties In Delivering the Goods to Hitler

Dark-visaged Pierre Laval, reinstated chief of the Vichy Government under Marshal Petain, threw his rebuilt pro-Nazi machine into gear today and started out on the tortuous and dangerous road of service to his German master.

There can be no doubt that this fresh Vichy crisis is a momentous development and one fraught with perils for the Allies. However, it still has to be demonstrated that Herr Hitler won't in the long run have done himself a far-reaching disservice by forcing his camp-follower back into a position of power in an effort to obtain the all-out French collaboration Berlin so long has sought.

The real answer, as previously remarked in this column, rests in the reaction of the defeated but increasingly insurgent French people, for Laval's value to Germany is likely to be small unless he can carry public opinion along with him. One wonders whether it was a bird of ill omen for Laval which came fluttering out of Rennes, France, today in the form of a Nazi report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Jacques Doriot, French advocate of collaboration with Berlin. That's a nasty reminder that a bullet all but ended Laval's own life last summer.

Hitler Wanted a Bamboozler.

Hitler knows the position as well as the next fellow, and it therefore is interesting to see him try the experiment of imposing on the uneasy people a man whom they thoroughly dislike and distrust. It's doubly interesting in view of the fact that every move of the Fuehrer indicates his fear that retribution may boil up among these tortured folk while he is in the midst of his great trial by fire on the Russian front.

Undoubtedly the Nazi leader has been impelled by the intractability of aged Chief of State Petain and Deputy Chief Admiral Darlan. Laval obviously has proved tractable thus far—and he is crafty. That's what Hitler wants—somebody who can bamboozle the French people.

One would expect to see the foxy ex-Premier adopt the post of protector of his compatriots, perhaps backed by concessions from Hitler, and at the same time engineer schemes to deliver French aid to his country's conqueror. It might not be difficult, for instance, to arrange an incident which would put the British in such a position that Laval could charge them with attacking France. He then could appeal to the people to defend themselves.

However, the weakness of all this is the French district of the acrobatic Laval on his flying political trapeze. It is questionable how far he can go in delivering the goods to Hitler without causing a public upheaval, of which there have been numerous violent signs recently. An attempt to hand the French navy or colonies over to Germany might be expected to draw fire under any circumstances.

It is easy to believe that Laval has promised Hitler the moon with trimmings, but the Frenchman's old skill would have forsaken him if he rushed into an outright break with the United States, or tried to use the big stick on his people. His tendency in the past has been to use sugar rather than vinegar to catch his flies.

Relations with the Allies.

In any event, the moment Laval throws down the gantlet to the United States and other Allies, that automatically releases them from any further kid-glove handling of the French Government. They will feel free to protect themselves where necessary by seizure of French territory or warships.

The question will then arise whether the French people on the whole will regard such action sympathetically as calculated to be in their own interest. Well-informed Frenchmen tell me that while use of force by Britain might anger the French, who don't like "perfidious Albion," similar action by the United States might well meet with approval.

On the whole one would expect Laval to encounter serious difficulties in carrying out any great coup for his master. And trouble might come not only from the French people—including soldiers and sailors—but from Marshal Petain and his heir apparent, Admiral Darlan. Darlan holds the navy in his hand—or has thus far—and he doesn't like Laval. That navy is Darlan's ace in the hole to keep himself and Petain in the running, and it will take a lot of doing to make the admiral surrender.

30.24——16081

30.24-16081

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts) April 20-(AP)- Chinese agents identified by the Japanese as members of "The Chungking Plain Clothes Corps" today threw hand grenades into the telephone bureau at Kwaichow in Kwantung Province south of Canton, but no damage was done and most of the assailants were arrested, Domei said.

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Lisbon, April 20-(AP)-Sir Stafford Cripps, returning from his unsuccessful mission to India where his proposals for granting independence to the Indians were rejected, left Lisbon by plane tonight for London. He had arrived here earlier in the day.

Cripps said there was "nothing exciting" about his trip. He was accompanied by his daughter and a secretary.

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Buenos Aires, April 20-(AP)-Police of Bariloche in southwestern Argentina arrested a Japanese named Kanazawa on suspicion of being a spy, the newspaper notificias Graficas reported tonight. The newspapers said authorities found "documents of anti-Argentine leanings" in his possession. Kanazawa was held in custody pending a complete investigation.

APR 21 1942

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Montevideo, Uruguay, April 20-(AP)-The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense voted today to ask all American governments for complete information on measures for the control of foreigners in their countries to obtain a full picture of the fight against fifth-column activities.

The United States is represented at the committee sessions by Carl Spaeth, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

WITH SAN FRANCISCO

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), APRIL 20-(AP)-IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ASSERTED TODAY THAT "APPROXIMATELY 10 ENEMY AIRCRAFT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN B-25 TYPE" FIGURED IN SATURDAY'S RAIDS ON JAPAN AND THOSE "WHICH MANAGED TO ESCAPE BEING DOWNED APPEAR TO HAVE ESCAPED TO CHINA."

(THIS CONTRASTED WITH SATURDAY'S VERSION BROADCAST BY TOKYO THAT NINE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.)

IT ASSERTED THAT A HOSTILE NAVAL UNIT CENTERING AROUND THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS HAD APPEARED AT A DISTANT POINT OFF THE EASTERN COAST OF JAPAN PROPER "BUT, FEARING JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK, FLED WITHOUT APPROACHING JAPANESE SHORES."

(THE IMPLICATION APPEARED TO BE THAT BOMBERS WERE LAUNCHED FROM THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, CARRIED OUT THEIR ATTACKS ON JAPANESE CITIES AND THEN, INSTEAD OF RETURNING TO THEIR CARRIERS, CONTINUED ON TO CHINA WHERE THE OBJECTIVE WOULD BE TO LAND ON TERRITORY UNDER THE CONTROL OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

(A CHUNGKING DISPATCH TO RETUERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, LENT COLOR TO THIS INDICATION BY STATING THE AIRCRAFT WHICH CARRIED OUT THE ATTACK ON JAPANESE CITIES HAD ARRIVED AT THEIR "DISTINATION." ORDINARLY THE EXPRESSION WOULD BE THAT THEY HAD ARRIVED AT OR RETURNED TO THEIR BASE, OR BASES.)

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THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT MADE NO SPECIFIC STATEMENT THAT THE HOSTILE PLANES BOMBED JAPANESE CITIES; IT IMPLIED AS MUCH HOWEVER BY SAYING "THE DAMAGE CAUSED WAS EXTREMELY SLIGHT."

RAIDS

APR 21 1942

TOKYO, (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), TUESDAY, APRIL 21-(AP)-DOMEI AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT HOME MINISTER MICHIO YUZAWA HAD "DECLARED THAT THE FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION WILL BE HELD ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE REGARDLESS OF AIR RAID ALERTS OR EVEN ACTUAL AIR RAIDS INASMUCH AS 'IT IS DESIGNED TO CONSOLIDATE NATIONAL POLICY ESSENTIAL TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE GREATER EAST ASIA WAR.'"

CHUNGKING, CHINA, APRIL 20-(AP)-TWO JAPANESE BOMBERS OUT OF A FORMATION ATTEMPTING TO RAID AN AIRDROME SATURDAY NEAR THE YNNAN-BURMA BORDER WERE SHOT DOWN BY AMERICAN MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTEER "FLYING TIGERS," A CENTRAL NEWS DISPATCH FROM KUNMING SAID TONIGHT.

A THIRD JAPANESE BOMBER WAS DESTROYED IN A FIGHT OVER NORTHERN BURMA THIS AFTERNOON, THE AGENCY SAID.

MELBOURNE, APRIL 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN MET GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND OTHER ALLIED SERVICE CHIEFS TODAY IN THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF CONFERENCES DESIGNED TO EXPEDITE OPERATIONS O THE NEW SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID CURTIN HAD REAFFIRMED IN MORE PERSONAL TERMS DURING THE MEETING THE ASSURANCES OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S GOOD WILL AND SUPPORT WHICH HE FORMALLY CONVEYED TO MACARTHUR FROM CANBERRA YESTERDAY.

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CURTIN CONFERRED BRIEFLY WITH MACARTHUR AT CANBERRA SHORTLY AFTER THE LATTER'S ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, BUT THE MEETING TODAY WAS THE FIRST IN WHICH THE PRIME MINISTER HAD PARTICIPATED IN HIS CONCURRENT CAPACITY AS DEFENSE MINISTER.

Russian Sidebar

Kuibyshev, April 20-(AP)-The citizens of Sevastopol and Leningrad have attunded their lives to the rumble of big guns as most taxpayers accept the chiming of the townhall clock.

They hear but do not heed the Germans knocking at their doors these many months. Sevastopol, beautiful Crimean city, is becoming one of Russia's living monuments to the peoples' courage as is Leningrad, its Baltic counterpart.

When the war ends many a chapter will be written about the sailors who took to the land and repelled the invaders at these places for so long. Theycontinue the practice of going into battlle with their coats open, ribbons flying from their caps as they charge.

Farmers in Smolensk province, moving at the heels of the advancing Red Army into newly-liberated districts, must first bury the thousands of corpses uncovered by the melting snows before they can plant.

Dispatches from the front say that ditches, ravines, fields and forests are giving up acres of the dead. Thepeasants burythem wholesale and then attack their planting problem.

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

ASTRAKHAN, RUSSIA, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE MIGHTY VOLGA, EUROPE'S GREATEST RIVER, IS SHAKING OFF THE GRIP OF WINTER AND CARRYING ITS 'CE DOWN TO THE SEA TO OPEN A VALUABLE ROUTE FOR SOVIET WAR TRANSPORT

FLYING OVER THE CASPIAN SEA, I HAVE JUST SEEN 75 OUTLETS OF THE VOLGA STIRRING WITH SPRING AND SPREADING A GIANT MUDDY FAN INTO THE GREEN SEA WATER.

THE PORT OF ASTRAKHAN ON A RIVER ISLAND IS ALREADY OPEN TO MANY TUGS AND TANKERS PLYING THE LOWER VOLGA.

AUTHORITIES SAID IT WOULD TAKE ABOUT ANOTHER WEEK FOR THE ICE TO PASS AFTER WHICH NAVIGABLE SECTIONS OF THE 2,300-MILE LONG RIVER, WHICH HAS BEEN CLOSED SINCE MID-NOVEMBER, WOULD BE FREED.

IN THE CITY, SQUADS OF SOLDIERS WHO HAVE DISCARDED THEIR LONG WINTER GREATCOATS ARE NOW WEARING SHORT QUILTED JACKETS FOR MARCHING AND DRILLING IN THE HARDENING FIELDS.

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THE PEOPLE IN THIS CITY FAMED FOR ITS WOOL, CAVIAR AND FISH, SAY THEIR SOLDIERS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES TO BE AMONG THE BEST FIGHTERS AT THE FRONT.

ALL ASTRAKHAN WAS EXCITED OVER TWO THINGS:

ONE WAS THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEW TEN BILLION RUBLE WAR LOAN IN WHICH THE PEOPLE SAID THEY "GAVE EVERYTHING."

THE OTHER WAS THE ARRIVAL OF THE STALINGRAD OPERETTA COMPANY.

I ATTENDED A PERFORMANCE OF THE VIENNESE OPERETTA "SYLVIA" IN A THEATER WHICH WAS A LONG NARROW ROOM WITH TWO ROWS OF SMALL BOXES. MOST OF THE AUDIENCE WERE WOMEN AND GIRLS WEARING RED AND WHITE BERETS ALTHOUGH THERE WERE A FEW UNIFORMED MEN.

BUT THE SINGING, DANCING AND ACTING WAS A GOOD AS IN ANY PROVINCIAL THEATER IN ANY COUNTRY.

30.24——16083

BERN, APRIL 20-(AP)-TROOPS OF THE AXIS-CREATED PUPPET STATE OF CROATIA IN NORTHERN YUGOSLAVIA FOUGHT TWO DAYS AGAINST A FORCE OF "COMMUNIST" GUERRILLAS IN THE PETROWA MOUNTAINS, KILLING 357 OF THEM AND WOUNDING 600 OTHERS, A CROATIAN HEADQUARTERS REPORT RELAYED TO THE BASLER NACHRICHTEN SAID TODAY.

THE GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN SABOTAGING THE RAILWAY LEADING FROM KARLSTADT TO PETRINJA. THEIR LEADERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 21-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJ.GEN.RICHARD K.SUTHERLAND WOULD BE CHIEF OF STAFF OF HIS GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, AND THAT BRIG.GEN.RICHARD J.MARSHALL WOULD BE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF.

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THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC STAFF INCLUDES AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH OFFICERS.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, APRIL 20-(AP)-PRESIDENT ANASTASIO SOMOZA EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS TODAY THAT THE STRENGTHENED AND MODERNIZED NICARAGUAN ARMY IS CAPABLE OF BEATING OFF ANY ATTACK BY AXIS FORCES.

HE ANNOUNCED THAT A PARACHUTE SCHOOL IS FUNCTIONING AND SAID SPECIAL TRAINING GIVEN NICARAGUAN OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES WAS PROVING OF GREAT ASSISTANCE.

THE PRESIDENT DISPLAYED IN A PRESS CONFERENCE A LETTER HE HAD RECEIVED FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN WHICH, HE SAID, "THE FUTURE OF NICARAGUA IS SOLVED." HE SAID THE LETTER WAS A REPLY TO ONE HE SENT THE AMERICAN EXECUTIVE. I'LL KEEP IT ALL MY LIFE," GENERAL SOMOZA SAID. "I'LL PLACE IT IN A LUXURIOUS FRAME TO REMEMBER ALWAYS THIS GESTURE OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

30.24-16083

OTTAWA, APRIL 20-(AP)-THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS TAKEN ACTION "WHICH, IT IS BELIEVED, WILL BE EFFECTIVE," IN DEALING WITH BROADCASTS BY UPTON CLOSE, AN AUTHOR CRITICAL OF BRITAIN, SAID A RETURN GIVEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY BY WAR SERVICES MINISTER J.T.THORSON.

APR 21 1942

T.L.CHURCH, TORONTO CONSERVATIVE, ASKED IF THE ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN CALLED "TO THE OFFENSIVE BROADCASTING FOR THE NBC OF ONE UPTON CLOSE AND HIS TIRADES AGAINST BRITAIN."

THORSON SAID THE ATTENTION OF THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION HAD BEEN CALLED TO THE BROADCASTS AND COMPLAINTS HAD BEEN MADE TO NBC CONCERNING THEM. THE NBC WAS SUBJECT TO UNITED STATES CENSORSHIP AND THE CBC TO CANADIAN CENSORSHIP. THERE WAS CLOSE AND FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THESE BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS, THORSON SAID.

(IN NEW YORK NO NBC OFFICIAL was available for comment on the Ottawa STORY. CLOSE HAS BEEN BROADCASTING SUNDAYS FROM SAN FRANCISCO OVER NBC) THE BLUE NETWORK.)

OTTAWA, APRIL 20-(AP)-STRICTER CENSORSHIP OF INFORMATION DEALING WITH CANADA'S WAR INDUSTRIES WAS IMPOSED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TODAY.

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SPECIFIC FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT NEW PLANTS, EXTENSIONS TO EXISTING ONES, NEW MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, OR ANY NEW CONSTRUCTION WILL BE BANNED AND ONLY GENERALIZED INFORMATION PASSED FOR PUBLICATION.

THE CENSORS ALSO ASKED TO BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO RULE, PRIOR TO PUBLICATION, ON ANY ARTICLES, PICTURES OR ADVERTISEMENTS WHICH IDENTIFY AND LOCATE WAR PLANTS.

FOLO WASHINGTON DEPENDENTS

OTTAWA, APRIL 20-(AP)-DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES FOR MEN IN THE CANADIAN ARMY AND AIR FORCE BELOW THE RANK OF WARRANT OFFICER, CLASS ONE, PROVIDE $35 MONTHLY FOR A WIFE, $12 FOR EACH OF THE FIRST TWO CHILDREN, $9 FOR A THIRD CHILD, AND $6 FOR A FOURTH. ASSIGNED PAY IS ADDITIONAL.

DEPENDENTS OF OTHER RANKS UP TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RECEIVE ALLOWANCES ON AN INCREASING SCALE BUT THERE IS NO PROVISION FOR CHILDREN OTHER THAN THE FIRST TWO.

APR 21 1942

ALLOWANCES IN THE NAVY ARE ON THE BASIS OF MARRIAGE ALLOWANCES, CORRESPONDING ROUGHLY TO ALLOWANCES IN THE OTHER TWO SERVICES.

OTTAWA, APRIL 20-(AP)-SGT.WILLIAM STONE TYLER WHOSE FATHER, W.S. TYLER, RESIDES AT 728 ELIZABETH STREET, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., WAS LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

LEADING AIRCRAFTSMAN ALLISON SPEIR GUELICH WHOSE FATHER G.C. GUELICH RESIDES AT 600 LINCOLN AVENUE, HAWTHORNE, N.J., WAS LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 20-(AP)-GROUP CAPT.H.P.CRABB OF OTTAWA, DIRECTOR OF MANNING FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT WOMEN WILL BE ENLISTED IN THE R.C.A.F. FOR MECHANICAL DUTI AND PROBABLY WILL BE SENT OVERSEAS ON GROUND WORK.

WOMEN, HE ADDED, WILL NOT BE ENLISTED FOR AIR CREW DUTIES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 20-(AP)-COLONEL RICHARD LEGG, 32-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER OF A PURSUIT GROUP OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS FROM (120 LIVINGSTON ST.) POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., TOLD IN A BROADCAST FROM MELBOURNE TONIGHT HOW UNITED STATES SOLDIERS PLUNGED INTO SHARK-INFESTED WATERS OFF BROOME, AUSTRALIA, TO SAVE DUTCH REFUGEES FROM JAVA.

APR 21 1942

COL.LEGG SAID THE JAPANESE RAIDED BROOME AND SET FIRE TO FLYING BOATS WHICH HAD JUST LANDED IN THE HARBOR WITH THE DUTCH REFUGEES.

"SHARKS WERE EVERYWHERE, BUT THAT DIDN'T STOP THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS FROM PLUNGING INTO THE SURF AND DOING THEIR BEST TO RESCUE AS MANY PERSONS AS POSSIBLE," THE COLONEL SAID. COL.LEGG WAS INTERVIEWED BY A CBS CORRESPONDENT IN MELBOURNE AND THE BROADCAST WAS CARRIED HERE BY CBS.

COL.LEGG IS A NATIVE OF ALMA, NEB., AND A GRADUATE OF WEST POINT. HIS GROUP OF AMERICAN FLYERS ARE CREDITED WITH 63 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE JAVA FIGHTING.

COL.LEGG SAID HIS WIFE, MRS.HELEN LEGG, AND A THREE-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER ARE IN POUGHKEEPSIE AND HE WAS HOPING TO GET NEWS ABOUT A NEW ARRIVAL EXPECTED A WEEK AGO.

[redacted]

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 19-(AP)-JAPAN'S NEWLY-APPOINTED AMBASSADOR [redacted] FRANCE, TAKAMOBU MITANI, ARRIVED IN VICHY YESTERDAY, THE DOMEI [redacted] NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A BROADCAST FROM TOKYO HEARD TONIGHT [redacted] THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LISTENING STATION.

APR 21 1942

30.24——16085

30.24-16085

NEW YORK,APRIL 20-(AP)-ENEMY SUBMARINES PILING UP AN EVER-GROWING TOLL OF ATLANTIC SHIP SINKINS CHALKED UP 14 MORE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED VICTIMS LAST WEEK BUT ARE BEING HARRIED CONSTANTLY NOT ONLY BY ARMY AND NAVY FORCES BUT THE CIVIL AIR PATROL AS WELL.

WHILE THE NAVY-ANNOUNCED TABULATION OF ATLANTIC LOSSES SINCE PEARL HARBOR REACHED 141 YESTERDAY, MAJOR.-GEN.FOLLETT BRADLEY, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIRST AIR FORCES OF THE EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, CREDITED THE CAP WITH "ASSISTS" IN SINKING UNDERSEA PROWLERS AND AIDING SURVIVORS OF SUNKEN VESSELS BY SPOTTING THEM FROM THE AIR.

APR 21 1942

GENERAL BRADLEY ALSO SAID CIVILIAN FLIERS ON REGULAR PATROL HAD PREVENTED ATTACKS UPON SHIPPING IN SOME INSTANCES BY FORCING THE SUBMERSIBLES TO "CRASH-DIVE."

THE SUBMARINES IN THE WEEK OF APRIL 13-19 SANK SEVEN SHIPS FOR A WAR TOTAL OF 75 IN EASTERN U.S. WATERS; ONE OFF CANADA FOR A TOTAL OF 24 IN THAT AREA; FOUR IN THE CARIBBEAN FOR A TOTAL OF 34 AND TWO OFF SOUTH AMERICA FOR A TOTAL OF EIGHT.

EIGHT OF THE LATEST SHIPS SUNK WERE AMERICAN VESSELS, THREE BRITISH, ONE NORWEGIAN AND TWO UNIDENTIFIED.

(NY) WATERTOWN, CONN., APRIL 20-(AP)-SIR GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI, INDIAN AGENT GENERAL TO THE UNITED STATES, TONIGHT ADVISED AMERICA TO AVOID THE "FACILE GENERALIZATION" THAT RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES WOULD PREVENT REAL UNITY OR FREEDOM FOR INDIA.

HE TOLD A GATHERING OF TAFT SCHOOL STUDENTS HE HAD FAITH THAT INDIAN LEADERS WOULD REALIZE "INDIA IS NOT FOR THE HINDU OR FOR THE MOHAMMEDAN, BUT FOR THE INDIANS, AND THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION TODAY IS NOT SO MUCH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AS INTERNATIONAL INTER-DEPENDENCE."

HE DECLARED THAT THE COUNTRY'S LEADERS WOULD REALIZE THAT THE DEMANI FOR INDEPENDENCE IN THE SENSE OF ISOLATION FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD WAS A DANGEROUS THING TO SEEK.

HE SAID HE BELIEVED THAT ONE OF THE PRIME REASONS FOR SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' FAILURE IN HIS MISSION TO INDIA WAS NOT ONLY A POLICY CLASH BUT ONE OF PERSONALITIES, ADDING:

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"THE DIFFERENT POLITICAL PARTIES WERE QUITE NATURALLY OUT FOR POWER."

INDIA, HE SAID, COULD AND WOULD FIGHT JAPANESE AGGRESSION.

SIR BAJPAI APPEARED AT THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL UNDER A FORUM SERIES PROGRAM DESIGNED TO GIVE ITS STUDENTS AN INTERNATIONAL RATHER THAN A NATIONAL HORIZON.

BRITISH SHIRT-TAILS
TWO INCHES SHORTER;
IT'S WAR, Y'KNOW

APR 21 1942

BY EDWARD ROBINSON

(ADVANCE) LONDON, APRIL 19-(WIDE WORLD)-BRITISH MEN WILL HAVE TO SACRIFICE TWO INCHES OFF THEIR FUTURE SHIRT-TAILS, AND WOMEN THE FRILLS FROM THEIR UNDIES AND NIGHTIES AS A FURTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT.

WHILE THAT MIGHT SEEM A TRIFLING AMOUNT OF SAVING, IT WAS NO LIGHT CUT

THE NEW BOARD OF TRADE ORDER TO MANUFACTURERS OF THOSE GARMENTS FIGURE 1,000,000 SQUARE YARDS OF CLOTH WILL BE SAVED. THAT'S ALSO EQUAL TO THE LABOR OF 1,000 WORKING PEOPLE FOR A YEAR ON SHIRTS ALONE, AND WILL CONSERVE ADDITIONAL MATERIAL AND LABOR NORMALLY SPENT IN FIXING UP DECORATIONS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

THE CLOTHING TRADE GOT A MUCH-NEEDED BOOST FROM THE NEW BUDGET'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT UTILITY CLOTHING MATERIALS WOULD BE FREE FROM THE PURCHASE TAX SOON, AND NOW IS GETTING SET FOR A BOOM.

MEN'S UTILITY SUITS PRICE-FIXED AT $22.45 WILL DROP TO $20.05 UNDER THE ORDER, TRADE SOURCES SAID, WHILE TWEEDS WOULD BE CUT BY AS MUCH AS 40 CENTS A YARD.

THE BOARD OF TRADE IS TRYING TO PUSH PRODUCTION OF UTILITY MATERIALS FROM THE PRESENT 66 PER CENT TO 100 PER CENT.

IT ALSO ANNOUNCED STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN'S DRESSES IN 36 SIZES, AND BANNED FUR AND ALL OTHER TRIMMINGS ON THEIR OUTDOOR CLOTHES.

APR 21 1942

-DASH-

J.P. COATS, A $160,000,000 COMBINATION, DISAPPOINTED MARKET FOLLOWERS BY UNEXPECTEDLY REDUCING ITS ORDINARY (COMMON STOCK) DIVIDEND TO 6 3/4 PER CENT COMPARED WITH THE 10 PER CENT THAT HAS BEEN PAID FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS. IT ANNOUNCED PROFITS FOR 1941 WERE $6,528,000, BUT $1,000,000 UNDER 1940.

Japanese Cruiser Left Sinking By Torpedo Boats in Cebu Foray; Panay Defenders Forced Back

APR 22 1942

Warship Damaged Off Cebu

2 American Torpedo Boats Attack Enemy Vessel Escorted By 4 Destroyers.

DEFENDERS FALL BACK ON PANAY

Only 107 of 3,000 National Guardsmen Evacuated From Bataan

APR 22 1942

WASHINGTON, April 21. (AP)—Two motor torpedo boats attacking at night against overwhelming odds recently damaged and possibly sank a Japanese light cruiser near the Philippine Island of Cebu, the Navy reported today.

The cruiser had an escort of four destroyers and indications were that all five enemy warships laid down a heavy fire against the swift little motor boats. Despite this heavy counter action the American craft did not withdraw until they had completed their mission.

One PT Boat Forced Ashore

However, one of the torpedo boats, the PT-34, finally was forced ashore on Cebu, the Navy said, but the other, the PT-41, made good its escape. In addition to the PT-34 the Navy also reported that the PT-35 had been lost, being destroyed to prevent its falling into enemy hands during the invasion of the city of Cebu.

Whether the torpedoed cruiser was the same one which the Army announced April 10 as having been sunk by PT boats in the Philippine archipelago was not established. Naval officers said today's communique might have duplicated the earlier army report. The Navy's craft in the Philippines have operated as a part of the Army command there.

Lieut. Bulkley In Command

The Navy said the raid it reported was carried out by units of Lieutenant John D. Bulkeley's motor torpedo boat squadron which was first heard from January 20 after a raid into Japanese-held Subic Bay resulted in the torpedoing of a 5,000 ton enemy vessel.

A second raid into the same bay a few days later cost the Japanese another 5,000-ton ship. Then on February 3 the Navy reported that Bulkeley's craft had torpedoed an unidentified enemy warship at the entrance to Manila Bay.

As in the case of the recent action all these attacks were carried out against heavy resistance. On March 10 Bulkeley was awarded the Navy Cross for his heroic part in conducting them successfully.

Text of Communique

The Navy's communique:

Far East:

1. During recent operations near the Island of Cebu in the Philippine Archipelago, units of a United States motor torpedo boat squadron made a night attack on a Japanese cruiser which was protected by four destroyers.

2. Enemy counter action finally forced the retirement of the attacking PT boats after they had seriously damaged one enemy light cruiser and left it in a sinking condition.

3. The PT-41 and PT-34 participated in the attack. The PT-34 was forced ashore on the island of Cebu, but the PT-41 made good its escape. It is believed that the PT-35 was destroyed in order to prevent capture by the enemy during the invasion of the city of Cebu.

4. The above action has not been mentioned in any previous Navy Department communique.

5. There is nothing to report from other areas.

Naval officials explained in clarification of paragraph three of the communique that the PT-35 had not participated in the attack and that its loss was reported merely as incidental to the action of the PT-41 and PT-34.

Besides National Guardsmen, regular Army troops and Filipino contingents took part in the defense of the peninsula, the Filipinos comprising the bulk of the forces. Most of the defenders, reported to total less than 37,000 when Bataan fell, are believed in the hands of the enemy.

Corregidor Withstands Assault

Earlier in the day, a communique disclosed that Corregidor and the other island forts in Manila Bay had emerged with colors flying from a terrific pounding by Japanese big guns and dive bombers. The communique reported that "damage inflicted was not great."

Meanwhile, fierce Japanese attacks forced American and Filipino defending forces to abandon two points in Antique province on the island of Panay.

These developments were announced in an Army communique, summarizing the continuing resistance to Japanese invasion in the Philippines.

A heavy artillery fire was concentrated on the island ports—Corregidor, Fort Hughes and Fort Drum—yesterday.

Simultaneously, dive bombers attacked the fortifications. Their Japanese pilots, however, proved highly inexpert at the technique perfected by the Nazi Luftwaffe. The communique said most of the bombs dropped harmlessly in the water and there were no casualties.

Corregidor Stands Up Under Fierce Barrage

WASHINGTON, April 21 — (AP) — Out of a total of some 3,000 National Guardsmen who took part in the heroic defense of Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines, only 107 were evacuated to Corregidor before Bataan fell, the War Department disclosed today. The others who are still alive are probably prisoners of the Japanese.

The 3,000 men comprised the 102d and 194th tank battalions and the 200th coast artillery, anti-aircraft.

Three officers and 104 enlisted men of the 200th coast artillery were evacuated to the Corregidor fortress, a communique said. The 200th regiment, numbering approximately 1,400 men, was composed entirely of New Mexico troops.

Each of the tank battalions was believed to have contained between 700 and 800 men. The 102d was made up of companies from Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky, and the 194th of companies from Minnesota, Missouri, California and Washington state.

The heavy artillery fire from shore-emplaced guns slackened late in the day, the Army said. A communique late yesterday afternoon had said that a cross fire coming from Bataan on one side and the Cavite shore on the other had resulted in "some casualties and some damage."

"On the island of Panay," the early communique said, "heavy Japanese attacks forced our troops to withdraw from two positions in Antique. Our outnumbered forces are continuing their resistance and are exacting a heavy toll of enemy casualties."

Text of Communique

The text of the communique, number 203 of the war, based on reports received here up to 4 p. m. Eastern War Time:

1. Philippine theatre:

National Guard units fighting in Bataan on April 9 were the 192nd and the 194th tank battalions and the 200th coast artillery, anti-aircraft.

The 192nd tank battalion is composed of companies from Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. The 194th tank battalion includes companies from Minnesota, Missouri, California and Washington. The 200th Coast Artillery is from New Mexico.

Three officers and 104 enlisted men of the 200th Coast Artillery were evacuated from Bataan and are now at Corregidor. All other members of these National Guard organizations are believed to be in the hands of the enemy.

2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Tokyo Reports Gains

Tokyo (from Japanese Broadcasts) April 21.—(AP)—Domei reported today that Japanese forces on the Philippine island of Panay had occupied the town of Calinog, 40 miles north of the port of Iloilo, on the southeast coast.

The Japanese, with air support, were said to have merged forces from north and south Sunday below the mid-island town of Dumarao and to be "furiously attacking 3000 enemy troops at the foot of Mount Tigatay in western Panay."

The town of Tapaz was reported afire.

A large armed United States merchant vessel "attempting to escape from Manila" was sunk by Japanese army planes and another was damaged severely, the Japanese said.

Planes inflicted heavy losses on "the retreating enemy in Panay," the report continued, saying United States and Filipino troops had been encircled and compressed into a small mountainous region. Japanese vanguards which applied a pincer movement from the north and south were said to have met Saturday.

New Air Raid Alarms In Japan; Tokyo Hints At Peace Offensive

APR 22 1942

Berlin Reports Alarm at Great Naval Base —Tokyo Radio Tells of Prayers for Peace By Japanese Christians.

By The Associated Press

Central and Western Japan were held under new air alarm yesterday afternoon, the Berlin Radio reported, but the Japanese themselves confined their broadcasts to depreciatory reports on Saturday's raids on four great cities and to hints of a peace offensive in a lengthy account of prayers by Japanese Christians for an early peace.

No Planes or Bombs Mentioned

Monday the Axis would launch this summer.

Kagawa has lectured widely in the United States and his books have had some circulation in this country, so Japanese leaders could be counting on his reputation to gain a hearing for such an offensive.

The broadcast said Kagawa declared the pre-war prayers were "started in response to an appeal made by Bishop Stanley Jones of the Methodist church and well-known American writer. Dr. Kagawa received a cablegram from Bishop Jones exactly a week before war broke out, asking Japanese to participate in a period of prayer for prevention of catastrophe in the Pacific."

The broadcast said more than 200 members of the Japanese Methodist Church immediately began day and night prayer meetings in the Kanda Methodist Church in Tokyo and that even though "war was unavoidable despite the efforts of the Japanese envoys at Washington," prayers were continuing at present.

The 53-year old Kagawa, an alumnus of Princeton Theological Seminary, lectured in the United States in 1925, 1931 and 1935-36. On the last occasion he was at first refused entry because he was suffering from trachoma, a contagious disease of the eyes, but finally was admitted under a special ruling of the Immigration Bureau.

30.24 — 16087

30.24-16087

The German report said that alarms sounded between 4 and 5 p. m. Japanese time (3 and 4 a. m. Eastern War time), and that "for central Japan the all-clear sounded about 5 p. m., while the alarm remained in force for western Japan, especially for Kyushu."

Kyushu is the most southern and westerly of the four main Japanese islands, nearest China. It has many steel mills, the great Sasebo Naval base and the important port of Nagasaki.

The German broadcast said nothing of planes or bombs, so the alarms may have been precautionary or nervous reaction to the raids Saturday on Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe.

The Japanese made several broadcasts about those raids.

One said various ministers reported to the cabinet Tuesday that Japanese life had been affected only in a few instances and to small degree and that the transportation system was hardly disturbed.

2 Planes Attacked By Japs

Another, in French, told of two planes being attacked Saturday by Japanese interceptors.

"Shortly after 1 p. m. (Saturday,) they picked up an enemy plane which seemed to be of the North American B-25 type, flying at less than 1,000 meters," said this broadcast.

Anti-aircraft fire caused the plane to reduce its altitude, the report continued, and "the enemy plane then attacked with machine gun fire and, flying close to the ground, fled along a certain river.

"The enemy plane then climbed but was attacked again over Oshima Island (60 miles southwest of Tokyo) at 1,500 meters. It caught fire and lost altitude gradually, finally disappearing in the clouds. But from the circumstances it appears the plane must have fallen into the sea."

Then a Lieutenant Umegawa was quoted on the other encounter as follows:

"When we were flying over Mito we picked up an enemy plane of a Lockheed-Hudson type, flying at low altitude. We launched a violent attack and followed the plane to Higata in Chiba Prefecture (the Peninsula separating Tokyo Bay from the Pacific) where the plane, in flames, fled toward the sea, losing altitude.

"Because of lack of fuel my plane could not follow but I think the enemy plane must have fallen into the sea."

The Tokyo radio also said Premier Hideki Tojo would leave Wednesday on a tour of industrial establishments in Miye Prefecture, a district some 250 miles west of Tokyo and containing many war industries.

Possible "Peace Feeler"

The Japanese broadcast on prayers for peace quoted Toyohiko Kagawa, most famous Japanese Christian leader, as saying that more than 200 Japanese Christians prayed day and night for a week before the outbreak of war and that even now "prayers are being said daily for an early conclusion of the war and restoration of peace throughout the world."

This broadcast might be a cautious feeler in a "peace offensive" of the type which Archibald MacLeish, director of the Federal office of facts and figures, predicted

Japan Is Kept On Alert by New Alarms

APR 22 1942

Nazi Radio Reports Warning, but Tokio Says Nothing

By the Associated Press.

New air-raid alarms kept Central and Western Japan, containing vital naval bases, ports and industrial cities, under prolonged alerts this afternoon, Axis sources reported, even while Japanese broadcasts continued to minimize the effects of Saturday's attacks attributed to American planes.

The Japanese themselves said nothing of the alarms, stating instead that the cabinet received reports from its ministers that Japanese life had been affected only to a small degree by the Saturday raids and that postal service was quickly resumed.

The Berlin radio, however, reported under a Tokio dateline that alarms sounded in central and western Japan today between 4 and 5 p.m. (4 and 5 a.m., Eastern war time).

All Clear at 5 P.M.

"For central Japan the all clear sounded about 5 p.m.," the broadcast said, "while the alarm remained in force for western Japan, particularly for Kyushu."

Kyushu, one of the four main islands, lies south and west of the others, nearest China. On it are the great naval base of Sasebo, the port of Nagasaki and a heavy industry belt, including many steel plants, along the northern shore.

The broadcast made no mention of planes seen or bombs dropped and the alarm may have been merely a symptom of Japanese fears of air attack since the high command reported raids Saturday on Tokio, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kyoto.

The Tokio radio has not been heard reporting today's alarms.

Tojo to Make Tour.

It was announced that Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo would leave Tokio tomorrow for a tour of industrial establishments in Miye prefecture.

This is a district some 250 miles west of Tokio, just west of the Nagoya industrial district. It contains the port of Yokkaichi, which Saturday's reports said was visited by machine-gunning enemy planes, and many industrial establishments making war supplies.

A Berlin broadcast, quoting a Tokio dispatch, said the Japanese government had decided to put into effect immediately the law passed by the last Diet session providing recompense for Japanese subjects suffering air-raid damage. Families whose wage-earner has been killed in a raid will be given Government support.

Further Details of Raids.

A Domei French-language broadcast gave some further details of the Saturday raids.

The Tokio broadcast quoted the operations report of "a certain Japanese air squadron" as saying interceptor planes rose to meet the enemy planes reported flying over Mito (on the Pacific coast 60 miles northeast of Tokio).

"Shortly after 1 p.m. they picked up an enemy plane which seemed to be of the North American B-25 type flying at less than 1,000 meters," the report continued. This plane, surprised by the Japanese attack, reduced its altitude when an anti-aircraft battery opened fire from a certain point.

"The enemy plane then attacked with machine-gun fire and, flying close to the ground, fled along a certain river, jettisoning some bombs in the river.

(The Tone River flows into the Pacific south of Mito and east of Tokio.)

"The enemy plane then climbed, but was attacked again over Oshima Island (60 miles southwest of Tokio) at 1,500 meters. It caught fire and lost altitude gradually, finally disappearing in the clouds. But from the circumstances it appears the plane must have fallen into the sea."

Another Fight Described.

The Tokio broadcast quoted Air Force Lt. Umegawa as describing another encounter:

"When we were flying over Mito we picked up an enemy plane of a

(See RAIDS, Page)

Lockheed-Hudson type (ind... flying at low altitude. We la... che... a violent attack and followed the plane to Higata in Chiba prefecture (the peninsula dividing Tokio Bay from the Pacific), where the plane, in flames, fled toward the sea, losing altitude.

Jap Cabinet Gets Details.

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 21 (A. P.).—Japanese Ministers reported to the Cabinet today that the transportation system was hardly disturbed in Saturday's air raids on Tokio and three other great cities and that the postal service was resumed fully shortly after the planes had left.

Minister of Railways Yoshiaki Hatta and Minister of Transportation Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima made these reports. Only in a few instances was Japanese life affected and then only to a small degree, the reports said.

Target areas outlined by Japan's Imperial Headquarters included the Tokio-Yokohama region, Nagoya and Kobe.

It was announced that Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo would leave Tokio tomorrow for a tour of industrial establishments in Miye Prefecture, a district some 250 miles west of Tokio, just west of the Nagoya industrial district. It contains the port of Yokkaichi, which Saturday's radio reports said was visited by machine-gunning planes. Many industrial establishments making war supplies are in the district.

Give Details in French.

A French-language broadcast by Domei gave some further details of the raids, which the High Command said dropped bombs on Tokio, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe.

The broadcast quoted the operations of a certain Japanese air squadron as saying that interceptor planes rose to meet two enemy planes reported flying over Mito (on the Pacific coast sixty miles northeast of Tokio).

"Shortly after 1 P. M., they picked up an enemy plane which seemed to be of the North American B-25 type flying at less than 1,000 meters," the report continued. "This plane, surprised by the Japanese attack, reduced its altitude when an anti-aircraft battery opened fire from a certain point.

"The enemy plane then attacked with machine gun fire and, flying close to the ground, fled along a certain river, jettisoning some bombs in the river. (The Tone River flows into the Pacific south of Mito and East of Tokio).

Believes Plane Fell.

"The enemy plane then climbed, but was attacked again over Oshima Island (sixty miles southwest of Tokio) at 1,500 meters. It caught fire and lost altitude gradually, finally disappearing in the clouds. But from the circumstances, it appears the plane must have fallen into the sea."

The broadcast quoted Lieut. Umegawa of the Air Force as describing another encounter:

"When we were flying over Mito we picked up an enemy plane of a Lockheed-Hudson type (indefinite) flying at low altitude. We launched a violent attack and followed the plane to Higata in Chiba Prefecture (the peninsula dividing Tokio Bay from the Pacific), where the plane, in flames, fled toward the sea, losing altitude.

"Because of lack of fuel my plane could not follow, but I think the enemy plane must have fallen into the sea."

AIR RAID ALARMS SOUNDED AT NAVAL STATION IN JAPAN

APR 22 1942

Section of Island Empire Closest to China Kept Under Long Alert.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 21 (A. P.).—A Japanese dispatch said that an air raid warning sounded today in west and central Japan.

The Berlin radio said the alarm was sounded in the afternoon.

Area Nearest China.

"For central Japan the all clear sounded about 5 P. M.," the broadcast said, "while the alarm remained in force for western Japan, especially for Kyushu."

[Kyushu, one of the four main islands, lies south and west of the others, nearest China. On it are the great naval base of Sasebo, the port of Nagasaki and much heavy industry, including many steel plants, along the northern shore.]

The Berlin broadcast quoted a Tokio dispatch as saying that the Japanese Government had decided to put into effect immediately a law passed at the last session of the Diet providing recompense for Japanese subjects suffering air raid damage. Families whose wage earner has been killed in a raid will be given Government support.

Another report from Tokio said that the Japanese Government had ordered creation of a defense organization of 500,000 members to distribute food reserves in case of emergency, and that building materials have been stored at strategic points in all cities to facilitate quick repair of structures destroyed by air raids.

Chungking Is Silent.

Chungking, April 21 (A. P.).—A Chinese spokesman declined to comment today on reports that planes which bombed Tokio and three other Japanese cities Saturday had landed in China.

"I have no comment to make," he said when asked at a press conference for specific confirmation or denial of the report.

Chinese reports today asserted the Japanese were making further preparations for possible war against Soviet Russia, including heavy reinforcement of Japanese garrisons in Inner Mongolia. They said that the Japanese were building defense works in Inner Mongolia, had transferred all departments of the Chahar provincial government from the capital to south of the Great Wall and were holding air raid precautions tests throughout North China.

Jokingly Tells Newsmen Raiders Came From Shangri La.

APR 22 1942

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP) — With a grin, President Roosevelt said today that American planes reported to have bombed Japan last Saturday came from a new secret base in Shangri La, a fictional Utopia in Tibet.

Seriously speaking, the President would not throw any light on the reported bombing, would not even confirm that it occurred.

"How about the stories of the bombing of Tokyo?" He was asked.

The only thing he could think of in reply, he said, was the story about a sweet young thing—he said that was a generic term—who was a dinner guest at the White House and wanted to know where the bombing planes came from and where they went. He said he told her they came from Shangri La.

A reporter started to ask him whether this sweet young thing was the same one whom he told weeks ago that General Douglas MacArthur had escaped from the Philippines by rowing a boat all the way to Australia. The question was interrupted by a roar of laughter and Mr. Roosevelt said the lady was not the same, adding again he was applying a generic term.

The President said he thought he had better not comment on the restoration of Pierre Laval to power in France.

He was informed that Laval had complained that the British had been bombing France and was asked whether Laval was likely to have a similar complaint soon against this country. Mr. Roosevelt said he didn't know.

REDS OFFICIALLY DENY U.S. USED SOVIET BASES

MOSCOW, Wednesday, April 22—(AP) The official Soviet news agency Tass today denied a report in the Italian newspaper Gazetta Del Populo that the American planes which bombed Japanese cities last Saturday had their bases on Soviet territory.

"Tass has been requested to state that this is untrue and obviously a provocation," the Moscow radio said.

F.D.R. Throws No Light On Tokyo Attack

Japanese Christians Praying for Peace, Tokio Radio Says

Drive to End War Is Seen In Quotation of Kagawa, Well Known in America

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 21.—The Tokio radio today broadcast a Domei dispatch quoting Toyohiko Kagawa, most famous of Japanese Christian leaders, as asserting that among Japanese Christians "prayers are being said for an

early conclusion of the war and the restoration of peace throughout the world."

(The purpose of this broadcast by the government-controlled radio is obscure, but it might be the beginning of a Japanese "peace offensive."

(Japanese leaders may be counting on Kagawa's reputation in the United States, where he has lectured widely and where his books, in translation, have had considerable circulation, to gain attention for the suggestion that Japanese Christians, at least, want peace.

(Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures, in an address at the annual meeting of the Associated Press yesterday, warned that the Axis would launch a "peace offensive" this summer. Story on page A-2.)

Text of Domei Dispatch.

The Domei dispatch said:

"Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, internationally famous Christian leader, disclosed in an exclusive interview with Domei that more than 200 Japanese Christians in Tokio prayed day and night for a whole week up to the very morning of the war (December 8 in Japan) in hopes that Japanese-American negotiations would succeed in staving off the Pacific war.

"Kagawa explained that this period of continuous prayer was started in response to an appeal made by Bishop Stanley Jones of the Methodist church and well-known American writer. Dr. Kagawa received a cable from Bishop Jones exactly a week before war broke out asking Japanese to participate in a period of prayer for prevention of catastrophe in the Pacific.

"Responding to this appeal more than 200 members of the Japanese Methodist Church, including members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, began at once to hold prayer meetings day and night in the Kanda Methodist Church (in Tokio), according to Kagawa.

Prayers at Y. M. C. A. Building.

"Prayers also were held during the day at the headquarters of the W. C. T. U. and all-night services were held at the Y. M. C. A. Building. Dr. Kagawa revealed that Masanashi Matsutani, director of the Christian Association of Railway Employes, 'never slept a wink' during the whole week.

"As for himself, Kagawa said he was able to stay up only three con-

(See KAGWA, Page A-4.)

secutive nights due to his being called out of town.

"While expressing regret that war was unavoidable despite the efforts of the Japanese envoys at Washington (Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu), Kagawa said that even today prayers are being said for the early conclusion of the war and restoration of peace throughout the world."

Kagawa, 53, is an alumnus of Princeton Theological Seminary. He is best known for his work with the people of the industrial slums of Kobe and other cities and has been called one of the outstanding religious leaders of the Orient.

He made lecture tours of the United States in 1925, 1931 and 1935-6. On the last occasion he was not immediately admitted on arrival at San Francisco because he was found to be suffering from trachoma, but a special ruling of the Immigration Bureau permitted his entry.

APR 22 1942

Dr. Jones Confirms 7-Day Prayer Vigil

AUSTIN, Tex., April 21. — (AP) Dr. Stanley Jones, widely known as a Methodist missionary in the Orient, today confirmed a statement by Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, quoted by Domei news service as saying Japanese Christians in Tokyo prayed day and night in the hope of averting the Pacific war before it began.

The missionary, here on a lecture tour, said Japanese Christians at his request started a 24-hour-a-day seven-day vigil of prayer on Dec. 3, four days before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

"Dr. Kagawa," Dr. Jones related, "cabled me that Tokyo church leaders had begun the seven-day vigil of prayer for peace in the Pacific on that date. I presume the vigil continued through Dec. 10. No doubt Japanese Christians, like Christians everywhere, are praying daily for an early conclusion of the war."

Dr. Jones, evincing surprise that Domei quoted Dr. Kagawa on the Christian prayer vigil, said he also had asked Melbourne, Australia, church leaders to inaugurate the prayer and received a reply it had started on approximately the same date as that in Japan.

"I was in Washington, D. C., at the time," he asserted. "We had started a similar vigil embracing 50 churches on Nov. 28 at the Ephiphany Episcopal church. I also cabled Christian churchmen in Shanghai but received no response. Possibly the message was not delivered.

Slough, England, April 21-(AP)-Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner to Canada, told an audience here today: "The bombing of Tokyo is only a foretaste of what Japan will have to swallow later on."

While warning against underestimation of blows dealt to the Allies by the Japanese, he said, "our leaders here and in America have not been idle in the past few weeks."

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APR 22 1942

AUSTRALIAN DESTROYER SUNK IN BAY OF BENGAL

MELBOURNE, Wednesday, April 22.—(AP) The Australian destroyer Vampire has been lost in the Bay of Bengal as a result of enemy action, but most of the crew was saved, Premier John Curtin announced today.

The 1,090-ton flotilla leader carried a normal complement of 184 men.

Curtin said six of the crew were killed, one other died of wounds and two were missing and supposed dead. One of the missing was the Vampire's commander, W. T. A. Morgan.

The Vampire, built in 1917, mounted four 4-inch guns and six 21-inch torpedo tubes, and had a speed of 34 knots.

In a previous engagement with the Japanese, the Vampire and the destroyer Thanet fought a cruiser and three destroyers off Endau, about 85 miles above Singapore, last Jan. 26, and came out of the conflict without damage or casualties.

The Thanet was lost in that action, but the two ships sank one Japanese destroyer and damaged another.

The Vampire had a distinguished fighting record in the Mediterranean before Japan entered the war. Her crew captured an Italian ship the night before the British took Tobruk, and thereafter the Vampire gave valuable service in ferrying men and supplies to that battered Libyan post.

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War Turning In Allied Favor, Aussies Told

Optimistic Statement By Minister as MacArthur Announces Staff.

By VERN HAUGLAND

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 21—(AP)—General Douglas MacArthur selected today a staff headed up by his old comrades of the Philippine campaign and formally began his tour of duty as supreme Allied commander of the southwest Pacific by issuing his first military communique for this entire theatre, a roundup of the Allied position from Luzon south to Australian sea frontier.

While his vast command was thus put into smooth operation as one integrated unit, the political leadership of this commonwealth issued to the world through the Australian Army Minister Francis M. Forde one of the most heartening declarations since first the enemy's shadow began to fall to the south from the Dutch East Indies.

Speaking at Rockhampton, Forde declared:

'War Has Turned'

"The war has turned in our favor.

"We will not rest until we are at full strength and our forces are fully equipped.

"When the Allied offensive against the Axis is unfolded it will be a staggering spectacle. The day for it to be unleashed is not yet here, but it is not too far off."

Nevertheless the minister predicted that the war would be long and that there would be more Allied reverses.

"To think that the Japanese will concentrate on India and not come here would be foolishness," he added. "We must be prepared for the worst."

General MacArthur's selections for his staff plainly showed that the plight of the Philippines, no less than that of the conquered Dutch East Indies and Australia itself, remained strong in his thoughts and plans.

MacArthur's Appointments

These were his appointments:

Chief of staff, Major General Richard K. Sutherland, 48, a West Virginian.

Deputy chief of staff, Brigadier General Richard J. Marshall, 46, a Virginian.

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Their chief assistants, also are all Americans:

Personnel, Col. Charles P. Stivers; military intelligence, Col. Charles A. Willoughby; operations and training, Brigadier General Stephen J. Chamberlain; supply, Col. Lester J. Whitlock; adjutant general, Col. Burdette M. Fitch.

Other members of the new staff include Col. H. F. H. Durant of the Australian Army; Lieutenant Col. J. M. R. Sandberg of the Royal N. E. I. Army; Lieutenant Col. John D. Rogers of the Australian Army.

In addition, it was explained, members of the staffs of the Australian General Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of all Allied land forces; Lieutenant General George H. Brett, U.S.A., commander of all Allied air forces, and Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary, U.S.N., commander of all Allied naval forces, would be available for consultations.

There will be no officially designated deputy supreme commander, but it was stated that Sir Thomas was by seniority second to MacArthur.

Of the Americans on the general staff, four — Sutherland, Marshall, Stivers and Willoughby — served with MacArthur on Bataan.

The supreme commander's first communique not only was a broad resume but a historic beginning of the military record to be written here.

Port Moresby Raided

It did not cover action of today—a raid by nine heavy Japanese bombers and six fighters on Port Moresby in New Guinea and a heavy Allied assault on the enemy base of Rabaul in New Britain island.

In this latter attack, made by American planes, it was reported unofficially that a Japanese plane was squarely hit, that four others were straddled by bombs and that enemy dumps were set aflame, sending up a smoke cloud visible for 200 miles. The Americans, it was said, met no opposition and suffered no loss.

Text of Communique

This was the text of MacArthur's communique No. 1:

N. E. I.—Koepang: our aircraft executed a successful night reconnaissance combined with bombing attacks Saturday on satellite airdromes in this area.

New Britain—Rabaul: an allied air attack Sunday resulted in direct hits on ships, wharves, runways and airdrome installations. Our unit also attacked flying boats and transports by machine-gun strafink. The opposition developed strong fighter interception. One type Zero Japanese fighter was shot down and another probably damaged.

New Guinea—Port Moresby: Saturday morning our fighters intercepted an enemy raid by five Zero fighters. One enemy plane was shot down and another damaged.

Salamaua, New Guinea: Allied bombers attacked Salamaua airdrome on Monday, damaging hangars and headquarters buildings and destroying a fuel pump.

Philippines, Cebu and Panay: Hostilities continue; the enemy made a new landing in San Jose (Panay). Mindanao: Aggressive patrol action. Manila Bay: The enemy continued intermittent shelling and bombing of Corregidor with negligible effect: Enemy artillery action is abating. The harbor defenses registered hits on enemy troops movements.

MacARTHUR ISSUES 1ST COMMUNIQUE

Reports New Raids by Allied Fliers.—Lists Names of Staff Members.

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U. S. Army Headquarters in Australia, April 21.—(AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur signalized the establishment of his new southwestern Pacific headquarters and completion of his staff today by issuing his first daily communique which embraced operations in the Philippines, Dutch East Indies and Australia.

With a staff composed largely of his aides who were in the Philippines, he also highlighted the attention he is devoting to that sector of his command by announcing that Japanese artillery firing upon Corregidor fortress in Manila Bay was abating.

The big American guns firing from the island had registered telling hits upon enemy troops, his communique said, and enemy shelling and bombing was having negligible effect.

Announcing a new raid yesterday

30.24 —— 16089

30.24-16089

on Salamaua, Japanese toehold on New Guinea, north of Australia, Gen. MacArthur said the Japanese headquarters buildings were smashed along with some hangars, and a fuel dump was destroyed.

MacArthur's headquarters, which said its communiques will supplant henceforth those which have been issued by the Australian Government, also told of Allied air attacks upon Koepang in Dutch Timor and Rabaul in New Britain. These actions had been previously announced by the Australians, however.

A previously announced Japanese attack on Port Moresby in New Guinea, also was mentioned. Unofficial reports from Port Moresby, said that nine heavy Japanese bombers escorted by six fighters made the 26th attack on that Allied outpost today, but that the formations were broken up by anti-aircraft fire and Australian fighters.

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Bombs Reported Hit

Other unofficial reports from an advanced Allied base said a new raid by American planes on Rabaul resulted in a direct hit on a Japanese plane and straddling of others.

(Japanese broadcasts quoted an Imperial headquarters announcement that 68 Allied planes had been destroyed at a loss of six Japanese planes at Port Moresby and Port Darwin since April 1.)

Elsewhere in the Philippines, it was announced that American-Filipino forces were continuing their aggressive patrol action against the Japanese occupying a fringe of Mindanao Island, and that the Japanese had not yet been able to overcome the defenders in Cebu and Panay Islands. At San Jose, in southwestern Panay, the Japanese have made a new landing, it was said.

The communique was signed by Col. Le Grande A. Diller, press relations officer, who said daily communiques were planned to cover the entire operations area and replace various Australian communiques issued heretofore.

The first formal headquarters pronouncement since Gen. MacArthur came to Australia, it demonstrated that his newly-outlined operational organization is now functioning.

Aides Named

Two United States Army officers who helped Gen. MacArthur formulate and execute the plans for defense of the Philippines were named chief and deputy chief of staff in his southwest Pacific command today.

They are Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, 48, the chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, 46, the ranking officers of an administrative organization made up of Australians, Dutch and Americans.

Each held a similar position in the USAFE. Each entered the regular army via the National Guard during the Mexican border crisis of 1916. Each is young for his rank. Each was awarded the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines by President Manuel Quezon Feb. 24.

Assistant Chiefs

Their chief assistants, divisional executives, are also Americans. These assistant chiefs of staff are:

G-1 (Personnel), Col. Charles P. Stivers; G-2 (Military Intelligence), Col. Charles A. Willoughby; G-3 (Operations and Training), Brig. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlain; G-4 (Supply), Col. Lester J. Whitlock; Adjutant General, Col. Burdette M. Fitch.

Members of the new staff include Col. H. F. H. Durant of the Australian Army; Lieut. Col. J. M. R. Sandberg of the Royal N. E. I. Army; and Lieut. Col. John D Rogers of the Australian Army

A spokesman explained that, in addition, members of the staffs of Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of Allied land forces, Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of air forces, and Vice Admiral Herbert F. Leary, commander of naval forces, would be available for consultations.

No Deputy Chief

He said there would be no deputy supreme commander, as such, but that Sir Thomas, by virtue of seniority, was second to MacArthur in the southwest Pacific command.

Explaining the position of Gen. Barnes, a spokesman said that operational commands of combat troops of the American army fell under either Blamey on land or Brett in the air. But there were certain functions which could not be assumed by the actual commanders, such as promotions, and records of personnel supply. Barnes would attend to these for the United States, he said.

A similar post probably will be established for the Australians.

Japanese Plane Losses Set at 66 Since April 1

50 More Reported Damaged in Southwest Pacific Area

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 21 (AP).—Airmen of the United Nations have "destroyed or probably destroyed" sixty-six Japanese planes and damaged about fifty others since April 1 in the air war in the southwest Pacific area, an authoritative tabulation from Allied communiques showed today. These figures cover action over New Guinea, New Britain and Timor, and the recent American foray into the Philippines.

FORDE DECLARES WAR HAS TURNED

Brisbane, Australia, April 21.—(AP)—Army Minister Francis M. Forde declared today that "the war has turned in our favor" and that the approaching Allied offensive against the Axis "will be a staggering spectacle."

"We will not rest until we are at full war strength and our forces are fully equipped," he said in a speech at Rockhampton. "When the Allied offensive against the Axis is unfolded it will be a staggering spectacle. The day for it to be unleashed is not yet here, but it is not too far off."

Forde renewed his warning that a Japanese attack against Australia may come within four weeks, adding:

"To think the Japanese will concentrate on India and not come here would be foolishness. We must be prepared for the worst."

He expressed belief that the war would be long and that there would be further Allied setbacks.

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Aussies Bombed U. S. Destroyer By Mistake

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 21.—John Raleigh, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, in a broadcast from Australia said today the United States destroyer Peary, acknowledged by the United States to have been sunk February 19 at Darwin when the Japanese scored five direct bomb hits, previously had been bombed by the Australians by mistake.

As she was nearing Darwin after successfully undergoing many bombings at Manila and in the Indies, Raleigh said, "Australian planes mistook the Peary for an enemy craft and bombed her, unfortunately, more accurately than the Japanese.

"Her fire control and foremasts were carried away by direct hits. The ship, though frantically signaling, did not fire back at the Allies, who honestly believed the vessel an enemy one.

"Finally a bomb fell on the afterdeck, setting afire the ammunition stacked beside 4-inch guns. A seaman rushed to the danger spot and hurled the shell cases, afire, overboard. For this he was awarded the Navy Cross."

The Peary finally reached Darwin, short-handed because mosquitoes nesting in green camouflage used in the islands had infected 25 men with malaria. A new fire control apparatus was on its way when the Japanese attacked, Raleigh said.

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Frazer Welcomes Hurley

Wellington, N. Z., April 21 (AP). Prime Minister Peter Fraser welcomed the United States Minister, Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, today and expressed appreciation for the increasing weight of men and material flowing from the United States to the South Pacific.

Named to Post In Canada.

Auckland, N. Z., April 21 (A. P.).—Frank Longstone, Minister of Lands, today was appointed New Zealand High Commissioner to Canada. Mr. Langstone, who has been in the United States since last June, is taking up his post immediately.

Bulkeley Unaware He Has New Son

NEW YORK, April 21. (AP)—Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, naval hero whose torpedo boats carried out another daring attack in the Philippines recently, has a new son but his wife said tonight that she doubted whether he knew about the birth.

John D. Jr., arrived at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital April 3 and weighed in at seven pounds. Both mother and child are now at the Bulkeley home in Long Island City and doing well.

The Bulkeleys also have an 18-month old daughter, Joan.

Patched Planes Kept Up Flow Of Medicine Till Bataan Fell

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Bamboo-patched transport planes kept a trickle of medical supplies running to Bataan until the last, an Army doctor said today, but the loss of three ships carrying a similar cargo to the American-Filipino forces sealed the fate of the embattled peninsula.

The medical officer, Lt. Col. William J. Penard, was quoted in a Melbourne radio broadcast heard by the C. B. S. listening station. The broadcast said Col. Penard had reached Australia from the Philippines in "one of the flying fortresses which recently bombed enemy positions there."

"He said that the (Bataan) garrison could have held out for a long time, had it been possible to get in sufficient food, drugs and medical supplies," it continued.

"Lt. Col. Penard paid a tribute to the magnificent work done by the pilots * * * for actually flying transports patched up with lengths of bamboo, and with parts tied together with wire and rope.

"These machines carried drugs and medical supplies to the beleagured Bataan garrison every night for the last month of the siege, he said. The pilots were heroes among heroes.

"When the battle ended the two main hospitals were in the front lines. The nurses escaped to Corregidor, but the doctors stayed behind with badly wounded patients."

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Wounded Flyers Foil Japs, Save Plane

[By the Associated Press]

Sydney, Australia, April 21—Though partly shot up by Japanese fighter planes and with every member of its crew injured except the pilot, a United States bomber succeeded in reaching its home field, it was disclosed today.

Wounded members of the crew shifted their weight to counterbalance the loss of an elevator and help Pilot Barrie Burnside, United States flyer from Janesville, Wis., on it.

Every man but Burnside was wounded, the elevator was smashed and the propeller feathering apparatus was shot away.

Burnside helped the copilot out of his seat, took over what were left of the riddled controls and managed to straighten the plane out barely one hundred feet above the sea.

Enemy fighters, watching its crazy dive, evidently had marked the plane off as smashed and had departed.

Engine Failed

Then one engine failed. Burnside asked his wounded crewmen to shift toward the tail to trim the wobbling plane.

Although they were painfully hurt, they obeyed and helped again when their base was sighted by jettisoning all extra equipment and spreading out fore and aft for the landing.

The whole length of the bomber's metal skin had been perforated.

ALLIES RETAIN GAIN IN BURMA

Heartened By Recapture Of Yenanzuang And Rescue Of 7,000 British

English Warn Against Pinning Too Much Hope On Local Victory

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 21—Heartened by the first Allied victory of the Burma campaign—recapture of the desolated oil center at Yenanyaung and rescue of 7,000 encircled British troops—Chinese and British forces held firmly today to a line running westward from the 3,000-foot heights of Mount Popa to the Irrawaddy river.

A British communique confirmed that the Chinese under the American Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell had joined British armored forces in an attack which drove the Japanese back southward from Yenanyaung, where the British had destroyed 6,000 oil wells last week to keep them from the hands of the invaders.

British Free To Move

As a result, the communique said, the British main forces were enabled to move northward across the Pinchaung river, which starts on the steep slopes of Mount Popa and plunges quickly down to the Irrawaddy almost at sea level just above Yenanyaung.

The Chinese, who estimated the number of rescued British at 7,000, remained in occupation of Yenanyaung.

While the British communique said no further action had been reported by them since yesterday's attack, a Chinese spokesman in Chungking declared severe fighting still was in progress.

500 Japs Killed

The Chinese said they had killed 500 Japanese and lost only one hundred of their own men, although these included a battalion chief.

Hailing the Yenanyaung battle as a brilliant victory, British military sources warned that the long-term position in Burma appeared little improved, even though the immediate situation was "considerably relieved."

Both the British and Chinese indicated some concern lest Japanese attacks farther east might lay open the left flank of the Irrawaddy front.

Fighting Along Sittang

Reinforced Japanese troops reported attacking the Chinese in the Sittang River area at Lewe, ten miles southwest of Pyinmana, with artillery shelling extended as far north as Aing, ten miles north of Lewe. Japanese success in that zone would endanger Chinese-British positions around Taungdwingyi, on the 1,500-foot ridge which separates the valleys of the Irrawaddy and the Sittang.

The Chinese, however, were giving stubborn battle, and in addition were reported sending reinforcements down the Salween River to support the troops holding up the Japanese drive toward Loikaw in the Shan States. The Japanese have made a slight northward advance, but still are about fifty miles below Loikaw, the Chinese said.

Burma Oil Town Capture First Allied Victory There

LONDON, April 21 (AP).—Recapture of the Burmese oil center of Yenangyaung by Chinese troops operating with British armored units was confirmed today by a British communique issued at New Delhi. It was the first Allied victory in the Burma campaign.

Japanese pressure was intensified against the Chinese forces under Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell on the Salween River front near Pyinmana, the communique added.

Chinese forces were said to be in complete occupation of Yenangyaung, center of a rich oil pool where the British destroyed 6,000 wells to prevent their falling into the hands of the invader. No further action was reported in that section, where the Chinese said they killed 500 Japanese and lost only 100.

The Chinese swept down from Kyaukpadaung, 30 miles north of Yenangyaung to the relief of the trapped British, and their fierce fighting enabled their Allies to withdraw across the Pinchuang River, a tributary of the Irrawaddy.

Japanese Troops Trapped.

British tanks and infantry and a Chinese rifle regiment are seeking to annihilate isolated Japanese troops around Yenangyuang, a military commentator said.

The trapped Japanese troops are part of a force which entered the oil fields after the British demolished them last week.

These infantrymen infiltrated into the area from the southeast and cut off the British rear guard south of the oil fields. Now these British troops have been united with British tank forces and Chinese from the north and seek to smash the Japanese.

If they are successful, the commentator said, they will considerably relieve the situation in Western Burma.

The remainder of the front was reported unchanged.

Chinese Pound Reinforcements

CHUNGKING, April 21 (AP).—Japanese reinforcements, led by armored detachments, have been thrown into the fighting of the Salween River front in eastern Burma near Bawlake, about forty miles south of Loikaw, the Chinese high command said tonight.

The Chinese, despite their lack of armored equipment, inflicted severe casualties on the invaders in stubborn fighting on barren fog-covered terrain, the communique said.

In China the high command said its troops were mopping up Japanese remnants in northern Kiangsi Province and in southern Hupeh. Seven trucks were reported destroyed and more than one hundred casualties inflicted on the Japanese at one point on the Hupeh-Hunan border.

CHINESE PRESS JAPANESE BACK IN BURMA PUSH

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Chungking Expects Battle to Grow More Severe in Oil Fields.

TROOPS CHEERED BY VICTORY

Stilwell Led Action to Save Trapped British Force of 7000 Men.

Chungking, April 21 (A. P.).—Chinese forces which recaptured the oil center of Yenangyaung saved 7,000 encircled British troops and 100 supply trucks in the first Allied victory in Burma, an army spokesman said today.

After rescuing the British, the Chinese fought with their Allies under British command and drove three miles south of Yenangyaung through the rubble of burned oil wells to which the torch had been applied.

Severe fighting with the Japanese still is in progress, the spokesman said.

British Requested Help.

The Chinese, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, were said to have moved into the British sector at the request of the British High Command. One Chinese battalion commander was killed leading his troops in the recapture of Yenangyaung.

The fury of the Burma battle continued unabated throughout last week and heavier fighting is expected, the army spokesman said. The morale of the Chinese forces, who have fought for a month with glaring air inferiority, was said to be high.

"Field dispatches assure us they are as determined as ever to check the enemy's advance," the spokesman said, "the British, who have been hard pressed even longer, certainly deserved succor in the form of more adequate air support."

On the Sittang front in the center, Japanese forces were being engaged near Lewi, ten miles west of Pyinmana. The enemy was shelling Aing, ten miles north of Lewi.

On the Salween front, fresh Chinese reinforcements were moving south to support the troops contesting a Japanese drive in the direction of Loikaw. The Japanese were said to have made a slight advance but still were fifty miles from mountainous Loikaw, which is 180 miles southeast of Mandalay.

Hermes's Master Missing

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Captain Richard Onslow, commander of the aircraft carrier Hermes which was sunk April 9 in the Bay of Bengal by Japanese planes, was officially reported today to be missing and presumed killed.

He was a classmate of King George VI at the Osborne Naval College.

In its original announcement of the sinking of the aircraft carrier, the Admiralty on April 10 said "it is probable a large proportion of the ship's company" has reached land. The Hermes's normal complement was about 700 officers and men.

Japs Won't Stay in Indian Ocean—Wavell

NEW DELHI, India, April 21 (AP)—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell predicted today that the "time may not be so far distant" when the United Nations will have sufficient seapower "to drive the Japanese from the Indian Ocean," but warned the people of India that until then the threat to India's shores "is obvious."

Indian Leader Urges 'Holy War' on Japan

NEW YORK, April 21. (AP)—The prime minister of Punjab in India "has called for a holy war against Japan," and pictures of Adolf Hitler and Premier Tojo was burned in Bombay today during anti-Axis demonstrations, the BBC said tonight in a German language broadcast heard by CBS.

SHIP TRANSFER REPORTED

London, April 21.—(AP)—A Free French spokesman said today that he "had heard reports" that the Vichy Government had turned over a number of ships in Indo-China to the Japanese and that the Japanese were negotiating for more. He said he had no exact knowledge of the number of ships or tonnage involved in the transfer.

No [illegible]-Asia Ship Deal

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—The State Department said today it had received no word that French freighters in Indo-China waters had been turned over to the Japanese, a matter which evoked representations to Vichy several weeks ago.

At that time reports reached Washington that the Japanese were negotiating with the French for the transfer, and the State Department thereupon declared to Vichy that such an arrangement would, in the eyes of this government, constitute effective aid to the enemy. Since then, no word had reached the State Department, officials said, that the deal actually was completed.

Turkey Bars Jap Diplomats

San Francisco, April 21 (AP)—Failing to get permission from Turkey to go there, ex-Minister Ishikawa and ten other members of the former Japanese diplomatic staff at Teheran left the capital of Iran Monday to return to Japan, the Tokyo radio said.

The Columbia Broadcasting System shortwave-listening station heard and translated the Japanese-language broadcast.

Japanese-Bulgarian Trade Accord Reported

Berlin (From German Broadcast), April 21 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Sofia said today the Japanese Minister had signed a trade agreement under which Japan would supply Bulgaria with 5,000 motor cars on an unspecified date.

Aussies Plan New Money For Yanks

Melbourne, April 21 (AP)—United States soldiers, accustomed (occasionally) to dollar bills, soon may be provided with an Australian equivalent.

The Commonwealth Government disclosed today it was considering an issue of 5-shilling notes, partly to meet the desire of the Americans for bills of lower denomination than the current 10-shilling note and partly to meet an extreme shortage of coins.

(There are 20 shillings to a pound. The Australian pound has an official value of $3.23.)

The Americans have complained that when they cash a 10-shilling note they find themselves loaded down with metal weighing four times what they are used to carrying in pocket change.

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RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON HONOLULU SHIPPING

HONOLULU, April 21—(AP) Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, military governor of Hawaii, has designated the Honolulu shipping area a restricted zone to which entry will be limited to individuals and vehicles properly identified and to passengers of inter-island and trans-Pacific ships.

Employment of enemy aliens within the restricted district will be permitted only under conditions prescribed by the provost marshal. All persons found in the waterfront area without proper authority or identification will be arrested.

ROOSEVELT MEETS PACIFIC COUNCIL

President Reviews War Situation from Russia to Australian Theater.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—(AP) In an unusual series of conferences, which included the fourth meeting of the Pacific War council, President Roosevelt today reviewed the war situation from the thawing plains of Russia to the far reaches of Australia.

Besides the Pacific council, composed of representatives of the seven nations battling Japanese aggression, these United Nations' representatives called upon Mr. Roosevelt in almost unbroken procession:

Russian Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff; the Chinese foreign minister, Dr. T. V. Soong, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Hsiung, chief of a military mission to this country; Minister Alexander Loudon of the Netherlands, with Lieut. Governor General Hubertus J. Van Mook, of the Dutch East Indies.

Between times, Lord Beaverbrook, in charge of British supply activities here, and Harry L. Hopkins, war supply advisor to the President, lunched with the chief executive.

Hopkins also appeared before the war council and later members described his report on his recent visit to Great Britain as "interesting and encouraging." Hopkins and General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, returned to the United States Sunday after two weeks of conferences with United Nations' leaders in London.

The council meeting brought from Dr. Soong the comment that "we are progressing," while Leighton McCarthy, Canadian minister to the United States, asserted that "I think we all agree we are getting places. Everybody seems to be more cheerful."

What was said at the various conferences was, of course, a military secret of the highest order, but it seemed obvious that war situation, and especially its industrial production and supply aspects were given a close scrutiny.

O'HARE PROMOTED, RECEIVES MEDAL FROM ROOSEVELT

Flier Who Shot Down Five Jap Bombers Is Decorated by President.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—(AP) For perhaps the "most daring single action in the history of combat aviation," a young naval lieutenant, Edward H. O'Hare, received his country's highest honor today from President Roosevelt

It was last Feb. 20, that O'Hare, assigned to a carrier operating near the Gilbert islands, lifted his plane from the flight deck and streaked for nine heavy Japanese bombers bent on pounding his ship to the bottom of the Pacific. In five minutes he shot down five of the bombers and damaged a sixth.

Wins Promotion Medal

Today O'Hare stood beside his commander-in-chief, stifling his surprise by standing rigidly at attention, and was awarded a promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander and a Congressional Medal of Honor.

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Watching proudly was his bride of a few months, and it was she who placed around his neck the blue ribbon from which the star-shaped bronze medal was suspended. That was because President Roosevelt fumbled futilely with the clasp and then turned the job over to hands which, he said, were more skillful than his own.

Although the chief executive is an expert at putting people at ease, the little ceremony in his office nearly overpowered the St. Louis flying ace than did all the Japanese he saw in the epic air duels over the Pacific. His brief words of appreciation were almost inaudible.

Roosevelt Reads Citation

Only O'Hare's eyes, blinking and twisting, betrayed his nervousness during the moment when Mr. Roosevelt read this citation in matter-of-fact tones:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in aerial combat, at grave risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, as section leader and pilot of fighting squadron 3, when on February 20 1942, having lost the assistance of teammates, he interposed his plane between his ship and an advancing enemy formation of nine attacking twin-engined heavy bombers. Without hesitation, alone and unaided, he repeatedly attacked this enemy formation at close range in the face of their intense combined machine gun and cannon fire, and despite this concentrated opposition, he, by his gallant and courageous action, his extremely skillful marksmanship, making the most of every shot of his limited amount of ammunition, shot down five enemy bombers and severely damaged a sixth before they reached the bomb release point.

"As a result of his gallant action, one of the most daring, if not the most daring single action in the history of combat aviation, he undoubtedly saved his carrier from serious damage."

31.24 — 16091

30.24-16091

Courage On Raft Trip Wins Two Promotion

Washington, April 21 (AP)—Two navy men, who with their commanding officer spent thirty-four days in an emergency rubber boat after their torpedo plane made a forced landing in the South Pacific, were promoted today in recognition of their "extraordinary courage."

They were Gene Davis Aldrich, 22, of Sikeston, Mo., and Anthony Julius Pastula, 24, of Youngstown, Ohio. Aldrich was advanced from a third to second class radio man and Pastula from a second to first class aviation ordnance man. The officer was decorated previously for his part in the exploit.

The trio, huddled in the small boat, spent from January 16, to past mid-February adrift in the wide Pacific expanse existing on such rain water, fish and birds as they were able to catch. All were suffering from exposure and mal nutrition when they finally landed in Hawaii.

Two other sailors were promoted also. They were Jack Frank Cavender, 31, of Sanderson, Texas, and William George Jamison, 24, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who "braved heavy artillery fire from enemy shore batteries to return a small boat from Corregidor Island to their ship."

Cavender was advanced from electrician's mate, first class to chief electrician's mate, and Jamison from fireman first class to machinist's mate second class.

Honorary Degree Offer To MacArthur Criticized

University Of Wisconsin Campus Paper Calls Move "Cheap Publicity Stunt"

Madison, Wis., April 21 (AP)—A recent decision by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin to award an honorary degree to Gen. Douglas MacArthur was branded "a cheap publicity stunt" today by the *Daily Cardinal*, student newspaper.

"The university has seen the opportunity to cash in on some of MacArthur's news value and has jumped on the MacArthur bandwagon," the *Cardinal* said in an editorial.

The *Cardinal* added that granting of the degree could be defended as due recognition to an outstanding citizen — MacArthur formerly lived in Milwaukee—but that the regents' action brought to light a tendency to "exploit honorary degrees for the purpose of the publicity that grants will bring to the institutions concerned."

General MacArthur was awarded an honorary degree by the University of Maryland more than a decade ago, while he was commander of the Third Corps Area.

CHEMISTS PROVIDE SYNTHETIC SUPPLY OF MENTHOL OIL

Science Develops Substitute as War Cuts Off Imports from Far East.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21.—(AP) The United States has been made independent of Japanese supplies of menthol, an essential medicine, by a new chemical discovery.

Until Pearl Harbor the principal sources of this vital drug were Japan and Java, American imports of the basic oil were among the principal means by which Japan gained American credit for its vast shipments of scrap iron which it has been delivering back in the form of bombs.

Problem Studied 70 Years

Two Purdue university scientists, Henry B. Hass and A. L. Barney, reported today to the American Chemical society the synthetic production of menthol after other chemists had worked on the problem for almost 70 years.

They started out with coal-tar, an important source of dyes and many other chemcials and medicines, under a research project sponsored by the Vick Chemical company and the Brown and Williamson Tobacco company. A gummy product resembling the creosote used to oil roads is converted into thymol, an intermediate product, which is then treated with hydrogen gas to make menthone and isomenthone, two other intermediate chemicals. These are then "rectified" in another process to produce menthol.

Price Tripled

The importance of this process in the American economy is indicated by the fact that normal imports of menthol previous to the outbreak of the war amounted to 500,000 pounds annually for use in medicine, cigarette manufacture, and dental and shaving creams which need a cooling effect. Since Pearl Harbor the price has jumped from $4.00 a pound to more than $14.00.

This price will be cut sharply in the near future, the Purdue chemists declared, because the new process is already being developed on a commercial scale. Their development was compared by some of the chemists who heard their report to the development of atabrine, a substitute for quinine imported from the Netherlands East Indies which, had it been available in sufficient amounts, might have delayed the fall of Bataan.

The luminescent paints used for signs which glow in the dark for blackout use should be made with yellow or yellow-green phosphorescent material, Dr. C. E. Barnett of the New Jersey Zinc company, Palmerton, Pa., told the chemists, in order to insure maximum visibility for the longest period of time.

Jap Residents in Alaska Report for Evacuation

By the Associated Press.

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 21.—Alaska's Japanese residents reported at military posts Monday for evacuation.

There are about 200 in the territory, exclusive of children. The order includes half-blood Japanese.

JAPAN PREPARES AGAINST RUSSIA

Chungking, China, April 21.—(AP)—Chinese reports today asserted the Japanese were making further preparations for possible war against Soviet Russia, including heavy reinforcement of Japanese garrisons in Inner Mongolia.

They said the Japanese were building defense works in Inner Mongolia, had transferred all departments of the Chahar provincial government from the capital to south of the Great Wall and were holding air raid precautions tests throughout North China.

Red Relations With Japs Are Nurtured Tenderly

By Eddy Gilmore

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 21—No hothouse plant in all of Russia is being nurtured more tenderly this spring than the delicate question of the Soviet's relations with Japan.

The newspapers do a beautiful job of factual reporting. In their account of the Pacific war they never indulge in so much as an editorial comma, despite the fact that they devote column-length articles to the subject.

Twice papers have spoken out. Both carried warnings to the Japanese militarists to be careful of their northward ambitions while plunging on in the Pacific.

New Envoy A Hustler

The new Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Sato, is one of the most active diplomats in Russia. When he arrived to replace Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, he let it be known that his embassy would emphasize hard work.

(Tatekawa, according to a Tokyo broadcast, submitted his official report today to Premier General Hideki Tojo.)

"We begin our labors at 8 o'clock," Sato is reported to have said.

Banquets Stopped

The numerous banquets at which the Japanese toasted this and that stopped after Sato's return from Moscow, where he presented his credentials. It is understood that he has banned all future public celebrations of victories.

The night after a BBC broadcast brought word of the bombing of Tokyo one Japanese correspondent could not restrain himself. He rushed down the corridor of his hotel, carrying a copy of *Pravda*, which told the story of the bombing, and calling to anyone who would listen, "Look what they have done—I hope you're satisfied."

After half an hour of this, an English-speaking resident whose sleep had been interrupted filled the hall with an even louder yell. "Cut out that damn noise," he bellowed.

Almost An Incident

That was the closest approach so far to any incident in a town where American, British and Japanese newsmen and a lone Australian practically have to rub elbows and sit at adjoining tables night after night.

The *Pravda* editorial which, on April 13, the anniversary of the Russian-Japanese neutrality pact, warned Tokyo's militarists to abide by the terms of the agreement, has been a delicate point.

However, there has been no hint of future Russian policy. The only man of whom foreign reporters ask questions is S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and he has held only one press conference since the correspondents returned from Moscow sixteen days ago.

Reds Say Second Front Fear Delays Nazi Drive

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 21 (AP)—The Russians reported today that Adolf Hitler's once bright hopes for a spring offensive, by the admission of his own Soviet-captured officers, has all but vanished under the haunting fear of a British-American thrust in the west.

Soviet authorities said their own predictions that the threatened Nazi offensive would come in the summer instead of the spring—if it comes at all—had been borne out by statements of a Major Bittner, captive German transport officer.

The Russians said this officer related that the specter of double trouble—war on two fronts—had seeped into the German high command itself and that Nazi hopes of big spring operations were growing dim.

Prisoners seen by foreign correspondents and information gathered by the Russians show that the main force of the German army, whittled down by the Red Army's winter operations, now is made up of reserves who are family men over 30 instead of the youths originally thrown into the battle of Russia.

Smolensk Under Attack

On the fighting fronts, meanwhile, the Russians were reported attacking Smolensk, center of German military power, under cover of an artillery bombardment with the Nazi defenders floundering in swampy forest areas.

The Moscow Radio announced that Gen. Zhukov's troops approaching Smolensk from the northeast repulsed several fierce enemy counter-attacks, killing 1,800 Germans in two days. In one day five Soviet snipers were credited with bagging 106 Nazis.

(The German High Command said that on the central front a "fairly weak" Soviet group had bene encircled and annihilated.)

The Russians stepped up the tempo of assaults against Finnish lines on the Aunus Isthmus with fresh troops from Siberia. (Stockholm advices quoted the Finns as saying the heaviest fighting of the war was in progress there.)

(In Helsinki, a Finnish military report said the Russian offensive—now in its 10th day—still had gotten nowhere and that during the day six Soviet attacks were repulsed.)

New Red Reserves

The army newspaper Red Star related that "new reserves" to bolster the Red armies were flowing to the front along roads "full of marching companies."

It carried an article by a guerrilla warrior named Arkadi asserting the day "is not far distant when the Red army will tear Pskov from the chains imposed on the city by Hitler gangsters."

Pskov is on the northwestern front near the Estonian border and was the base for Alexander Nevsky's armies which defeated Scandinavian and German invaders in the 13th century.

REDS CONTINUE FIERCE ATTACKS IN SEA OF MUD

Claim Captured Nazi General Reported Germans Are Gloomy About Spring.

Stockholm, Sweden, April 21.—(AP)—Axis sources here reported today that Russian troops from Siberia had begun an offensive on the Aunus Isthmus, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, northeast of Leningrad. Finnish soldiers called the attack "the heaviest of the war."

Kuibyshev, April 21.—(AP)—With the front a morass of mud and slush, the big armies on Russia's western front continued their occasionally fierce but essentially local operations today without any material change of positions.

The most significant factor in the general situation was the Russian-reported statement of a German captive, a Maj. Bittner of the 900th transport group, who pointed out that an American-British threat is hanging over the German high command in the west and that hopes are not bright among German officers for a big spring offensive.

Nazis Pressed

This captive was said to have borne out previous Russian assertions that Hitler's projected spring drive is now a projected summer offensive. Thousands of encircled German troops have not been allowed to have a day of rest, he declared.

Eugene Varga, director of the International Institute of Economics and Politics, said in Pravda that the main force of the German army no longer is youth but reservists over 30 with families, an assertion that is borne out by the prisoners which foreign correspondents have seen.

Cavalry activity and, raiding parties from both sides were reported. On the front beyond Kalinin, northwest of Moscow, Red Army mounted troops attacked a long road important to the Germans for serving their front line and captured two villages astraddle the highway.

Raid Reported

Southward, where the weather permitted greater maneuverability, the Russians claimed to have raided Karaubi (not shown on available maps.)

In the Crimea, the Germans were reported to have resorted to electrified barbed wire to guard their mountain positions near Sevastopol.

The Russians anonunced gains on the central and Leningrad fronts and said 1500 German planes were destroyed by Red Army fliers and anti-aircraft batteries from March 1 to April 14.

(Soviet parachute troops, husbanded by the Russian command in the early stages of the war, were reported landing in force now at the Nazi rear. A BBC broadcast from Kuibyshev, recorded by CBS, said the air-borne detachments were large enough to free German-occupied villages and "hold them against all counter-attacks.")

Strongholds Captured

Front-line dispatches said Russian units on the Leningrad front captured 17 strongholds in forcing back the 217th. German division.

The Soviet Information Bureau's midnight communique, broadcast by

the Moscow radio, reported the capture of an important point of resistance on the central front with 1300 Germans killed in 48 hours of fighting in that area.

One unit alone was said to have accounted for 400.

"A group of our tanks broke through into a strongly fortified enemy village," the information bureau said. "The tankmen destroyed 20 anti-tank guns, 11 machine-guns and nine earthworks with the infantry in them."

(Dispatches to London yesterday said Russian forces were within heavy artillery range of Smolensk, a Nazi stronghold on the Dnieper river 230 miles west of Moscow.)

Guerrillas Get Credit

Guerrillas were credited with slaying 783 Germans in night raids on the northwestern (Kalinin) front.

Other accounts from the front said Red air squadrons had shot down 15 raiders to smash a German assault on Murmansk, Arctic port of entry for Allied war supplies, and had destroyed eight aircraft of a force of 18 attacking in the Crimea, southernmost of the combat zones.

The Moscow radio said the Germans had launched heavy air attacks against northern Red fleet units and, in addition to the 15 shot down, many other raiders were damaged, while the Russian fighters suffered no losses.

Stockholm, April 21 (A. P.).—Axis sources here reported today that Russian troops from Siberia had begun an offensive on the Aunus Isthmus, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, northwest of Leningrad. Finnish soldiers called the attack "the heaviest of the war."

Nazis Report Encircling Of Russian Group

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 21 (AP).—The German high command said today that "in the central sector of the eastern front an encircled and fairly weak fighting group was annihilated" and several captives were taken in Nazi thrusts to the north.

"German dive bombers, in daring attacks, destroyed a number of bridges of importance to the enemy," the high command said.

The Vienna 34th Infantry Division was said to have driven off numerically superior Russian forces after weeks of heavy fighting which cost the Red Army heavily in men and materials.

Red Paratroops Land in Force.

London, April 21 (A. P.).—Soviet parachute troops, husbanded by the Russian command in the early stages of the war, were reported landing in force now at the Nazi rear. A BBC broadcast from Kuibyshev today said the air-borne detachments were large enough to free German-occupied villages and "hold them against all counterattacks."

Dispatches to London yesterday said Russian forces were within heavy artillery range of Smolensk, a Nazi stronghold on the Dnieper River 230 miles west of Moscow.

Hitler Appeals For Red Cross

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 21 (AP)—Chancellor Hitler today declared that "what the front is sacrificing for our people, the people at home will never be able to make good." He made this statement in an appeal for money for the German Red Cross.

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Red General Reported Slain

LONDON, April 21 (AP).—The German radio reported tonight that the body of General Yetremov, described as the commander in chief of the 33d Russian Army, had been found among Russian dead when the Germans thwarted an attempt by encircled remnants of his army to blow up a bridge.

Moscow, Wednesday, April 22-(AP) Soviet guerrillas fighting far behind the German lines in the Sumy area, 90 miles northwest of Kharkov, killed 80 Nazis in one of four engagements with a routed SS Elite unit, and captured an officer of the German General Staff and his escort, the Moscow radio said today.

Army of Poles Bolsters Allies In Near East

Comprises Over 25,000 Troops Freed From Rus-

sian Camps.

By CONRAD REINHOLD

CAIRO, Egypt, April 21 (AP)—A new army of many thousands of Poles from Russia has arrived in the Near East to swell the Allied forces in this region.

In Russian camps since the collapse of Poland, these soldiers now are clad in uniforms supplied by Britain. They are in rugged health and as on stalwart put it: "We only want to get back into battle at the side of other Polish units already here to avenge Hitler's rape of our country."

Their commander is General Wladyslaw Anders, who had charge of all Polish forces in Russia.

Accompanied by Women's Corps

Joseph Stalin agreed some months ago with General Wladyslaw Sikorski, premier-war minister of the Polish government-in-exile, to let out 25,000 Poles to fight in the Near East.

There was a long delay but finally they came and the number was considerably above the figure agreed upon.

In the meantime they had already been supplied with British uniforms bearing the word "Poland" on every sleeve.

Accompanying them was a woman's corps garbed also in British battledress with breeches and military boots. These Polish girls are unrouged, have no lipstick but some are beautiful.

They are not combatants but are assigned to jobs of danger and difficulty, such as driving trucks and ambulances at the front. "All of us men and women have only one war cry and one prayer," said one. "It is: 'Poland Will Live Again!' "

ITALIANS REPORT BRITISH REPULSE

Rome, (From Italian Broadcasts), April 21.—(AP)—The Italian high command said today that a British reconnaissance patrol, supported by tanks, was repulsed by heavy Axis artillery fire in the El Gazala region of Libya.

Italian torpedo planes were reported to have sunk a merchantman from a heavily protected British convoy in the Mediterranean.

A British submarine received direct hits and numerous grounded airplanes were set afire in continued Italian-German air attacks against naval bases and military objectives of Malta, the high command said.

(In Berlin, the German high command communique covered the same statements and added: "In waters around Malta and in North Africa German fighters shot down six British aircraft and destroyed a further five on the ground.")

FIGHTING IN LIBYA

Improvement in Weather Brings Patrol Clash.

Cairo, April 21 (A. P.).—British Middle East Headquarters announced today that normal patrol activities on the Libyan front were resumed yesterday with the return of better weather.

The R. A. F. also reported a flare-up of activity with a series of attacks on Axis troop encampments and motor transport and another raid on Bengasi. Seven German planes were shot down over Malta yesterday and five on Sunday, the communique said.

BOMBERS ATTACK ENGLISH COAST

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 21.—(AP)—Light German bombers attacked railway installations on the English south coast by daylight yesterday with explosives and machine-guns, the High Command said today.

"A single British aircraft which undertook a harassing flight last night into Reich territory was shot down in southern Germany," it said.

NAZIS RAID BRITAIN

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22—(AP) German raiders dropped bombs in two areas of southern England early today but there were no casualties or damage.

R.A.F. FIGHTERS DOWN FIVE PLANES AT MALTA

VALLETTA, Malta, April 21.—(AP) R.A.F. fighters shot down five more Axis aircraft today, bringing the total of enemy planes destroyed over Malta in two days to 16, an official announcement said. Twenty-eight other planes were damaged in the two days, eight of them so seriously they probably did not reach their bases.

Twelve of the damaged planes were hit in two air attacks on the island today. An official recapitulation of yesterday's airfights raised the number of destroyed enemy aircraft from seven to eleven.

The tally of planes shot down did not include a late afternoon raid

BRITISH PLANE CRASHES

HUELVA, Spain, April 21—(AP) A British Blenheim plane which had a French flag attached to its tail crashed near here tonight, killing the pilot and radio operator.

Nationality of dead airmen was not determined immediately. Such craft usually carry more than two crewmen and authorities here said some of those aboard might have parachuted to safety.

U.S. Will Soon Join In Raids on Germany

APR 22 1942

Heavy Bombers of American Air Force Already Being Ferried Across Atlantic For Combined Attacks With RAF.

LONDON, April 21. (AP)—Heavy bombers of the U. S. Air Force, the first of the all-American striking units which will soon fly wing-to-wing with the RAF against the Nazi continent, are being ferried to British operational bases, it was reported reliably tonight.

Result of Marshall's Visit

Any day now, the British expect to see the Red White and Blue star insignia of the U. S. planes, and air correspondents of the national press are saying that the planes and their American crews will make Britain "the world's greatest air base."

This fruition of plans for joint air action is the most noticeable consequence of the visit here of General George C. Marshall, the U.S. chief of staff. Last Saturday, before he flew back to the United States, Gen. Marshall said that U.S. air force units soon would be at fields in all parts of Britain and that U.S. troops in the British Isles would participate in British commando raids on Nazi-held European coasts.

To Use Big Bombers First

The first U.S. planes—to be flown and probably serviced by Americans—are understood to be big bombers capable of flying the Atlantic and going into service quickly after mechanical tune-ups and establishment of base facilities, which will be provided largely ready-made by the British.

To follow by ship will be medium bombers and possibly dive-bombers, which some commentators long have regarded as the RAF's greatest need.

At the receiving end of this imminent combined offensive action, the Germans occupying forces in northern France, the Netherlands and Belgium were reported by Dutch sources today to be building up a bicycle army to combat invasion thrusts from the British Isles.

Dutchmen escaping from the Netherlands said cycle factories in the Low Countries and Denmark were working at top speed on German army orders. They said also that the German officers and soldiers were extremely jittery over Allied invasion prospects.

Likewise the Norwegian Telegraph agency said that several more divisions of German troops, including an armored force, had been sent to Norway to guard against possible United Nations invasion.

Defenses were said to have been especially strengthened and extensive mining carried out in the Bodo area, below the commando-raided Lofoten Islands, and all possible landing places in the Trondheim and Narvik vicinities were said to have been barricaded with concrete strongpoints and barbed wire.

U. S. PLANES SOON TO JOIN IN RAIDS OF R. A. F. FLYERS

American Aircraft Being Ferried Already to British Bases.

30.24—16093

30.24—16093

London, April 21 (A. P.).—First units o fa United States aerial striking force, which will fly side by side with the R. A. F., are already being ferried to British operational bases, reliable spokesmen reported today.

Weeks ago Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt said the Yanks were coming and last Saturday Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, reaffirmed the American decision to join in Britain's offensive against German bases in Europe.

London air observers say they expect to see the Red, White and Blue insignia of United States Army bombing planes in the sky any day now.

A Government move to defend the existing war planning organization was seen in an announcement in House of Commons by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today that a White Paper soon would be issued on the subject. He said that it would describe the operations of the present Chief of Staffs Committee, and inferentially asked Parliament to reserve judgment on demands for organization of a combined operations staff until they have studied the existing setup.

Agitation for such a general staff, which would integrate Britain's army, navy and air force as one huge combat team, developed in influential London circles with continued reverses in the Pacific war.

The London Times declared only last week:

"The conviction that something is fundamentally lacking in co-ordination of the three fighting services has steadily gained ground in the present war and was never more widely held than now."

It was announced in today's disclosure that the outline of an organization for joint war planning, or a chiefs of staffs committee, would be issued late today or tomorrow.

The announcement closely followed the conferences of Gen. Marshall and Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's representative, with military and political leaders of Britain.

Looking for Bombers.

Nearly all the aviation correspondents of British newspapers have been speculating recently on the imminent arrival of the American aircraft. The first were expected to be heavy planes capable of flying the Atlantic and going into service quickly after mechanical tuneups and establishment of base facilities, most of which have been provided ready-made by the British.

To follow will be medium bombers and possibly dive-bombers, which some commentators have long regarded as a need of the British air force. The R. A. F. now has some on order in the United States. The shorter-ranged craft must be sent by ship and will take longer to deliver.

"Soon at airdromes all over Britain there will be gathered the force of planes that will make this country the world's greatest air base," said the London Daily Sketch. "To augment the already powerful bomber striking force of the R. A. F. will come hundreds of United States aircraft—giant bombers, medium bombers and dive-bombers—flown by American air crews."

It is expected that the planes will be completely serviced by American mechanics, whose proficiency particularly impresses the British.

NAZI INFANTRY GETS BICYCLES

APR 22 1942

Runstedt Prepares Men to Repel British.

London, April 21 (A. P.).—Gen. Field Marshal Gerd von Runstedt is building up a Nazi bicycle army in northern France and Belgium as a defense against British Commando raids and to meet any attempt at invasion, informed Dutch sources reported today on the basis of information received from Holland.

They said that Dutchmen who had escaped to Great Britain brought word that the Germans have been exploiting the large bicycle factories in the Low Countries and in Denmark to the utmost in recent weeks, taking the entire product for the army.

This move was said to be motivated by the need to speed up infantry transport while the bulk of Nazi trucks and cars are be-inb used on the Russian front.

The Dutch refugees also reported that German authorities had forbidden soldiers to sing the song that still was so popular a year ago—"We Go Against England."

The mental attitude of the German garrisons has changed from offense to defense—and a nervous defense at that," one Netherlander declared.

A traveler who passed through Paris recently told the Dutch that Nazis of high rank had had entrances to their offices on the Champs Elysees sand-bagged and wired, due to their fear of grenade attacks by anti-Nazi demonstrations.

Several additional German divisions have reached Norway as a precaution against possible Allied invasion, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency said today. A panzer unit was reported among the new arrivals.

The agency said that the Bodo Peninsula below Narvik had been turned into a complete fortress with military and naval establishments at Trondheim and Narvik and all possible landing places barricaded with concrete strongpoints and masses of barbed wire.

Frenzied efforts were being made by the Germans to extend the northern railway from Mosjoen to Bodo. The agency said that hundreds of arrests had been made in west coast towns in an attempt to stem the growing tide of opposition to the Nazis.

JOINT STAFF WORK IN BRITAIN BARED

Churchill Reveals Group Long In Existence Has Been Expanded

Says Members Are So Closely Linked They Share Building And Eat Together

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 21—Britain already has a joint general staff working so closely together that its members share the same building and eat together, Prime Minister Churchill said in a White Paper tonight.

"A joint staff, advocated from time to time in Parliament and the press," it said, "has in fact existed for many years. It has been progressively reorganized and expanded in the light of war experience.

The White Paper was issued after Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, today asked members of Parliament to withhold judgment until they had studied the Government's defense of the existing war planning organization.

Think As Single Unit

A general staff of specially selected officers work so closely together, the document said, that they "think and act in terms not of three separate units assisting one another for a common end, but of a single fighting unit animated by the same spirit and close conception o fa single task."

Outlining the set-up of the general staff in great detail, the paper disclosed that linked with the chief of staff committee are a joint planning staff and a joint intelligence committee, both consisting of officers who work as a team.

Foreign Office Represented

Although the joint planning staff is concerned primarily with military plans, political, economic and other considerations are taken into account and the Foreign office has a permanent representative.

The task of a joint intelligent subcommittee is to collate and assess all information about the enemy and particularly to forecast the most likely course of enemy action.

Churchill Backs Plan To Combine British Operations Staff

Outline of Organization For Joint War Program To Be Issued Soon

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 21.—Prime Minister Churchill has approved a plan to organize a combined operations staff, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today.

Agitation for such a general staff, which would integrate Britain's army, navy and air force as one huge combat team, developed in influential London circles with continued reverses in the Pacific war.

The influential London Times declared only last week:

"The conviction that something is fundamentally lacking in co-ordination of the three fighting services has steadily gained ground in the present war and was never more widely held than now."

It was announced in today's disclosure that the outline of an organization for joint war planning, or a chiefs of staff committee, would be issued later today or tomorrow.

The announcement closely followed conferences of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's representative, with military and political leaders of Britain.

Lords In Secret Session

London, April 21 (AP)—The House of Lords met in secret session today for a discussion of the progress of battleship construction and replacement in the Royal Navy.

COMMONS TO HOLD SECRET SESSION

London, April 21.—(AP)—The House of Commons will hold a secret session this week to debate the war situation, it was announced today by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The spokesman said Prime Minister Churchill still was undecided whether to broadcast a speech along the line of his statement to the House.

CRIPPS IN ENGLAND

He Flies Back After Failure of Indian Mission.

London, April 21 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in England by plane today from his unsuccessful special mission to seek an agreement between Great Britain and Indian leaders on India's political status during and after the war.

Swedish Red Cross Aids Greece

LONDON, April 21 (AP).—Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare said today negotiations were proceeding through the Swedish Red Cross for relief of the starving Greek population. The Swedish government, he said, had declared itself ready to furnish sufficient Swedish tonnage for food shipments, and the British, American and Canadian governments had declared their willingness to allow monthly shipments of 15,000 tons of wheat or flour from Canada to Greece.

Laval Turning First To Domestic Policies

Goes to Paris for Conferences—Darlan Promises Armed Forces He'll Defend Empire With Honor.

APR 22 1942

VICHY, April 21. (AP)—Pierre Laval is expected to devote the first few months of his collaborationist rule primarily to domestic problems, political circles said today.

Food Supply Dire Problem

These circles said that improvement of the food supply and solution of other dire problems might permit Laval to overcome what he has described as "superficial reticences" toward his government, and that such efforts would do nothing to increase American opposition to his rule.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington called attention to one of his previous statements that it remained to be seen whether the French people would accept the preposterous role assigned to them by such men as Laval, and said Washington's policy toward Vichy is now on a day-to-day basis.

(Washington had no confirmation of a Free French spokesman's report in London that Vichy has turned over a large number of ships in Indo-China to the Japanese and is bargaining for more tonnage to go the same way.

(Laval himself left Vichy to spend some days in Paris, said the German radio, which also reported that Admiral Darlan, chief of defense, would take up residence there in Elysee Palace, former residence of the presidents of the French Republic.)

In an order of the day to the fighting services, Admiral Darlan declared "you can rely on me, as I rely on you, to proceed further along the path of honor and to defend the empire."

One of Darlan's close 'collaborators, Commander Duvivier, head of the French government radio network and former chief of cabinet for the Information Ministry was replaced by Andre de Maison an author who until now has directed the French propaganda broadcast "Voice of France."

LONDON—APRIL 21—(AP)—

DARLAN PUTS STRESS ON HIS OWN POWERS

Underscores Separation of Military and Civil Rule.

IN MESSAGE TO HIS FORCES

Hull Says U. S.-Vichy Relations Are Kept by Washington on Day-to-day Basis.

Vichy, April 21 (A. P.).—Admiral Jean Darlan, commander of all of France's armed forces, promised his fighting men today that "you can rely on me as I rely on you to proceed further along the path of honor and to defend the empire."

The Commander in Chief's order of the day said:

"Since the Marshal has done me the great honor to nominate me Commander in Chief of the military forces under his direct command, he has drawn more

closely the ties which for long months past have bound me to you and this fills me with great pride.

"Freed of the obligations which I had taken upon myself out of discipline and love of my country, I can devote my whole time and my whole energy to you, my comrades.

"You can rely on me as I rely on you to proceed further along the path of honor and to defend the empire under the high authority of the Marshal.

"Long live the Marshal!

"Long live France!"

[Darlan's order of the day underscored the separation of military and civil authority arranged by Petain when he named Darlan commander of the armed forces, responsible solely to him, before assigning civil authority to Pierre Laval, the new Vichy chief of Government, on the same basis.]

APR 22 1942

Laval In Paris.

London, April 21 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio said today that Pierre Laval, French Government chief, had arrived in Paris for a series of conferences.

He saw Count Fermand de Brinon, new Government Secretary of State; Marcel Deat, leader of the Collaborationist National Popular party; Admiral Jean Bard, Paris chief of police, and Georges Scapini, French envoy for war prisoners in Germany.

Laval was scheduled to return to Vichy tomorrow, the radio said.

Relations Not Stabilized.

Washington, April 21 (A. P.).—United States policy toward the new regime in Vichy remains on a day-to-day basis, Secretary of State Hull told his press conference today.

He recalled that he had said on a previous decision, when collaborationist tendencies were in the ascendancy in Vichy, that it remained to be seen whether the French people would accept the preposterous role assigned to them by such men as Pierre Laval.

Mr. Hull left open the question of whether further important announcements of policy toward the Vichy government might soon follow the recall last week of United States Ambassador William D. Leahy for consultation. This Government's decisions, he indicated, will depend on future developments, including the reaction of the French people themselves to the new regime.

Would Seize Madagascar.

Immediate seizure by the United States of Madagascar, the large French island off the east coast of Africa, was urged in the House today by Representative Hinshaw, Republican, of California.

"Although Vichy France apparently has sold out to the Nazis," Hinshaw said, "that doesn't mean that all of the French have sold out, by any means."

He said he believed that the Free French would welcome the occupation of the island by the United States.

"For Madagascar to fall into unfriendly hands would be a tragedy of the first magnitude to the United Nations," Hinshaw declared.

APR 22 1942

Seize French Territory, Paramaribo Paper Urges

Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, April 21 (AP)—The newspaper *Nieuwsblad Suriname* today demanded immediate seizure of Vichy-controlled possessions in the Western Hemisphere on behalf of the Free French forces to guard against any Axis threat to Allied positions. This Netherlands territory borders on French Guiana.

Parisians Penalized For Slaying

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 21 (AP)—The German radio announced tonight that as a result of the slaying in Paris of a sergeant of the French volunteers against Russia, all theaters, movies and places of entertainment in the occupied French capital were being closed from 2 p. m. today until 5 p. m. April 24. Street traffic must cease by 11 p. m. instead of at midnight as heretofore.

The sergeant, named Roland, was shot in the Rue Erlanger by an unknown assailant.

SCHMELING VISITS PARIS

Pugilist Is Reported Seen With Georges Carpentier There

VICHY, France, April 21 (AP)—Max Schmeling, former world heavyweight boxing champion, who served with German parachute troops in the Crete campaign, was reported visiting Paris today to arrange a series of exhibition matches for occupation troops.

Dispatches from the occupied capital said he visited various Paris bars and was seen with Georges Carpentier and other French boxers.

50 To 100 Norwegians Are Reported Arrested

Stockholm, April 21 (AP) — Between fifty and one hundred more Norwegians were reported to have been arrested in German-occupied Oslo during the last few days, and Josef Terboven, Reichscommissioner, has warned teachers in that country that their "attempts to strike" against the Nazi-supported Quisling regime would not be tolerated.

Those arrested were said to include Henschien, president of the Kristiania Folkebank; Per Krogh, a well-known artist; Johan Haanes, a tennis player who often competed at Wimbledon, and Major Ragnvald, a former aide to the exiled King Haakon. No reason for the arrests whatever happens to him personally."

(Information reaching responsible Netherlands sources in New York indicates that the Germans are playing the pious, elderly, de Geer against Anton Mussert, the Dutch Nazi leader. Mussert, long a foe of de Geer, is understood to have retaliated by formally charging de Geer with mistreating Dutch Nazis during the invasion of Holland, "provoking Japan," neglecting the Dutch Indies and with leaving the Netherlands while military operations were proceeding in May of 1940. Mussert also has attacked de Geer for writing the very pamphlet to which the London government has taken exception. He recently wrote that de Geer "has nothing to do with the future, which is a matter for young Netherlanders x x x.")

Former Dutch Premier Flayed As Nazi Tool

De Geer Is Termed 'Traitor' By Government-in-Exile.

LONDON, April 21 (AP) — The Netherlands government-in-exile in a broadcast tonight to the Nazi-occupied homeland assailed Derek Jan de Geer, Dutch premier at the time of the German invasion, as a "traitor" and a "tool for his peoples' enemy."

The broadcast said de Geer, who returned to the Netherlands from London late in 1940 to join his ailing wife, had written a pamphlet which the Nazis were permitting to circulate and which "is a crafty plea for a compromise peace."

De Geer also was accused of twice breaking his word: first, when he went back to the Netherlands via Lisbon and Berlin at a time when he had accepted a mission from the exile government to the Dutch Indies and second, because he promised when he got back to Holland that he would live as a "forgotten citizen."

"With this pamphlet," said the broadcast, as quoted by the Aneta News Agency, "the writer has betrayed the Netherlands people in consideration of this country's policy of neutrality.

Presumably the Victoria was displaying the Argentine flag and showing lights at night, since instructions have been issued to all Argentine merchantmen.

Argentine authorities also have indicated that ships of this nation would not participate in any western hemisphere convoy system.

It was while sailing in an Allied convoy en route to Ireland that Argentina's only other reported ship casualty of this war, the 3,425-ton Uruguay, was sunk by a German submarine off Spain, May 28, 1940.

At that time the Argentine government rejected a Senate demand for satisfaction from Germany, ruling a settlement could be made after the war. Germany on Aug. 5, 1941, promised to give full satisfaction.

Sub or Mine Damages Big Argentine Tanker

BUENOS AIRES, April 21 (AP)—The 12,500-ton Argentine tanker Victoria has been damaged by torpedo or mine and is continuing toward New York under difficult conditions, the Argentine government announced today.

The ship, completed last year at Albany, N. Y., at a cost of $1,000,000, was on her first northward voyage.

Authoritative Argentine quarters said they believed the Victoria must have struck a mine, holding it unlikely that an Axis submarine would torpedo an Argentine ship

Argentine Tanker Is Hit at Sea

Ship Is Damaged by a Mine or Torpedo—Three Other Craft Are Torpedoed.

Buenos Aires, April 21 (A. P.).—The Argentine Government announced today that a torpedo or mine had damaged the Argentine tanker Victoria, inflicting the first casualty on this country's neutral merchant marine.

The new 12,500-ton Victoria presumably was proceeding with her flag plainly visible and showing lights at night, in accordance with the instructions issued to all Argentine merchantmen.

Argentine authorities several times have emphasized their belief that this is the best procedure to guard their ships against Axis submarine attacks, and also have indicated that Argentine ships would refrain from participating in any Western Hemisphere convoy system.

Earlier the Foreign Ministry has announced that the ship was continuing to New York under difficult conditions, because of serious damage, and that it was believed there was no loss of life.

Authoritative quarters clung to the belief that the ship had struck a mine because, they said, it was unlikely that an Axis submarine would torpedo an Argentine ship in view of this country's neutral policy.

The Victoria was built at the port of Albany, N. Y., the first oceangoing vessel ever constructed so far inland on the Hudson River, and was launched last fall. It was delivered to the Mihanovich line of Argentina after being fitted out at Hoboken, N. J.

3 MORE SHIPS SUB VICTIMS; TWO ARE SUNK

Nine Of Crews Known To Be Dead—One Vessel Towed Into Port

Survivors From Tanker Tell How U-Boat Gave Them Food

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[By the Associated Press]

Lewes, Del., April 21—Nine half-clothed seamen, haggard and exhausted after drifting ten days at sea, said a German submarine crew sank their medium-si.. Norwegian tanker off Bermuda Easter Monday—then tossed them food as they huddled in a lifeboat, the Fourth Naval District disclosed today.

Torpedoing of the tanker and a small United States ship off the Atlantic Coast was announced by the navy in Washington. Survivors were landed at ports on the east coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

Nine Are Landed

Nine of the crew of thirty from the Norwegian ship were landed here from the Portuguese freighter Lobito.

Two men were killed outright when the U-boat's first torpedo struck, the survivors said. One man in their boat died last Tuesday and was buried at sea.

The navy, guarding against reprisals against thei. relatives, did not release their names.

Skipper Believed Italian

Ten of the survivors of the Norwegian tanker who were landed in New York said the captain of the submarine, who tossed them some biscuits, appeared to them an Italian rather than a German.

They also said there were thirty-four instead of thirty men in the crew. A third boat with twelve men, they added, was still missing.

Rescue Ship Warned Away From U-boat

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Survivors of a torpedoed American merchant ship were permitted today to reveal that they warned off a possible rescue ship after an enemy submarine followed them in the Caribbean.

Their ship was sunk the afternoon of April 4 and a submarine came to the surface and passed close to their lifeboats. Shortly after they sighted a large U. S. passenger ship on the horizon "heading toward us." They warned the ship of the presence of the submarine and she changed her course and disappeared.

The men, who have reached New York from Puerto Rico, explained that the submarine officers did not understand the signal.

"Maybe they even liked it," Daniel F. Hegarty of Brooklyn, N. Y., said. "They might have thought our signal would bring the ship to us."

Three men were killed in the torpedo explosion but the remaining 39 men and officers all were saved after five days of rough weather in open rafts and a lifeboat they kept hooked together with lines.

Panamanian Vessel Survives Sinking

Charleston, S. C., April 21 (AP)—A Panamanian registered merchant ship was torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast with the loss of three lives on April 12 after it crossed a nest of three enemy submarines, the Sixth Naval District here said today.

Forty-eight officers and men were saved and the ship, with a huge hole in its port side, was towed into a port.

Navy Acount

The navy gave this account:

Survivors said a thud was felt shortly after midnight Saturday, April 11, but an inspection of the ship failed to show any damage or anything out of order.

About forty minutes later there was a terrific explosion and Capt. A. T. Lagan, of Woodberry, N. J., immediately issued an order to abandon ship.

Three Are Lost

One man jumped from the deck into the ocean and was not seen again. Two others died from exhaustion after clinging to an overturned lifeboat for almost two

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hours.

The captain and two crewmen emained aboard the ship. A salvage vessel arrived eighteen hours later and put the vessel into condition for the tow.

Thirteen hours after the attack the survivors were picked up by patrol boats.

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U. S. SHIP SUNK

NEW ORLEANS, April 21—(AP) The Eighth Naval district announced today that a medium-sized American cargo vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean sea at 3 p. m. April 4, with loss of three lives.

The master, Peter H. Lang of New Orleans, and 30 crew members were rescued and taken to San Juan, Puerto Rico. Lang and 29 of the crewmen arrived in New York yesterday.

Enemy Reports

Enemy capitals frequently broadcast claims of large Allied losses, hoping thereby to pry information out of the United Nations in the form of replies.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 21 (A. P.).—The German radio said today that more than two million tons of shipping had been sunk by Axis submarines operating off the East and West American coasts in the last three months.

Between January 15 and April 14, Axis submarines sank 1,772,900 tons of British and American shipping off the American Atlantic coast, the radio said. In the same period, the Japanese sank twenty-two ships off the American Pacific coast, it added. Their tonnage was not given. Ninety-two tankers were included in the sunken ships, it was said.

Union Assails Report On Normandie Fire

New York, April 21 (AP)—Joseph Burge, a national representative of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO), today termed as "not fair and misleading" a report by a naval court of inquiry blaming the fire aboard the former French liner Normandie last February on "gross carelessness and utter violation of rules and common sense" by workmen.

He added that 800 members of Local 39 of his union who were aboard the Normandie when it was swept by fire February 9 were hired through the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company's employment office, not through the union, but added that the union had "repeatedly exhorted all of the Robins employes to be always on guard against sabotage and carelessness."

Canada Raises Rail Rates On American Shipments

Ottawa, April 21 (A. P.).—Increased rail rates for shipments between the United States and Canada were approved today by the war-time prices and trade board to correspond with increased tariffs granted recently by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

ICC increases were granted last month, and the changes today were made for shipments transversing both Canadian and U. S. tracks. The new rates are based "as usual" on the United States rate structure, the board said.

Purely domestic shipments were not affected.

Canadians on 'Last Fling' Miss Sailing for Britain

Soldiers Quit Ship in Protest Over Food and Quarters

HALIFAX, N. S., April 21 (AP).—About 400 Canadian soldiers, already aboard a transport due to sail for the British Isles, walked off their ship for a "last fling," and nearly half of them failed to get back before the boat left, authorities disclosed today.

The arrival Sunday of the transport in England was announced last night.

Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, in Ottawa, termed the incident an "isolated" one and said the men had protested against food and quarters. Those who missed the boat are being held here.

Enemy Patents to Be Seized by Government

President Says He Has Authority Under Emergency Powers To Take Everything Needed to Win War.

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WASHINGTON, April 21. (AP)—President Roosevelt today announced a plan to seize any useful enemy-owned or controlled patents and apply them to America's war effort, regardless of technical legal obstacles. By defining patent rights as property, he said, it could be done under his war-time emergency powers.

Orders Exhaustive Survey

To this end, he told a press conference, he has directed Leo Crowley, the alien property custodian, to conduct an exhaustive survey of thousands of enemy patent holdings and to take any steps necessary to make them available for war production.

We should take everything we need, the President said, because the first thing to do is to win the war.

Furthermore, he made it plain that the seized patents are not to revert to their foreign owners when the war is ended. Patents were seized during the first World War and afterwards were let slip back to their original owners, he said, and a recurrence of this should be prevented.

As enemy property custodian, Crowley has already come into possession of many such enemy-owned or controlled patents, Mr. Roosevelt said. Most of these were in the chemical and pharmaceutical field. The next few months, he added, will see several thousand more come into his custody.

Program Underway

Crowley, interviewed later, said the program was already in operation—patents are being examined to see if we want them, and whether additional research would make them valuable in prosecuting the war.

Among the types of patents under examination, he said, were those having to do with artificial rubber, artificial fuels, artificial foods and fabrics, together with all kinds of drugs, a long list of biological patents, and patents on electrical equipment and Diesel engines.

Already, Crowley has seized artificial rubber and gasoline patents held by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, commonly called the "German dye trust." Several companies in the United States and their patents, have been taken over. Among these are the Magnesium Development company, New York, and the Schering corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., a pharmaceutical enterprise.

The Senate Patents committee has been conducting hearings on a bill by Senator Bone (D-Wash) to give the government sweeping patent seizure powers. President Roosevelt indicated, however, that he already had certain seizure powers under the first war powers act.

Senate Holding Hearings

The Senate hearings have seen Justice department officials testify that by entering into patent pool arrangements with German concerns, some American corporations have created monopolies in some fields, which are proving detrimental to the war effort.

Mr. Roosevelt announced his patents seizure plan without waiting to be questioned by reporters. The correspondents immediately began raising questions as to legal obstacles that might be encountered.

They mentioned such possibilities as foreign-owned patents that have been technically transferred to American citizens; and bona fide patent pools, through which American and foreign concerns have lumped their patent holdings for their mutual advantage.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that it was not a matter of legal technicalities, but of what America might need to win the war. Seized patents would be available to all the United Nations he said, answering another question.

He had not read the Bone bill, he said.

Problem Simplified

Senator Bone said he had not been informed of the President's order but was not surprised "because I know the President's views on patents."

"This simplifies our problem somewhat because the executive has stepped in and done something," the Senator said, adding that the order applied only to foreign patents or those linked with foreign pools and that many domestic patents also were vital to the war effort.

"We'll go ahead with our hearings but we may take more time to make our report," Bone said. "We may do some surgery on our bill in order to broaden it for permanent legislation."

SAYS REICH PLASTIC AIDS US

Witness Asserts Plane 'Glass' Invention Is Wholly German

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—S. C. Kelton, secretary of Rohm & Haas Company, Inc., Philadelphia, manufacturers of a plastic glass substitute used in bombers and military aircraft, told the Senate Patents Committee today that the story of Plexiglas (the trade name of his company's product) was a "story of one-way flow of information."

"We got it from Germany and if we hadn't secured from German concerns both the patents and the technical information on manufacture there wouldn't be an inch of plexiglas in an American bomber or pursuit plane today," he said.

Walter R. Hutchinson, special assistant to the Attorney General, had criticized an international cartel involving Rohm & Haas and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Inc.

Mr. Kelton declared that his company spent $4,000,000 of its own funds to expand to meet defense and war demands and had received commendation of Air Corps and Army officials for production.

Mr. Hutchinson testified that American firms had supplied South American customers of German industries under agreements to return the markets to the German interests after the war.

He asserted that he was not questioning the patriotism of the American business interests which had participated in the international cartels.

Kelton's Testimony

S. C. Kelton, secretary of Rohm & Haas, said:

"The story of plexiglas is a story of a one-way flow of information, as the flow was from Germany to this country. If we hadn't secured from German concerns both the patents and the technical information on manufacture there wouldn't be an inch of plexiglas in an American bomber or pursuit plane today."

The German patents were paid for in royalties to the German concerns on sales made by Rohm & Haas, Kelton said, but the American company executed its own "freezing order" six months before the Government banned payments to German firms.

"We have paid no royalties to German firms on sales made since Jan. 1, 1941," he said, adding that royalty payments previously sent to Germany were "insignificant." During 1940, he testified, $74,000 went to Germany while Rohm & Haas spent $3,984,000 in the United States.

U.S. May Have to Draft Business Experts--Nelson

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WASHINGTON, April 21. (AP)—Donald M. Nelson complained today that congressional criticism of dollar-a-year men was making it so difficult to obtain business experts to aid in converting industry to war work that it might become necessary to draft them.

Arms Output 'Over the Hump'

Chairman Truman (D-Mo) of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, before which Nelson testified, promptly declared that he saw no reason why such business executives could not be drafted. Nelson replied that the matter was a question for congress to decide and that until such a step was taken, less criticism might help.

Aside from his complaint that congressional criticism made businessmen hesitate to take dollar-a-year jobs, however, the War Production Moard chairman reported happily that military production was "over the hump."

Puffing on a big black pipe, the husky war production chieftain sketched for the Senate Defense Investigation Committee a picture of rounded activities he said were keeping the assembly lines moving at such a pace that a few months would find the Axis on the end of military equipment scales.

"America, England and Russia are producing war material in much greater quantity than our Axis enemies," he declared. "I believe we are over the hump on production. Everything we have is in production and we are getting increased quantities."

To Overcome Axis Reserve

These increases, he added, promise to wipe out within a very few months the advantage which rested with the Axis powers which had built up reserves of equipment for several years in anticipation of war.

In this connection Chairman Cannon (D-Mo) of the House Appropriations Committee, told that chamber that "we have now outdistanced the enemy in production and are producing as much war material as Germany, Italy and Japan combined," and "by the end of the year we will have passed their accumulated reserve."

Nelson reported that "American industry has done a good job, and so has labor," but warned that there was still a lot of work to be done, a number of corners to be rounded and many problems to be met.

Congress Not Helping Matters

Further than that, he said, Congress was not helping matters by criticizing business men, sending probing questionnaires to the firms which had released them for government service and generally impugning the honesty of their intentions.

"It is getting to the point," Nelson said plaintively, "where if you know something about business you are a suspect."

The production chief said the WPB needed more men who knew their way around in industry, adding that many of them were reluctant to face the criticism to which they were likely to be subjected.

"It's a pity they couldn't serve a term in the Senate and get used to it," Chairman Truman (D-Mo) remarked dryly.

Senator Connally (D-Tex) added that one of the best things Nelson could do for business men would be "to see that they develop thicker hides."

"They are getting thicker every day," Nelson said with a grin.

He and Truman discussed the possibility of "drafting" industrial executives for WPB jobs. Truman wanted a list of those who had declined to serve, but Nelson said that wouldn't be fair until and unless Congress specifically ordered the drafting of such men.

NAVAL OFFICIAL RUNS 4 PLANTS

'No Finished Planes Being Produced" at Brewster, He Reports.

NEW YORK, April 21 — (AP)

Capt. George C. Westervelt assumed active command over production in four Brewster Aeronautical Co. plants today and explained that the Navy had taken over the factories because "no finished planes were being produced."

Two of the plants are in Long Island City and the others in Newark, N. J., and Johnsville, Pa. Capt. Westervelt will maintain headquarters at one of the local factories.

"The plants have been taken over," the Navy officer said, "because the President of the United States said the production was not satisfactory and he wanted steps to increase that production."

He said he had not had time to delve into parts production, but could say "no finished airplanes have come off the assembly lines." Senator Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) said recently in Washington that operation of one Long Island City plant was only 40 per cent of capacity.

There has been no hint of sabotage or slowdown because of enemy alien activity nor any hint of untoward union activity to cause production slowdown, Westervelt said, adding that there would be no change in the union status at various plants and that so far as he was concerned there has been no reference whatsoever to unsatisfactory union labor relations in any degree.

The present management with Ralph Singer as president remains unchanged, but the board of directors is divorced from overall management, Westervelt added.

ARMY MODIFIES DRAFT STANDARDS

Men with Correctible Defects to Be Placed in New Classification.

WASHINGTON, April 21—(AP) The Army today modified physical standards for voluntary enlistment or induction of selective service recruits.

To cover men with disqualifying physical defects which can be corrected, a new classification—Class 1-A (suspended)—was added to the three previous physical classifications: Class 1-A, qualified for general military service; Class 1-B, unfit for general but qualified for limited military service, and Class 4, physically unfit for any military service.

The War department listed among common examples of correctible physical conditions dental defects, correctible nasal obstruction, repairable hernia and remediable nutritional defects.

Men rejected for such reasons, the department said, are subject to re-examination by Army medical boards which will reclassify them when the defects have been corrected.

There were no changes in regulations governing height and weight, but requirements as to vision and dental conditions were revised slightly.

TREASON CHARGED IN NAZI'S ESCAPE

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Detroit Restaurant Operator Accused of Aiding German Aviator.

DETROIT, April 21—(AP) U. S. District Attorney John C. Lehr said today he would recommend a treason charge against Max Stephan, 49-year-old Detroit restaurant operator who FBI agents said aided the flight of Lieut. Peter Krug of the German air force, a fugitive from a Canadian concentration camp.

John S. Bugas, agent in charge of the Detroit FBI office, said Federal agents were only two hours behind Krug's trail when the flier departed from Detroit Sunday morning headed for Mexico.

Suspect Held In Texas

A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, tonight said a man believed to be Krug, was arrested her today by a radio policeman.

The suspect, who answered the description of the concentration camp escapee, is being held incommunicado by the FBI until fingerprints of the escaped prisoner are received from the Canadian camp.

He is about 6 feet tall, weighs about 180 pounds, has closely cropped hair and was wearing a soiled corduroy suit. He had no identification papers.

Stephan is held under $25,000 bond, charged by Bugas with providing food, lodging and money for Krug and with arranging his departure from Detroit.

Mrs. Margarita Bertelman, 50, also accused of harboring the fugitive, is held for a hearing before the enemy alien hearing board on why she should not be interned for the duration of the war. She is a German citizen who was married in Germany to Richard Bertelman, an American citizen employed in a war plant here.

Held at the county jail, Stephan was quoted as saying, "I am not sorry for what I have done and I would do it again."

Lehr said that "I am filing a full report of the case and will recommend a treason charge. Giving aid and comfort to an enemy constitutes treason.

Stephan operates a restaurant at 7209 Jefferson avenue East where Bugas said officers of the German bund have met frequently. The FBI agent said they held a meeting there Sunday night after Krug's successful flight from Detroit.

FBI Rounds Up Aliens In New Jersey Raids

Newark, N. J., April 21 (AP)—E. E. Conroy, New Jersey head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said today the FBI celebrated Adolf Hitler's fifty-third birthday with the largest State-wide raid since Pearl Harbor, arresting a score of enemy aliens, questioning more than one hundred persons and seizing much contraband.

More than 150 agents and local police struck at sixty-two places last night, Conroy said.

Of those detained as aliens, eleven were sent to Ellis Island and others were held pending action to be advised by the United States Attorney General.

At Union City Tavern

Found at what Conroy called the largest Hitler celebration in the State, at the City Hall Tavern, Union City, were August Klapprott, eastern leader of the disbanded German-American Bund, and the Rev. John C. Fitting, Hudson county Bund official.

Both are naturalized citizens and they were released after questioning.

As the raiders entered the Union City hall, celebrants continued singing to the last bar songs in praise of Naziism. Eight German nationals were found among the group, it was said, all of them without alien registration or selective service registration cards.

Agents seized much contraband, including a Storm Trooper's uniform, short-wave radio receiving sets, guns and cameras.

Conroy said the raiders had "all leaders of German movements under scrutiny and were particularly alert for gatherings celebrating Hitler's birthday." In most cases, the searches were made in the vicinity of war plants.

Social Justice Affair Speech Listed Friday

Detroit, April 21 (AP)—Gerald L. K. Smith, national chairman of the "Committee of 1,000,000," announced today he would address a rally here Friday night on the subject, "Will We Permit the Reds to Jail Father Coughlin?"

The meeting, Smith said, would be held in the Maccabees Building auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 550 persons, and admission would be by ticket only.

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Royal Oak priest, yesterday in a statement assumed responsibility for contents of the magazine *Social Justice*, the language of which Francis Biddle, Attorney General, has called "clearly seditious."

Eve Curie Returns To U. S. Via Clipper

Miami, Fla., April 21 (AP)—Eve Curie returned to the United States by clipper today after a five-month trip to Russia, Burma and China.

The daughter of the discoverer of radium left immediately by plane for New York. She said she had been gathering material for a new book.

ARNOLD CRITICIZED IN CHEMIST'S TALK ON RUBBER WORK

U. S. Obtained from Nazis Only Practical Synthetic Process, Says Expert.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21—(AP) Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general in charge of prosecuting violations of the anti-trust act, was vigorously criticized today by a New York chemist.

In an address before the American Chemical society, Dr. Benjamin T. Brooks answered charges made officially by the government that the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had held up the development of synthetic rubber in the United States by controlling foreign patents.

Defends Company

"The records clearly shows that the government's synthetic rubber program has not been delayed a day by any question of company interest," he declared, and that the Standard Oil company actually protected the potential supply of American synthetic rubber by exchanging patent rights and information with Farbendustrie of Germany.

Many years of research were required before any practical synthetic rubber was produced and the only product known up to the present is the "Buna" rubber made of butadiene combined with styrene, a chemical developed in Germany, the New York scientist-consultant declared.

"If the Standard Oil company or any other American company had not acquired the patent rights to manufacture this type of rubber in the United States, no American company could have undertaken to manufacture such rubber prior to December, 1941, except as a willful infringer and subject to heavy penalties if convicted."

The acquirement of the German patent rights and the knowledge they give make it possible to manufacture synthetic rubber, Dr. Brooks declared.

Mechanized Units Guard Part of North Pacific Coast

Army Regiment, Half Horse and Half Motor, Operates in Mountain Area.

By FLOYD LANSDON

WITH THE CAVALRY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, April 21—(AP) One of the nation's newest fighting forces, a regiment of extremely mobile, hard hitting mechanized cavalry, stands guard along a sector of the north Pacific coast today.

This unit, half horse, half motor, combining the martial color of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Civil war troops and the deadly efficiency of modern science, has part of the job of protecting this mountainous and timbered sector from invasion from the Pacific.

It differs from Stuart's cavalry as a war canoe differs from a modern battleship, and it is many times as deadly. It has the combined power of the infantry and motorized units, and a mobility that neither previously has achieved.

Move in Rough Country

In such terrain, the cavalry really begins to function where the mechanized forces are halted by heavy timber and precipitous mountains.

Newspapermen and others were given an opportunity to watch part of this regiment in action over terrain that would be, in case of invasion, a battleground.

In action this new force puts on a far different show than the cavalry of earlier years. An important difference is the approach to battle. It can move long distances—as much as 500 miles in a day, compared with from 35 to 50 miles, the limit of the older cavalry.

Huge van-like trucks, called portes, carry horses, riders and equipment only slightly slower than the mile-a-minute clip of the jeeps, armored scout reconnaissance cars and motorcycles that make up the rest of the regiment. Eight horses and riders are carried in each porte.

Unloaded Swiftly

The portes go as far as there are roads. At that point the cargoes are unloaded with incredible speed—from 90 seconds to two minutes—and the mounted troops proceed. The jeeps and other motorized equipment can operate in somewhat open country, without roads, but the horse troops find it comparatively easy going on timbered and precipitous terrain.

Once contact is made with the enemy, the cavalrymen dismount and carry on as infantrymen. The regiment has the same weapons as an infantry regiment — pistols, rifles, machine guns, mortars and light anti-tank artillery. The mechanized cavalry appears to be mounted infantry.

The mechanized elements, which often team in a fight with the horse troops, can give battle either aboard their mounts or on the ground.

Give Battle Demonstration

Part of the demonstration for the newspapermen was a simulated battle. Scouts had reported the presence of invaders in rough country several miles from the post. Every type of fighting element in the regiment went out to battle.

Advance units reported a road block—logs anchored in the ground to make a tank trap. The scouts warned the advancing column by radio. The main column was halted and the pioneer and demolition platoon—trained engineers—went on with the compressor truck and demolition tools. By the time they reached the block enemy snipers posted nearby had been destroyed.

With axes, an air operated chain saw and a jack hammer, the engineers had the road clear in 10 minutes.

Fighting contact with the enemy soon was made. As the mechanized cavalry fought a delaying action, troops that had been summoned from another point by radio, moved up and took over the battle. The horsemen moved out to the flanks. When the enemy fled in disorder, the horsemen took up the pursuit.

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In the War Zone

Importance of Military Secrecy Exemplified in Raid on Tokio

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By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The worldwide mystery which has developed out of the bombing of Japan by warplanes which the Nipponese identify as American but haven't the foggiest notion where the machines came from is the best possible illustration of why military information frequently has to be withheld from the general public.

You wouldn't believe it possible that a fleet of warplanes could bomb several of the principal cities of Japan in broad daylight without it becoming known almost immediately from what bases they came. Yet on this fourth day since the historic assault, the little men of Nippon still were squinting at the skies in al dirlections, and beating their foreheads before the images of the great Buddha, in an effort to solve this nerve-torturing puzzle which has kept them sounding air-raid warnings right up to today.

Even our own people have been dependent on Japan for such news as we have had on this sensational event. The Japs say the planes came from aircraft carriers, but they have contradicted themselves so many times that it's patent they've been lying like troopers in an effort to get Washington to talk and give away the show.

Italy's Guess Is Russia.

London newspapers have thought the planes might have come from the Aleutian Islands, laid their eggs over the Mikado's preserves, and then flown to China. An Italian paper guessed the machines came from bases in Soviet Russia, secretly ceded to the United States.

So it has gone, but nobody has known just what has happened—ecept the people responsible for the raid. And it doesn't take great perspicacity to see how valuable all this mystery is to the raiders. It gave them a chance to reach their bases safely, and if those bases happened to be aircraft carriers, as the Japs seem to think, it has given the ships an opportunity to get out of danger.

More to the point, so long as the enemy doesn't learn how this coup was executed, the same plan can be used again. Then there is a further advantage of silence: It's a great breeder of war-nerves among the enemy. Indications are that a wide section of the Nipponese population is suffering from a new malady which we hope will become famous as Japanese jitters.

From the military standpoint this raid is likely to have the effect of tying up warplanes and warships for home protection at a crucial moment when the Japs need this equipment for their various offensives.

Planes Over Duluth.

What with this sensation, and Gen. MacArthur's surprise raid on the Philippines the other day, it probably isn't strange that many of my readers have gone air-minded. All sorts of inquiries are rolling in, and not a few relate to the possibility of using Alaska as a base for bombing Japan.

One world war veteran in Duluth writes "it has been pretty well known by everybody here" that bombers were being flown northwestward over the city all through the winter, and he says it wasn't difficult to guess that they were headed for Alaskan bases. He therefore figured that Alaska must be getting ready for some hot work against Japan.

Well, of course I have no personal knowledge about warplanes over Duluth, but I see no reason to challenge the analysis of my correspondent if his facts are correct. He certainly is right in believing that Alaska is a base of growing importance. We have warplanes and other equipment there, and while it isn't permitted to discuss this in detail it is logical to assume that our striking power in Alaska will be increased rapidly.

We are safe in saying that when the time comes for a grand offensive against Japan, Alaska will play a big role. And that isn't telling the Japs anything they don't know already and undoubtedly are worried about, especially since Saturday's mystery raid.

United Nations Draw Strategic Materials From Latin America

Production Is Impeded, However, by Terrain, Lack of Machinery

By Wide World News.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 21.—Latin America, a rich storehouse of raw materials, today is pouring a stream of strategic materials and agricultural products into the arsenals of the United Nations.

The Axis, which once drew heavily upon these resources, first was reduced to a driblet by the blockade and now is cut off, while the United States and its allies, by control of the sea and wartime trade agreements, enjoy a monopoly of all the rubber, tin, manganese, chrome, mica, tungsten, copper, diamonds and lead that these countries can produce.

Item for item, many of these products match the supplies lost in Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and other areas held by the Axis. In a long war they may well supply the extra sinews needed to win.

But most of South America's mineral resources are locked in the jungles and mountains of inaccessible regions. The same shortages which create the demand for them interefere with obtaining the machinery, the railroads and the shipping to dig them out and transport them to the factories.

Shops Are Lacking.

This is a day when first things come first, and many of the chief products of South America—meat, wheat, fruits, coffee—are allowed to accumulate in the warehouses or rot on the wharves while available shipping is devoted to war materials. As a result, painful shifts in the economy of many countries are necessary.

All over South America the price of living is soaring as the textiles and manufactured products which these countries import grow scarce and almost prohibitive by reason of reduced shipping space, priorities and high transport and insurance rates.

From Cape Horn to the Rio Grande, agricultural explorers and prospectors are seeking easily tapped resources to supply especially the rubber, the chrome, the manganese that is needed in the war effort. Newly blossomed government and private agencies seek priorities for the machinery and railroads needed to get the materials out.

The United States Export-Import Bank has arranged a $100,000,000 credit for Brazil, part of which will be used to established a project for developing Brazilian rubber resources in the Amazon jungles.

Rubber Expectancy.

The expectation is that 60,000 to 70,000 tons of rubber will be produced annually. But that is only a fraction of the total needed to put rubber tires on army trucks and guns.

Collection of the product from the scattered, wild-growing trees will not be easily organized.

Ecuador marketed 1,650 tons of rubber last year, most of it a wild variety unwanted by the United States. Today it is a sought-after prize for which United States representatives have bid against Argentina.

With the assistance of the United States Government, Ecuador is off on a double program to boost production, sending bush runners out to find new supplies of wild but ready to harvest rubber and putting to work a special mission of experts on a 20-year development of cultivated rubber plantations which has the planting of 50,000 trees as its initial project.

Rubber and manganese are almost the only bright expectations in the war-strained economies of the little Central American countries.

Panama Trade May Return.

In Panama, the days around the turn of the century—when two-wheeled mule carts loaded with black stinking blobs of crude rubber were a common sight—may speedily return.

From 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 wild rubber trees are spotted across Panama's seven provinces, the Government estimates. Half of these may be in concentrated areas, many of them on abandoned plantations now choked with two or more decades of jungle growth.

United States experts will determine how many of these can be reclaimed for production of wild (Castilla) rubber.

A long-range program also is underway to develop cultivated (Hevea) rubber. Two Government experimental nurseries are developing high-yielding, disease-resistant rubber strains, and a Goodyear experimental farm in the Gatun Lake area has a similar objective.

Costa Rica already has a Goodyear rubber plantation, and in Honduras rubber plant seeds already have been sent to the northern coast where there is some wild rubber growing.

Manchester Now Fulfilling Promise For Non-Stop Raids

Britain's Heftiest Weight-Lifting Two-Engined Bombers Continue Assault On Germany

APR 22 1942

By WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS

With an RAF Bomber Squadron, Somewhere in England, April 21 (Wide World)—One after another, the broad-winged Manchesters, heftiest weight-lifters of the RAF's two-engined bombers, came thundering down the flarelit runway.

Bound for Hamburg, they climbed into the starry night and roared away to help fulfill Britain's promise of non-stop bombing of Germany.

During the long hours they were gone, we sat quietly, with the usual small talk that would leave our minds free to imagine how it was over Hamburg, wondering whether Ruhr raids had diverted any of the bristling flack (anti-aircraft) from port defenses.

Initials For Names

Then, as a pinkening patch of gray in the east suggested another nice day, one after another the metallic voices of wireless operators came crackling in asking permission to land—A for Albert, F for Freddy, G for George, and so on . . . all but C for Charlie.

For young Captain Baker and his crew didn't get home.

That's what makes you think of washers. Washers are just some of the thousands of gadgets that are put together to make Manchesters and other planes.

It makes you think of aircraft workers who tool seemingly insignificant washers and put them where they belong, and you want to ask them to be as intent on their job as a bomber crew is running up on a target.

"He Was Very Proud"

It makes a difference when you know the fellows in the planes that don't come back. . . .

Baker had just been made a pilot officer, and he was very proud as he showed me over his Manchester towering over the men who were "bombing her up" with tons of explosives.

Sitting in the pilot's seat, he pointed out the engine nacelles in which were stabled snugly each of the Manchester's herd of 1,750 horses.

"You never think of these vultures giving out on you," he said.

A Headache For Jerries

Then he slipped out of the seat and clambered aft explaining other features.

"Here's the escape hatch," he laughed. "That's for when we have to get out in a hurry."

He popped into the gunner's seat in the turret and swung it around. Patting the sweetly oiled Brownings, he said, "they're a real headache for the Jerries."

Then at dinner, the conversation was light and indifferent. Somehow it swung around to American streamlined trains, then the lengthening hours of daylight.

Talk Turned To Bombing

"Soon we'll be coming home in daylight," somebody said.

"I like to come home any time," Baker said, and everybody laughed.

Finally, the conversation turned to bombing, and a young pilot remarked:

"They say most of us bomber pilots have never heard the whistle of bombs, but that's not true. I can tell you, because I've seen the London and Bristol *Blitzes* and know what they are, and believe me, I know London and Bristol had an easy time of it compared to what the Germans are getting.

"Take a trip with me sometime over Germany if you really want to see the second front."

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Sergeant Saw Plane Fall

We broke up after dinner without saying good-by — Baker just said, "Stick around till tomorrow."

It wasn't until the sun was well up and interrogation of flyers well under way that doubts for C for Charlie were felt.

A young sergeant pilot, the last to come in, was answering an intelligence officer:

"We were bang on the target, sir, but I didn't see our flashes for sure. Searchlights? There were thousands of them, sir, lots of cones and singles—but we weaved in and out. Flack? Well, not so much when we went in, sir."

"Something Shot Him Down"

"See any other planes?" the officer asked.

The boyish sergeant pilot yawned—it was the fatigue written on his drawn, white face that started it, nervousness that checked it halfway.

"Yes, we did, sir. There was a chap on my port beam. Something hit him, something shot him down."

Now, one Manchester is a small loss when a strong force raids Hamburg, as the communique says it did. Hundreds of bombers have been over Germany in the last two weeks, with proportionate losses.

But when you know the fellow, it makes a difference. It makes you think of washers and such.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22-(AP)-HONGKONG IS "A JAPANESE-MADE HELL," HENRY BOUGH, A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT WHO RECENTLY ESCAPED FROM THERE, SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FILED FROM CHUNGKING, CHINA.

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"I CAN CONFIRM THE APPALLING STORIES OF MURDER AND RAPE WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED," HE WROTE. "MANY OF THE WORST ATROCITIES WERE COMMITTED IN THE PRESENCE OF JAPANESE OFFICERS. THEY ARE ONLY TOO TRUE. MANY OF THE WOMEN, AFTER BEING ATTACKED, WERE SHOT.

"STARVATION FACES A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION. WHEN THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED THE ISLAND IT WAS ESTIMATED THERE WAS A NINE-MONTHS SUPPLY OF FOOD. BUT LARGE SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN COMMANDEERED BY THE JAPANESE ARMY AND SHIPPED AWAY."

LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-A DIVISION OF GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS HAS BEEN SENT TO OCCUPIED FRANCE TO REINFORCE THE GARRISON THERE, THE DAILY EXPRESS MILITARY CORRESPONDENT MORELY RICHARDS WROTE TODAY, ADDING THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT FIELD MARSHAL GERD VON RUNSTEDT'S FORCES IN FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES WOULD BE REINFORCED WITH FROM TEN TO 15 DIVISIONS.

VON RUNSTEDT'S STRENGTH THUS WOULD BE RAISED TO ABOUT A MILLION MEN, RICHARDS SAID.

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POINTING OUT THAT THESE MIGHT BE "ENEMY INSPIRED RUMORS," RICHARDS SAID IT NEVERTHELESS WAS "DEFINITE THAT UNITS OF AIRBORNE TROOPS HAVE TURNED UP IN OCCUPIED FRANCE AND THAT THERE IS EVIDENCE OF TROOP MOVEMENTS WESTWARD ACROSS GERMANY."

NIGHT LEAD SUNER

MADRID, APRIL 21-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER RAMON SERRANO SUNER SAID TODAY THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO HAD DECLARED THAT IF GERMANY WERE UNABLE TO HOLD "THE TREMENDOUS RUSSIAN DANGER," SPAIN WOULD AID THE REICH, "NOT WITH 15,000, BUT 1,000,000 MEN."

HIS INTERVIEW WITH A DANISH NEWSPAPERMAN AS PUBLISHED IN THE PRESS HERE ALSO QUOTED HIM AS SAYING THAT "THE LIVES OF MANY OF OUR COMRADES THAT SPAIN NEEDED FOR HER RESURRECTION REMAIN FROZEN IN RUSSIA."

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THE FOREIGN MINISTER HAILED PIERRE LAVAL, THE NEW CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT IN VICHY, AS A "GOOD FRENCHMAN," AND SAID HE WAS PLEASED THAT ARGENTINA AND CHILE--THE ONLY WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATIONS MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS--UNDERSTOOD "THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT STRUGGLE BY REMAINING OUTSIDE THE CIRCLE OF STATES CONTROLLED BY RUSSIA."

IN COMMENTING ON LAVAL'S RETURN TO POWER, SERRANO SUNER SAID:

"IF I WERE FRENCH THIS INTELLIGENT SOLUTION--VERY FRENCH--WOULD INTEREST ME VERY MUCH BECAUSE IT PROVES FRANCE FINALLY HAS REALIZED SHE WASTED AN ENTIRE WINTER IN WHICH SHE HOPED DAY AFTER DAY THE RUSSIANS WOULD DESTROY THE GERMAN ARMY."

CAIRO, APRIL 21-(AP)-MUSTAPHA NAHAS PASHA'S GOVERNMENT RECEIVED A 185-TO-5 VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TONIGHT IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AFTER THE PREMIER HAD EMPHASIZED HIS LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH ALLIANCE AND PROMISED "I SHALL NEVER TAKE ANY ACTION CALCULATED TO LEAD EGYPT INTO WAR, NOR WILL I PROVIDE THE ALLIED ARMIES WITH EGYPTIAN MANPOWER."

THERE WERE SIX ABSTENTIONS.

30.24 —— 16099

Capetown, Union of South Africa, April 21-(AP)-Reza Kahn Pahlavi, the former Shah of Iran (Persia) who abdicated in favor of his son last September after the occupation of his country by British and Russian troops, has arrived at Durban on the east coast.

He had been living in the British Indian Ocean colony of Mauritius with his family, but his wife and two children returned to Iran last February.

The former Shah, in ill health, was met at the dock by an ambulance. He plans to go to America to live, and the Canadian government recently gave him permission to reside in Canada.

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BUENOS AIRES, APRIL 21-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF FELIPE A. ESPIL, ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TO REPRESENT HIS NATION ON THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION, CREATED AT THE HAVANA CONFERENCE TO SUPERVISE WHEN NECESSARY TERRITORIES OR COLONIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

RUFOLO GARCIA ARIAS, ARGENTINE MINISTER IN WASHINGTON, WAS NAMED TO ACT IN ESPIL'S PLACE IF THE AMBASSADOR SHOULD BE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS. THE COMMITTEE WOULD FUNCTION ONLY IF THE SECURITY OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE SHOULD DEMAND IT.

PRECEDE DAY EASTERN CANADIAN PORT

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HALIFAX, APRIL 21-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON SAID TODAY THAT 135 CANADIAN SOLDIERS WHO LEFT A TRANSPORT FOR A "LAST FLING" AND FAILED TO RETURN IN TIME TO GO WITH THE SHIP TO THE BRITISH ISLES WERE BEING DISCIPLINED, BUT THAT THE SOLDIERS HAD "CERTAIN GROUNDS FOR COMPLAINT."

A TOTAL OF 400 MEN WALKED ASHORE, EXPRESSING DISSATISFACTION WITH CONDITIONS ABOARD THE VESSEL AS WELL AS A DESIRE FOR THAT LAST FLING. ALL BUT 135 RETURNED TO THE SHIP BEFORE IT SAILED AND HAVE NOW ARRIVED SAFELY AT THEIR DESTINATION.

RALSTON SAID THERE HAD BEEN INSUFFICIENT TIME TO CLEAN THE SHIP,

30.24-16099

AND "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT CONDITIONS WERE NOT UP TO THE STANDARD OF MOST TROOPSHIPS." THE MEN SAID THE QUARTERS WERE DIRTY AND CRAMPED, AND CRITICIZED THE FOOD.

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LIQUOR STORES WERE CLOSED WHILE SOLDIERS FROM A LOCAL DETACHMENT TRIED TO ROUND UP THE MISSING SOLDIERS.

OTTAWA, APRIL 21-(AP)-TWO AMERICANS WERE LISTED AS MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

THEY WERE: WIRELESS OPERATOR EDMOND DAVID GIRARDOT WHOSE MOTHER MRS. F.R.GIRARDOT LIVES IN DETROIT (APT. 307, 2747 GLADSTONE AVENUE), AND FLIGHT SERGEANT CARLETON AUSTIN WHOSE MOTHER MRS. J.B.AUSTIN LIVES IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF. (340 SOUTH MCCADDEN PLACE).

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21-(AP)-TEXAS BOYS FIGHTING ON CORREGIDOR ISLAND UNDER LIEUTENANT GENERAL JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT CELEBRATED SAN JACINTO DAY APRIL 21, ACCORDING TO THE CUSTOM FOLLOWED IN THEIR HOME STATE.

THIS WAS THE INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FROM GENERAL WAINWRIGHT AND PASSED ON TODAY TO SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX), WHO PRAISED THE MEN FOR "HEROISM COMPARABLE WITH THAT WHICH ACTIVATED HOUSTON AND HIS LITTLE BAND WHO STRUGGLED AMIDST THE SMOKE AT SAN JACINTO."

IT WAS 106 YEARS AGO THAT GENERAL SAM HOUSTON LED A SMALL FORCE TO VICTORY OVER GENERAL SANTA ANNA IN THE DECISIVE BATTLE FOR TEXAS INDEPENDENCE FROM MEXICO.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATION, SAID CONNALLY, STATED THAT THE TEXANS ON CORREGIDOR CELEBRATED THE DAY (MONDAY HERE) WITH

APPROPRIATE EXERCISES AND TEXAS SONGS.

PART OF THE OBSERVANCE WAS A MEETING OF THE CORREGIDOR CHAPTER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FORMER STUDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS. PRESIDENT OF THE CHAPTER IS MAJOR TOM DOOLEY, OF MCKINNEY, TEX., AIDE TO GENERAL WAINWRIGHT.

OTHERS AT THE CHAPTER MEETING WERE MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE F.MOORE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, COMMANDING GENERAL, HARBOR DEFENSES, AND A MEMBER OF THE A. AND M. CLASS OF 1905; MAJOR JOHN V.KING, BRYAN, TEX.; CAPTAINS CHESTER A.PEYTON, STOCKTON B.BRUNS, OF LOUISE, TEX.; ROY M.DICK, JR., OF BRYAN, TEX.; WILBERT A.CALVERT, OF ARCHER CITY, TEX.; WILLIS SERIVENER, OF TAFT, TEX.; WILLIAM CURTIS, OF ENID, OKLA.; HENRY J.SCHUTE, OF HOUSTON; GRAHAM M.HATCH, OF DALLAS, AND JEROME A.MCDAVITT, OF SAN ANTONIO; LIEUTENANTS JOHN MCCLUSKEY, OF ANDERSON, TEX.; DAVID SNELL, OF DALLAS; LOUIS B.CHEVALIER, OF MARSHALL, TEX.; STANLEY FRIEDLINE, OF FANNIN, TEX.; CARL PITKIN, OF BEAUMONT; CLIFTON CHAMBERLAIN, OF WICHITA FALLS; WILLIAM HAMILTON, OF DALLAS; CHARLTON WINER, OF SAN ANTONIO; WILLIAM BOYD, OF AMARILLO; ANDY JAMES, OF DALHART, TEX.; URBAN C.HOPMANN, OF BEAUMONT, TEX.; SERGEANT HUGH HUNT, OF CARTHAGE, TEX.; AND CAPTAIN P.A.BROWN, MARINE CORPS, GALVESTON.

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B5OUX

"IT MUST STIR EVERY TEXAN'S HEART TO KNOW OUR TEXAS BOYS WHO ARE WEARING THE UNIFORM AND WHO ARE UNDER DAILY ATTACK BY THE ENEMY IN CORREGIDOR CARRY WITH THEM THE SPIRIT OF SAN JACINTO IN THE DARK HOUR OF THEIR TRIAL," SAID CONNALLY.

"THANK GOD THAT THE SPIRIT OF SAN JACINTO SURVIVES AND IS INCARNATED IN THE GALLANTRY AND HEROISM OF TEXANS WHO ARE SERVING THEIR COUNTRY WITH SUCH MAGNIFICENT VALOR AND SACRIFICE."

REPRESENTATIVE POAGE (D-TEX) CALLED ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE TO THE DATE AND TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THE SITUATION FACING TEXANS 106 YEARS AGO WAS LIKE THAT OF TODAY IN THAT AN AGGRESSOR WAS TRYING TO DOMINATE FREE MEN.

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LONDON, APRIL 21-(AP)-A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO INSTITUTE HOUSEHOLD FUEL RATIONING WITH THE HOPE OF REDUCING DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF COAL BY 10,000,000 TONS A YEAR. COKE, GAS AND ELECTRICITY WILL ALSO BE AFFECTED.

M628AEW

Add U.S. Hdqtrs - Australia - Apr. 21

IT WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT THAT OF SEVEN HIGH AMERICAN OFFICERS APPOINTED TO THE GENERAL STAFF, FOUR SERVED WITH MACARTHUR IN THE PHILIPPINES--SUTHERLAND, MARSHALL, STIVERS AND WILLOUGHBY.

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DISPATCHES FROM AN ADVANCED BASE SAID AMERICAN PLANES STARTED FIRES IN A RAID ON RABAUL AND, IN ADDITION TO SCORING ONE DIRECT HIT ON A JAPANESE PLANE, STRADDLED OTHERS WITH BOMBS.

SOME UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT RECEIVED SLIGHT DAMAGE FROM MACHINEGUN BULLETS AND SHRAPNEL BUT ALL RETURNED SAFELY.

THE AMERICAN PILOTS, A SPOKESMAN SAID, WERE YOUNGSTERS OF REMARKABLE KEENNESS. A YOUNG AMERICAN CAPTAIN WHO PROBABLY HAS

31.24 — 16101

MORE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE TO HIS CREDIT THAN ANY OTHER OF THE AMERICANS SAID:

"I HAD TAKEN IT IN THE PHILIPPINES. I HAD TAKEN IT IN JAVA. AND NOW IT WAS A REAL PLEASURE TO DISH IT OUT."

ONE AMERICAN AIR ACE, A 25-YEAR-OLD LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHO IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BROUGHT DOWN ABOUT 30 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE PHILIPPINES, IS ITCHING TO HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE AGAINST THEM IN FIGHTERS ALTHOUGH HIS EYES ARE STILL AFFECTED FROM GLASS SPLINTERS OF HIS WINDSHIELD WHICH WAS SHATTERED BY JAPANESE MACHINEGUN BULLETS.

HPDOAEN

KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA, APRIL 21 (AP)--"NEW RESERVES" TO BOLSTER THE RUSSIAN ARMIES IN THE WEST ARE "FLOWING TO THE FRONT", THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR ASSERTED TODAY. APR 22 1942

RED STAR'S LEAD EDITORIAL DESCRIBED THE ROADS LEADING TO THE FRONT LINES AS FULL OF "MARCHING COMPANIES" MADE UP OF MEN OF VARYING AGES AND OF VARYING DEGREES OF COMBAT EXPERIENCE.

THE NEWSPAPER URGED THE "STRICTEST MEASURES AGAINST COWARDS, PANIC MONGERS AND DEFEATISTS" AND SAID THE ARMY'S POLITICAL COMMISSARS SHOULD BE "THE FIRST MEN TO PROVIDE FIGHTING SPIRIT FOR THE NEW REINFORCEMENTS."

30.24 - 16101

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CHUNGKING, APRIL 21-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN EXPRESSED SATISFICATION TODAY THAT GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD ASSUMED SUPREME COMMAND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BUT SAID SOME CENTRAL MACHINERY WAS NECESSARY TO COORDINATE THE VARIOUS ALLIED FORCES OPPOSING JAPAN.

SOME CENTRAL MACHINERY ENTRUSTED WITH ADEQUATE POWERS TO EFFECT UNIFICATION OF ALLIED STRATEGY AS A WHOLE APPEARS STILL TO BE NEEDED," HE SAID, "THIS NEED WILL BE MORE STRONGLY FELT WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS LAUNCH AN OFFENSIVE ON A WIDE SCALE, THE DATE OF WHICH IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING ACCORDING TO STATEMENTS IN THE PAST FEW DAYS BY RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN AND BRITISH STATESMEN."

HE SAID THE APPOINTMENT OF MACARTHUR "WAS A SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE RECENT ARRIVAL OF SUBSTANTIAL REINFORCEMENTS IN AUSTRALIA."

MACARTHUR CONTROLS THE COMMAND IN AUSTRALIA, THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND THE PHILIPPINES. GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IS [redacted] UNITED NATIONS COMMANDER IN THE CHINA AREA, AND GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD P. WAVE[redacted] CONTROLS THE FORCES IN INDIA AND BURMA.

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PW16-MOOSA-RH-1055AEW

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 21-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ADMIRAL FRANCOIS DARLAN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE VICHY FRENCH FIGHTING FORCES, AND MARSHAL PETAIN'S DESIGNATED SUCCESSOR, WOULD TAKE UP RESIDENCE IN PARIS AT ELYSEE PALACE, FORMER RESIDENCE OF FRENCH REPUBLIC PRESIDENTS.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 21 -- (AP) --

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, TO WHOM MARSHAL PETAIN HAS GIVEN COMMAND OF FRANCE'S ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE, HAD ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY PLEDGING "TO PROCEED FURTHER ALONG THE PATH OF HONOR AND TO DEFEND THE EMPIRE."

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THE ADMIRAL'S COMPLETE MESSAGE, IT SAID, WAS:

SINCE [redacted] THE MARSHAL HAS DONE ME THE GREAT HONOR TO NOMINATE ME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MILITARY FORCES UNDER HIS DIRECT COMMAND HE HAS DRAWN [redacted] MORE CLOSELY THE TIES WHICH FOR LONG MONTHS PAST HAVE BOUND ME TO YOU AND THIS FILLS ME WITH GREAT PRIDE.

"FREED OF THE OBLIGATIONS WHICH I HAD TAKEN UPON MYSELF OUT OF DISCIPLINE AND LOVE OF MY COUNTRY, I CAN DEVOTE MY WHOLE TIME AND MY WHOLE ENERGY TO YOU, MY COMRADES.

"YOU CAN RELY ON ME AS I RELY ON YOU TO PROCEED FURTHER ALONG THE PATH OF HONOR AND TO DEFEND THE EMPIRE UNDER THE HIGH AUTHORITY OF THE MARSHAL.

"LONG LIVE THE MARSHAL!

"LONG LIVE FRANCE!"

Dash Matter - Follow Berlin-Darlan

--Dash--

Darlan's order of the day underscored the separation of military and civil authority arranged by Petain when he named Darlan commander of the armed forces responsible solely to him before assigning civil authority to Pierre Laval, the new Vichy chief of Government, on the same basis.

30.24—16103

BERLIN (from german broadcasts), april 21-(ap)-A stockholm dispatch said today that weekly meat rations in sweden would be reduced effective april 22 from 11.3 ounces to 8.8 ounces.

the population was said to have been warned that even further meat rationing might be expected within two weeks.

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apra 78-tr

TOKYO (FROM JAPANESE BROADCASTS), APRIL 21-(AP)-IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 68 ENEMY PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE NAVAL AIR ARM AT PORT MORESBY AND PORT DARWIN SINCE APRIL 1 AT THE LOSS OF SIX PLANES.

ARRA19-RM-827AEM

NEW DELHI, INDIA, APRIL 21 (AP).-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD P. WAVELL PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE "TIME MAY NOT BE SO FAR DISTANT" WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS WILL HAVE SUFFICIENT SEAPOWER "TO DRIVE THE JAPANESE FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN", BUT WARNED THE PEOPLE OF INDIA THAT UNTIL THEN THE THREAT TO INDIA'S SHORES "IS OBVIOUS."

AIR ATTACK PRESENTS A MORE IMMEDIATE DANGER, THE

30.24-16103

BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF DECLARED, THOUGH ADDING THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE JAPANESE WOULD BE ABLE TO BOMB INDIAN CITIES "ON ANYTHING APPROACHING THE SCALE OF INTENSITY OR CONTINUITY OF THE GERMAN ATTACKS

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ON GREAT BRITAIN OR OUR AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY."

WAVELL ASSURED HIS LISTENERS THAT "YOU HAVE ON YOUR SIDE FOUR OF THE TOUGHEST AND MOST ENDURING RACES OF THE WORLD—THE BRITISH, THE CHINESE, THE RUSSIANS AND THE AMERICANS."

NEW DELHI, INDIA, APRIL 21 (AP).-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD P. WAVELL ASSURED THE PEOPLE OF INDIA IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT "YOU HAVE ON YOUR SIDE FOUR OF THE TOUGHEST AND MOST ENDURING RACES OF THE WORLD—THE BRITISH, THE CHINESE, THE RUSSIANS AND THE AMERICANS."

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THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SAID THAT INDIA'S IMMEDIATE DANGER IS FROM AIR ATTACK", BUT ADDED THAT HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE JAPANESE WOULD BE ABLE TO BOMB INDIAN CITIES "ON ANYTHING APPROACHING THE SCALE OF INTENSITY OR CONTINUITY OF THE GERMAN ATTACKS ON GREAT BRITAIN OR OUR AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY."

WAVELL DECLARED THAT INDIA'S AIR DEFENSES ARE GROWING DAILY. THE DANGER OF LAND AND SEA ATTACK IS "REAL" BUT LESS IMMEDIATE, HE SAID, ADDING:

"INDIA WILL BE DEFENDED BY A POWERFUL AIR STRIKING FORCE WHICH WILL ATTACK ENEMY SHIPS AS THEY APPROACH AND BY A LAND STRIKING FORCE WHICH WILL CONCENTRATE AGAINST ANY THREATENING POINT.

"I CAN ASSURE YOU WITH CONFIDENCE OF THE QUALITY OF THE TROOPS WHO DEFEND INDIA. WE CAN ASSURE YOU WITHOUT ANY HESITATION THAT THE ULTIMATE VICTORY AGAINST THE BRUTALITY AND AGGRESSION OF THE AXIS POWERS IS BEYOND DOUBT."

HE ADDED THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF JAPANESE LANDINGS FROM THE SEA WAS OBVIOUS "UNTIL THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE THE SEA POWER TO DRIVE THE JAPANESE FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN--A TIME THAT MAY NOT BE SO FAR DISTANT."

SEEKING TO ASSURE THE PEOPLE, HE SAID THAT DESPITE CONTINUOUS ATTACKS "SINGAPORE HAD FEW SCARS AND THERE WERE FEW CASUALTIES, MILITARY OR CIVILIAN, DESPITE INADEQUATE DEFENSES.

"EXCEPT FOR ONE RAID WHEN CASUALTIES WERE HEAVY THROUGH FAILURE TO TAKE COVER, THE SAME IS TRUE OF RANGOON."

HE URGED THE PEOPLE TO KEEP THEIR HEADS AND OBEY INSTRUCTIONS.

APL 4N 1645 EDC 1198A

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, APRIL 21 (AP).--PRESIDENT EDUARDO SANTOS ISSUED A DECREE TODAY BANNING ALL POLITICAL GATHERINGS, PARADES AND MEETINGS FROM APRIL 29 UNTIL AFTER COLOMBIA'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ON MAY 3. [redacted] PREVIOUSLY THE ASSEMBLY OF STATE LEGISLATURES HAD BEEN POSTPONED FROM APRIL 29 UNTIL MAY 11.

#

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 21--(AP)--THE NEWSPAPER NOVEDADES SAID TODAY FOUR PERSONS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH AN ATTEMPT TO [redacted] SMUGGLE 19 TONS OF MERCURY TO JAPAN LAST YEAR.

TWO WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT TAMPICO AND TWO AT SAN LUIS POTOSI.

THE SHIPMENT WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN LOADED AT TAMPICO WAS TO BE DISGUISED AS SCRAP METAL, THE PAPER REPORTED.

#

30.24 — 16105

30.24 — 16105

Add: East Canadian Part - Apr. 1-21

THOSE WHO MISSED THE BOAT ARE BEING HELD HERE.

PORT TROOPS WERE SUMMONED WHEN THE ABSENCE OF THE

400 WAS NOTICED AND RESTAURANTS, HOTELS AND RAILWAY STATIONS

SEARCHED. LIQUOR STORES WERE CLOSED DURING THE ROUNDUP.

APR 22 1942

RALSTON SAID CHANGES ARE BEING MADE IN THE "EMBARKATION

AND TROOP CONDUCTING SYSTEM WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO TROOPS

WHICH ARE N O T IN ORGANIZED UNITS."

Add Laydon - Apr. 1-21

DEBATE CENTERED AROUND A QUESTION POSED BY LORD CHATFIELD

FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY AS TO WHETHER "ALL NECESSARY MEASURES

ARE BEING TAKEN FOR THE REPLACEMENT" OF THE BATTLESHIPS QUEEN ELIZABETH

(BUILT IN 1913) AND SOVEREIGN (BUILT IN 1915) CLASSED "AS EARLY AS

POSSIBLE IN VIEW OF THEIR GREAT AGE."

LORD CHATFIELD HAD ALSO ASKED FOR A REPORT ON PROGRESS OF SHIPS

OF THE LION CLASS (40,000 TONS) WHOSE CONSTRUCTION

HAD BEEN APPROVED BEFORE THE WAR.

BY HENRY CASSIDY

BAKU, APRIL 20--(WIDE WORLD)--BAKU, RUSSIA'S OIL CAPITAL, IS A MAJOR

GERMAN OBJECTIVE AND A TEMPTING TARGET FOR ANY SPRING OFFENSIVE,

BUT IT'S WORKING ON UNPERTURBED, TURNING OUT FUEL FOR THE FRONT.

I CAME TO THIS CITY IN THE CENTER OF THE AZERBAIDJAN OIL FIELDS ON

A FLIGHT FROM TEHERAN.

APR 22 1942

BAKU APPEARS PROBABLY LEAST CHANGED BY THE WAR OF ANY RUSSIAN CITY. IT

HAS ESCAPED BATTLES SUCH AS THOSE EXPERIENCED BY MOSCOW, LENINGRAD

AND KIEV, AND IT HASN'T BEEN BOMBED. IT HAS RECEIVED FEW REFUGEES.

AS WE CROSSED THE CASPIAN SEA, THE FIRST SIGN OF THE AP-

PROACH OF BAKU CAME WITH THE APPEARANCE OF TWO FIGHTERS SWOOPING DOWN

TO INSPECT US AND THEN FLYING AWAY ON PATROL.

THEN THE CITY APPEARED BEFORE US ON A NAKED SPIT OF LAND JUT-

TING INTO THE SEA, STUDDED WITH CLUSTERS OF DERRICKS.

I DROVE FROM THE AIRPORT INTO THE CITY THROUGH A FOREST OF OIL WELLS,

A MAZE OF REFINERIES, PIPELINES AND RESERVOIRS.

AN ENGLISH PASSENGER WHO HAD VISITED MANY OIL FIELDS SAID HE HAD

SEEN SOME MORE MODERN BUT NONE SO LARGE OR SO BUSY.

THE BAKU FIELDS ARE AMONG THE OLDEST AND RICHEST IN THE WORLD, PRODUCING AN ESTIMATED 75 PER CENT OF THE SOVIET UNION'S TOTAL SUPPLY, AND FUNCTIONING NOW AT AN INCREASED TEMPO AFTER FULFILLING THE 1941 PLAN WELL AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

APR 22 1942

THE CITY IS GUARDED BY BLACK-UNIFORMED SAILORS OF THE CASPIAN FLEET AND BY PLAINCLOTHED MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY.

I TOOK A ROOM IN ONE OF RUSSIA'S FINEST HOTELS, SURPRISINGLY MODERN FOR A PROVINCIAL CITY, WITH BATH AND TELEPHONE FOR EACH ROOM, BLUE AND WHITE STRIPED WALLS, WHITE WOODEN BEDS, AND CHAIRS AND SOFAS COVERED WITH SILK TAPESTRY.

THE 80 ROOMS ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR FOREIGN TOURISTS NOW ARE OCCUPIED BY SOVIET WORKERS AND TRAVELING INSPECTORS.

THE MARBLE-WALLED DINING ROOM WAS SO CROWDED WITH WORKERS. THE MENU PROVIDED CAVIAR, CONSOMME, CHICKEN CUTLET, RICE, COMPOTE AND COFFEE. THERE WAS PLENTY OF VODKA.

EVEN THE FACT THAT WAR HAS HAD LESS EFFECT HERE IS EVIDENCED BY THE ALMOST UNIVERSAL SMOKING OF PAPIROSI, THE LONG-TUBED RUSSIAN CIGARETS NOW SCARCE IN OTHER CITIES.

BUT ALL IS NOT SO PEACEFUL BELOW THE SURFACE. BAKU IS ORGANIZING CIVILIAN CREWS FOR AIR RAID AND CHEMICAL DEFENSE.

Leave Blank

30.24 —— 16107

30.24-16107

BRITISH COMMANDOS RAID BOULOGNE; NAZIS SHOOT MORE HOSTAGES IN PARIS; CHINESE DRIVEN BACK ON BURMA FRONTS

Commandos Pierce Boulogne Area; Catch Nazis Flat-footed

APR 23 1942

Raid Reveals Weakness in German Defense —British Spend Two Hours Cutting Communications—Withdraw With Every Man and All Their Weapons.

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—British Commandos led by 30-year-old Lord Lovat caught the Nazis flat-footed about Boulogne on Dover Strait early today and spent two hours cutting communications, shooting up strong points and spying out the land before withdrawing with every man and all their weapons.

APR 23 1942

Brisk Battle at Sea

All in black-face, Commandos—representing 53 British regiments—had things pretty much their own way from the moment they waded ashore and shot the lone sentry who challenged them.

At this point, which might have been expected to be the strongest-held of any along the occupied coast of the continent, the Commandos penetrated the Nazi defenses along an 800-yard frontage, eyewitness accounts said.

The Germans detected the naval craft which had put the Commandos ashore, and a brisk battle ensued at sea—perfect cover for the Commando advance.

When the Nazis did wake up and start a tatoo of machine-gun fire—enfilading the beach, much of it was over the raiders' heads, said some of the one-time game-keepers, woodsmen and deerstalkers who make up "Lovat's Scouts."

The Commandos quickly cut communications and thus prevented a general alarm.

"We were lucky," said Lord Lovat, the 15th baron of that old Scottish family, who formed his own scout corps two years ago.

It was only after the Commandos had left, taking their few casualties back to the boats with them, that the Germans lit the sky with signal flares and tracer bullets—too late.

2 Nazi Trawlers Knocked Out

Aside from whatever casualties were inflicted on the German coastal troops, two Nazi armed trawlers were knocked out by the British sea forces covering the operation.

Long before the communique was issued, watchers in the Folkestone area heard distant cannonade thundering through the mist over Dover Strait from the direction of Boulogne.

Then came this official announcement of the first Commando raid since the assault which tied up the Nazi submarine port of St. Nazaire on March 28:

"In the early hours of April 22 a small reconnaissance raid was carried out on the French coast near Boulogne.

"German troops holding this part of the coast were driven back before the advance of our troops.

"A British patrol penetrated the coastal defenses and withdrew after two hours. Casualties were very light.

"A naval force accompanying this reconnaissance engaged armed enemy trawlers. One German trawler was severely damaged and another was left on fire.

"No British ships were damaged in this engagement and naval casualties were slight."

German Reports

Tonight, many hours after the raid, the German radio made this first report of the assault on the coast:

"Early on April 22, a fairly strong British unit attempted a landing on the French coast at Boulogne.

"The attempt was frustrated by the watchfulness of the German coastal defenses.

"Immediate fire from a pillbox forced the British to retreat.

"The enemy retreated to the sea under cover of artificial fog. British arms and equipment were left littered on the beach.

"The enemy suffered heavy losses and retreated without being able to accomplish his objective."

An earlier German broadcast said merely that the British had lost one speedboat in a brush with German minesweepers south of Boulogne.

Whatever the physical result, something more important than military installations seemed to have been damaged, specifically, any German confidence that the Channel position was strong enough to prevent the possible opening of a second front if the main Nazi forces are thrown against Russia later in the spring.

Nazis Defense Weak

Boulogne is less than 30 miles from Dungeness on the English coast and it had been naturally assumed that since that part of the coast must figure largely in any defensive scheme for northern France the Germans had strong land forces and many fighter squadrons in the area.

Thus the failure of the Germans to gather sufficient force to drive the raiders into the sea was regarded here as indicating that something was radically lacking in the Nazi defenses.

The two-hour stay also afforded the British ample time to survey German fortifications although there was no mention of demolitions in the raid.

This bold attack was delivered soon after Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt had taken command of all Nazi troops in northern France, and following upon reports that the German garrisons had been heavily reinforced from North Cape to the Bay of Biscay.

All in all, said one informed source, the raid tweaked the noses of the German High Command "good and hard."

The defenses along the Boulogne coastal area, which have been frequently battered by the RAF, are comparable to others farther south and north.

These latter consist of a series of strong points along the coast, backed by blockhouses and mine fields, but the main support is believed to lie in German armored columns posted 20 to 50 miles inland.

Boulogne itself has been all but demolished by British air raids, and judged by photographs is now of little military value.

But the little seaside city means much to the British Army.

Well remembered here is an old sergeant of the Ulster Rifles aboard a British destroyer which evacuated part of the British Expeditionary Force from Boulogne in May, 1940.

With one arm in a sling he stood in the stern and shook his fist as German 155 shells burst into the town.

"We'll be back, you xx——'s," he shouted. "We'll be back!"

Commandos Invade Boulogne Area; 2 Ships Damaged

APR 23 1942

(By the Associated Press)

London, April 22—British Commandos knifed through the Nazi coastal defenses near heavily fortified Boulogne today and drove German troops back before them in a brilliant scouting raid which struck once more at the foundations of the enemy's defense system in Western Europe.

British combined operations headquarters announced that the raiders withdrew after two hours in which, for the third time since February 27, they shook German confidence that the western door to the continent had been shut so that Adolf Hitler's army could move against Russia without fear of a possible second front.

Defenses Surveyed

The attack was delivered soon after Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Runstedt took command of all German troops in northern France, and on the heels of reports that Nazi coastal garrisons from North Cape to the Bay of Biscay had been reinforced.

Observers said the official announcement that the raiders were ashore for two hours indicated that they had time for a valuable survey of the fortifications.

In the first combined operations raid since the attack on St. Nazaire, the Commandos ranged throughout the French coastal region testing the German defenses and collecting military information, the announcement said.

Trawler Fired

A naval force accompanying the Commandos was said to have damaged a German trawler which attempted to intercept the striking force. A second trawler was reported set afire.

Combined operations headquarters said British casualties were "very light."

Mist Over Strait

The thunder of a heavy distant cannonade which rumbled through the thick mist over the Strait of Dover before daybreak was the first intimation of the new blow against the German forces.

Lookouts along the Kent coast of England said the firing seemed to come from the direction of Boulogne, but nothing could be seen.

Text Of Communique

The combined headquarters communique follows:

"In the early hours of April 22 a small reconnaissance raid was carried out on the French coast near Boulogne.

"German troops holding this part of the coast were driven back before the advance of our troops.

"A British patrol penetrated the coastal defenses and withdrew after two hours. Casualties were very light.

"A naval force accompanying this reconnaissance engaged armed enemy trawlers. One German trawler was severely damaged and another was left on fire.

"No British ships were damaged in this engagement and naval casualties were slight."

Defenses Bolstered

Earlier today the Ministry of Economic Warfare said the Germans, fearful of Commando forays, had earmarked more than half the French cement production for use in new defense systems along the German-held French coast. The Ministry said France's annual cement production is about 2,500,000 tons.

In their hazardous raid of March 28 the Commandos, later disclosed to have been placed under the direction of Lord Louis Montbatten, cousin of King George, combined land, sea and air forces in an attempt to knock out the important Nazi U-boat base at St. Nazaire.

Detector Attacked

The first big-scale Commando raid on the coast of France was made just one month earlier, when parachutists and sea-borne infantry slashed into German-guarded territory in a destructive raid on a German radio detector post which had been spotting RAF flights over the Continent.

That time the striking force landed on the coast at Bruneval, twelve miles north of Le Havre, battered a way thorugh Nazi-manned coastal defenses and joined parachutists who had dropped a half mile or more inland.

[Continued On Page 3, Column 2]

Eyewitness Picture Of Commando Raid

Battle at Sea Acted as Cover for Black-faced British Troops in Attack on Nazis Near Boulogne.

(EDITORS: Following is an eyewitness story of the British Commando raid on the Boulogne area of the occupied French coast written by a British correspondent for Reuters and The Associated Press).

APR 23 1942

By ALAN HUMPHREYS

LONDON, April 22—"Halten!"

This was the only word spoken by the torch-swinging German forming a one-man patrol—the first to challenge the Commandos—during their two-hour reconnaissance excursion near Boulogne early today.

Nazis Nervous

Tommy guns spat.

The torch went out.

We heard no more.

Veiled in night mist the British craft crept silently inshore.

The Commandos plopped into the shallows and waded to the beach.

They were wearing action make-up—black-face. All wore sneakers except one officer who had a pair of carpet slippers kept in place with elastic.

As he clambered over the side he muttered:

"I intend to invade France in comfort."

While we were off the beach searchlights flickered nervously.

The Nazis were showing signs of disquiet.

As we advanced we could hear whistles but instead of being met by machine-gun fire the Commandos covered several hundred yards to the safety of sand dunes at the top of the beach without incident.

Fighting Starts at Sea

Then there was action—but the Commandos were not involved.

It was the naval forces of light craft which had brought the Commandos on this job.

The little ships were lying off, waiting to bring the Commandos back. They were engaged by German anti-aircraft and smaller craft.

The Commandos were getting on with their assignment very quietly.

All the fireworks came from the sea. These fireworks also caught the attention of the German beach defenders.

Their suspicions had been aroused by the presence of our naval force.

They were so engrossed that the Commandos had swept across the sand and were at the beach wire before they met machine-gun fire.

We had the initiative until the moment when we withdrew—the Germans were always fighting where they were compelled to.

We penetrated the enemy defenses over a frontage of 800 yards.

Much of the machine-gun fire was enfilading the beach over the heads of our men.

As it dawned on them that a raid was being made the Germans fired a shower of Very lights.

Nazi Communications Cut

British patrols went out and contacted enemy strong points, cutting communications and thereby preventing reinforcements being sent for.

"The pillboxes had not the foggiest idea where we were and what we were doing," said one patrol leader.

It was remarkable from a military point of view that after spending two hours on enemy occupied territory every man was withdrawn with arms.

Our casualties were negligible.

Unlike some Commandos, this particular unit had no geographical or regimental affinity.

There were 53 regiments represented, including the Lovat Scouts and the Royal Ulster Rifles.

Many of the Commandos took part in the first Lofoten raid little over a year ago.

Lord Lovat, who commanded the raid, told me "we were lucky. During our advance to the sand dunes we might have had to face machine-gun fire."

The "we were lucky" theme was expressed by most of the men.

A 21-year-old captain from Glasgow who came through Dunkerque said:

"We ought to have been cleaned up but we were not.

"My sergeant had a very near miss when some of their stuff fell about six inches from him.

Withdrawal Most Difficult

"It was the withdrawal, like all withdrawals, which was the most difficult part of the operation."

It was the Navy which encountered the stiffest opposition.

It was the Navy which brought the Commandos to the exact spot at the exact time.

Soon after the Commandos had left, signal lights winked and then came streams of tracer bullets from all directions.

For many minutes the sky was lit up by a fierce exchange of fire between the escort craft and attacking German E-boats and smaller craft.

Shrapnel burst all around. Navy guns barked an effective reply—so effective that in the darkness a voice shouted, "She's smoking."

"She" was a German flag ship which was slinking off, on fire.

The naval battle in miniature ended as abruptly as it had begun.

With the "cease fire" an eerie silence and the darkness of "Commando Night" descended.

Then came the rendezvous with the returning Commandos.

Slowly sweeping in the direction from which they should appear, the ships scoured the sea.

At last, against a pearly grey sea and sky of early morning came the black shapes of the landing craft.

We saw them at last clearly, still black-faced, waving and smiling with their teeth gleaming against the dusk.

Britain's task troops had come back from another task — more singeing of Hitler's moustache.

Nazis Spreading Talk Of Attack on Britain

LONDON, Thursday, April 23 (AP)—The Daily Herald's Stockholm correspondent reported today that in the face of the British Commando raids on the continent Berlin is circulating the story that Britain will be attacked by Germany this spring.

Berlin circles declared it must be recalled that every spring Hitler has removed dangers o- the flank before striking with his main attack, and he will not allow an Anglo-American threat based in Britain to develop while his main armies are heavily engaged with Russia.

It was officially reported in Berlin that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder had inspected the St. Nazaire port facilities which were attacked by Commandos recently and also had held "important discussions with high French naval officers."

The German Version.

Berlin, (From German Broadcasts), April 22 (A. P.).—DNB reported today that "German minesweepers early today encountered British speedboats in the coastal region south of Boulogne. One enemy boat was sunk for certain."

Nazi Strategy Talks Reported

APR 23 1942

London, April 22 (AP)—Field Marshal Gerd von Runstedt, commander of German forces in occupied France, was reported today from Stockholm to have held important military discussions in the Netherlands, presumably mapping defense measures to be taken in case of an Allied invasion of France.

Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said that during his visit to Holland Runstedt inspected new coastal defenses.

RAF IN Sweep Over Cherbourg Peninsula

LONDON, April 22 (AP) — RAF fighter bombers made an offensive sweep over Cherbourg peninsula this afternoon and attacked enemy airdromes, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

A Southeast Coast Town of England, *Thursday*, April 23 (AP). Heavy guns on the English side of the Channel boomed across the Strait about midnight and continued firing at frequent intervals for about thirty minutes early today.

CANNONADING HEARD

Sounds of Gunfire in France Noted at Folkestone.

Folkstone, England, April 22 (A. P.).—A heavy, distant cannonade rumbling through the thick mist over the Dover Strait was heard before daylight today by lookouts on the Kentish coast. The firing sounded as if it had come from the direction of Boulogne.

A second period of cannon fire was heard later, lasting about fifteen minutes. Nothing could be seen, however, from the fog-enshrouded British side of the strait.

R.A.F. TO STEP UP TEMPO OF RAIDS ON GERMAN CITIES

New U. S., British Planes to Join in Air Attacks.

LONDON, April 22—(AP) The R.A.F.'s bombing offensive Germany will be increased in the next few months as United States bombers and new British types join in the attacks, a high-ranking British air source predicted today.

He said the pace of the British campaign already was so intensive that on six nights between March 20 and April 20 the R.A.F. plastered Germany with a higher total of explosives on each night than the Nazis loosed on Britain in the entire month. The Germans dropped barely more than 250 tons of bombs on Britain 33 nights, while on one night alone R.A.F. raiders dropped more than 1,000 tons, he added.

While he conceded that "you can't conduct an offensive without losses", this source said he felt that in view of the weight of the British attacks their losses were "proportionate to the investment". While the R.A.F. recently lost 51 planes in four days, he said that as many as 300 had been sent out on bombing missions with the loss of only five.

In comparison, he cited German losses of 140 planes in attacks on Malta alone from March 20 to April 20—a period in which the R.A.F. lost only 112 in all its attacks on Germany.

The source called the U. S. bombers' week end raid on Tokyo "a very good one" and said there were indications the attack had "shaken the Japanese very much", and might even force the Japanese high command to divert some of its fighter strength to the defense of the home islands.

Britain Bares Details Of Big, New Bomber

LONDON, Thursday, April 23—(AP)—The RAF's four-engined Halifax, which has been in the forefront of the British aerial offensive against Germany, has a maximum bombload of 5 1-2 tons, a maximum range of 3,000 miles and a maximum speed of 300 miles per hour, it was disclosed today.

Specifications of the big bomber had been kept secret since it entered operations in the final months of 1940.

The Halifax carries a crew of seven, and is powered by a row of 1,175-horsepower Rolls-Royce Merlin engines. Its heavy armament consists of three Boulton Paul gun turrets with an aggregate fire power of eight Browning .303 machine-guns. Its length is 70 feet and the wingspan 99 feet.

The plane is reported to be extremely adaptable, and in evasive action can bring its fire power to bear successively against a number of enemy fighters.

AXIS PAYS HEAVILY IN LOST AIRCRAFT FOR MALTA RAIDS

APR 23 1942

37 Warplanes Destroyed or Damaged by R.A.F. In Two Days.

VALLETTA, Malta, April 22.—(AP) At least 37 Axis planes were destroyed or damaged in heavy enemy thrusts at airdromes and the harbor area on this British island base yesterday and today, it was reported tonight.

Three raids were made today and the British said three German planes were destroyed and four damaged.

Thirty planes—17 bombers and 13 fighters—were reported destroyed or damaged during daylight raids yesterday.

The heaviest attack yesterday came at 6 p. m. when a considerable number of bombers hit at airdromes and the harbor area.

R.A.F. fighters destroyed one bomber and one fighter in that attack, the British announced. Five other Axis planes were reported damaged.

The British said the enemy planes met intense anti-aircraft fire as they dived in waves to attack. The anti-aircraft artillery was credited with destroying three planes and damaging four others.

The other planes were reported destroyed or damaged in two earlier raids yesterday.

8 British Warships Enter Mediterranean, French Radio Says

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 22.—Reuters said today the Vichy radio reported from Morocco that a British naval force of two battleships and six destroyers passed Gibraltar and steamed into the Mediterranean early yesterday afternoon.

Patrols Active, Says Cairo

Cairo, Egypt, April 22 (AP)—The British general headquarters communique on the battle of Libya today said "patrol activity continued on both sides April 21."

Rome Says Axis Artillery Repulsed British in Libya

By The Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 22.—Axis artillery fire has repulsed a tank-supported attack by British advance forces in Libya, the Italian high command reported today.

The communique listed nine British planes as shot down, three in Libya and six by German fighters during a heavy new raid on Malta. There, it said, a fuel dump was set ablaze, four anti-aircraft batteries silenced, a merchantman damaged, "a great number of planes destroyed on the ground" and hits scored on ammunition and torpedo stores.

British planes raiding the Sicilian cities of Comiso and Catania were said to have dropped "a small number of bombs." Two civilian casualties were reported in Catania.

Nazis Claim Ship Sunk

New York, April 22—The Associated Press listening post here heard a Berlin broadcast in which the German high command reported today the sinking of a 3,000-ton merchant ship by "light German bombers." The Nazis also claimed hits on an ammunition plant in southern England in an attack carried out last night.

New Attack On Malta

In Berlin the German high command, reporting "no important military operations" in the African land fighting, announced that sixteen British planes were destroyed in renewed assaults on Malta, which also suffered damage to its military installations.

Nine of the British planes were destroyed on the ground and seven in air battles, the communique said.

30.24 — 16109

30.24-16109

Togo Warns Japanese To Expect U. S. Attacks

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Thursday, April 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Togo today warned the Japanese to be prepared against any emergency because "the United States will constantly seek the opportunity for staging a counter-attack."

APR 23 1942

Axis Knockout Blow Near

The foreign minister addressed a meeting of the Japanese Economic Federation.

With Germany and Italy now fully prepared to launch powerful offensive drives against Britain and the United States, he said, the position of the United Nations would be further weakened.

Togo predicted that "Japan and her Axis allies will soon deal the knockout blow on the old order in the world to make way for the new order based upon justice and equality for all."

To Adhere to Russian Pact

He said the Japanese-Russian Neutrality pact would be adhered to and declared the recently renewed fishing agreement with Russia was "ample proof of the amicable relations existing between the two nations."

"The Kremlin is too wise to pick chestnuts out of the fire for the sake of the Anglo-United States," he said.

He said that the failure of the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps to India and the adherence of Chile and Argentina to a policy of strict neutrality proved to be "great blows to the prestige of the Anglo-United States."

Togo said the world situation has developed most favorably for Japan.

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 22 (AP). — German dispatches from Shanghai quoted a Japanese Army spokesman as reporting today that a damaged United States bomber which took part in the Saturday raids on Japan had made a forced landing near Shanghai and its crew was captured.

The dispatches quoted Lieutenant Colonel Kuno Akiyama, Japanese Army spokesman, as saying the captured flyers were being taken to Shanghai, where they would be interviewed by representatives of the Axis press.

A Naval spokesman said that about 14 airplanes were sighted in the attac and that three aircraft carriers were seen off the Japanese coast, but no further details of the raid could be furnished.

(The Imperial Headquarters account Monday said about ten planes particip ated.)

Tokio Warns People Of Penalty for Rumors

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 22 (AP).—The Berlin radio broadcast this dispatch today, datelined Tokio:

"The spreading of rumors in connection with events of a military nature will henceforth be a punishable offense, according to an announcement by the Japanese Home Ministry Wednesday.

"It was stated in a communique that although the recent enemy raid on Japan had so far furnished the authorities with no reasons for intervening, it was nevertheless necessary to recall that the spreading of rumors is prohibited and is liable to penalties under the terms of the decree-law concerning speeches, publications and other public utterances."

Immediately after announcing last Saturday that Tokio, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe had been raided by American planes, the Tokio government warned the people against "baseless rumors," hinting that the public reaction had not been entirely satisfactory to the authorities. This warning apparently has been repeated now in stronger terms.

U. S. Pilots Held After Raids, Japs Say

APR 23 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 22—European radio stations, including that at Bern in neutral Switzerland, carried reports today that several United States flyers who raided Japan last week end sought afterward to reach bases in Free China but were forced to make emergency landings and fell into Japanese hands.

The Bern radio, crediting the report to a Japanese spokesman in Tokyo, said only that the flyers were captured after making emergency landings, but did not say where.

Reported In Jap-Held Area

A Vichy news agency broadcast quoted by Reuters, attributing the account to a Japanese Army spokesman in Shanghai, said the United States planes came down in Japanese-occupied China, and that the flyers would be taken to Shanghai to meet newspaper correspondents.

It is believed here that Free China bases nearest Tokyo probably are at Lishui, in southeast Chekiang province, some 1,350 miles from the Japanese capital.

13 Planes Sighted

The Berlin radio, in a report by DNB from Tokyo, quoted Lieut. Col. Kunio Akiyama, Japanese military spokesman, as declaring Saturday's raids caused very little damage.

Not more than a dozen houses were destroyed in Tokyo, he said. (Other places raided were Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya.)

De Gaullists Are Seized In

Madagascar

Reign of Terror Reported On French Island in Indian Ocean.

POLICE ACTING UNDER ORDERS OF GESTAPO

Island Said to Be Undefended Against Jap Infiltration.

LONDON, Thursday, April 23. (AP)—Madagascar, the strategic French island lying athwart the Allies' vital Cape route to the Indian Ocean ports and the Middle East, was reported today to be undergoing a reign of terror in the enforcement of new Vichy orders to imprison Free French sympathizers.

A dispatch to the Daily Express from Tananarive reported orders from Pierre Laval, Vichy's new "chief of government," led to terroristic practices in the island.

The Express's correspondent said that since the Japanese had broken into the Indian Ocean hundreds of de Gaullists had been arrested by Vichy police under Gestapo orders and they were trying to round up the rest. Officials expressing antipathy to Japan or Germany are immediately dismissed, the correspondent said, declaring the governor-general's secretary was among those thrown in jail.

Declaring the great island is a prize for the first comer to take, the correspondent said: "Madagascar is not being defended against Japanese infiltration and it can not be defended against Japanese invasion.

Anti-British Broadcasts

A Reuters dispatch from Port Louis on (British) Mauritius, east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, reported anti-British broadcasts were coming from the French island daily.

Governor-General Armand Annet, 53-year old Parisian who formerly ruled Dahomey on the other side of Africa, was reported to be arresting de Gaullists.

The higher ranks in his administration were reported by the Port Louis correspondent to be pro-Vichy but the minor civil servants and most of the French population were declared to be admirers f Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who formerly had a following in the Madagascar garrison until the officers were replaced by Vichymen.

Annet recently declared Madagascar fould be defended against any aggressor, and the radio has denied there has benn any Japanese or German encroachment.

craft to this distant region of decide whether her advanced positions are tenable.

"Without undue optimism this is a sign of Allied recovery at one point in the vast Pacific theater and as the beginning of better things."

ALLIED BOMBERS BATTER INVADER NEAR AUSTRALIA

MacArthur's Air Force Regains Initiative, Reports Declare.

ALLIED HEAQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 22—(AP) The Japanese ranged off Australia are getting the worst of the fighting under the battering tactics of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, it was reported today as an Allied communique told of another strong blow against Jaapnese invasion forces.

"I batter them" is the best description of General MacArthur's methods of aerial warfare, The Sydney Morning Herald declared.

Allied forces by that means had regained the initiative in the New Guinea area, the paper added.

It was in New Guinea—at Port Moresby, which the Japanese want for an invasion base—that Allied fighter plane defenders shot down four Japanese "zero" fighters in a raid on the port area yesterday, a communique from Allied headquarters announced.

The communique said the Port Moresby defense was brilliant. The defenders lost no planes.

Ranging against the Japanese in New Britain, Allied planes were said to have caused numerous fires among wharves and buildings at Rabaul.

The Morning Herald said the Japanese have been pinned to their island bases north of Australia and "for the first time the enemy is getting the worst of the battering."

"We know from bitter experience what that means. Japan will be forced to dispatch many more aircraft to this distant region of decide whether her advanced positions are tenable.

"Without undue optimism this is a sign of Allied recovery at one point in the vast Pacific theater and as the beginning of better things."

Destroyer Vampire Lost in Bay of Bengal,

Allies Down 4 Japs At Moresby; Blast Rabaul

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[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, April 22—Allied headquarters announced today that fighter planes defending Port Moresby, New Guinea, shot down four Japanese Zero fighters in a raid by enemy planes yesterday.

Allied planes, in an attack on Rabaul, New Britain, yesterday caused numerous fires among wharves and buildings of the Japanese-held island base, it said.

The communique described the defense of Port Moresby as brilliant and said the defenders suffered no losses.

"Fine Job" Reported

After reporting from the Philippines yesterday that artillery fire against Corregidor was abating, the communique today said enemy air attacks on the island fortress in Manila Bay also were diminishing.

Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific, said units based in north Australia were "doing a hell of a fine job raiding Rabaul and Salamaua." He had just returned from an extended tour.

"They're all the more confident now that they have got protection and are getting things done," General Brett said.

Silent On Japan

"Everything is on the up and up in developing Australia as a base for long-range operations."

The air leader said he knew nothing about raids on Japan, but the recent bombing expedition against Japanese bases in the Philippines was "a great success."

Work of Allied forces in northern Australia was said to be "coming along beautifully" now that an initial shortage of materials and equipment has been overcome.

Curtin Announces

All but 9 Crew Members Saved From 1,090-Ton Veteran Flotilla Leader

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 22.—The loss of the destroyer Vampire, a 1,090-ton Australian flotilla leader with a long record of sea exploits, was announced today by Prime Minister John Curtin.

The Vampire went down in the Bay of Bengal as the result of enemy action, but all of her crew were saved except six who were killed, another who died of wounds and two who are missing.

Among the missing and presumably dead is her master, Comdr. W. T. A. Moran.

Engaged in Many Battles.

The Vampire, built in 1917 and mounting four 4-inch guns and six torpedo tubes, had been in the thick of this war's fighting, from the Mediterranean to Malaya and from Australia to the Bay of Bengal.

With the British destroyer Thanet, the Vampire engaged a superior Japanese force off the East Malaya coast last January. The Thanet was lost, but one Japanese destroyer was sunk and another was damaged.

Previously, the Vampire had logged a distinguished record in the Mediterranean. She captured an Italian ship on the eve of the British capture of Tobruk, was the first Allied warship in Crete and helped operate the "Tobruk ferry service," carrying supplies and men to the then-beleaguered fortress under constant bombing attacks.

Six Australian Ships Lost.

The Royal Australian Navy now has lost six ships:

The Vampire and her sister destroyer Waterhen, which was sunk in the Mediterranean June 30, 1941.

The cruisers Sydney, which disap-

peared without a trace after a battle with an armed German raider in the Indian Ocean last November, and the Perth, a casualty in the Sunda Strait action of the battle of Java.

The sloops Parramatta, lost in the Mediterranean, and Yarra, also a casualty of the battle of Java.

Flier Describes Escape From Wrecked Bomber

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Natives on Pacific Island Cared for Injured Until Rescue Plane Arrived.

By TOM YARBROUGH

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE IN AUSTRALIA, April 22.—(AP) The bomber was about an hour out of Rabaul on its way back home after attacking several Japanese ships in port. One motor sputtered and died. A minute later the second also expired and the plane plunged into the sea.

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Thus, a few days ago, began an adventure for the light-hearted crew of the bomber.

They escaped from the plane, made friends with knife-brandishing natives, and finally were picked up by an American flying boat.

Here is their story, as told by Second Lieut. Gene R. Dreasher, 28-year-old bombardier from Brawley, Calif., as he lay in a hospital recovering from severe leg lacerations:

3 Hits On Transport

"At Rabaul I saw three direct hits right on the bridge of a big transport and know that at least one was mine. Some other ships were hit too.

"After we turned back to the base one motor started spitting and went out.

"In another minute the second motor went dead and I came out of the bombardier's place in the nose like a rabbit—crawling between the co-pilot's legs. He said I nearly took him out of his seat.

"I just had time to get a parachute on (bombardiers never wear parachutes except in an emergency because they are too cumbersome). I started to grab an instrument which I thought I had better try to save but didn't quite get my hands on it.

"We hit.

Legs Pinned

"The next thing I knew my legs were pinned. The plane was under about four feet of water.

"I jerked my legs loose and I guess that's how they got cut.

"I started out of the co-pilot's hatch—and the parachute caught, holding my head under two feet of water.

"Mister, that's some sensation.

"I jerked loose again and got out and resolved then and there never to put on a parachute again.

"Then the tail tilted up and the plane went down about a minute and a half after the crash.

"The navigator, Lieut. Robert Kenyon of Walla Walla, Wash., got a two-man raft open and we all hung on. We were about a mile from a little island, and the current was carrying us out to sea. Another plane in our flight dropped two rafts but they were too far away.

Called to Natives

"We yelled and whistled at some natives, and two came out in a dug-out outrigger canoe.

"I was passing out about every 15 minutes from loss of blood, so they took me ashore first. Three more canoes went for the others.

"The black natives, none of them more than five feet tall, wore G-strings or grass skirts and carried 18-inch knives and little axes which they slung around their necks.

Natives Friendly

"They were friendly but spoke no English. They treated us like a bunch of sick kids, gave us coconuts and sugar cane and poured cold water on our wounds. When it rained, they put the injured in a cave.

"Bob Kenyon had a big time teaching one man to speak English. He finally gave it up, saying, 'Gene, this guy is a —.'

"The native pointed at Kenyon and said, 'You Bob,' and then at himself, 'Me a—.'

"We had been on the island about four hours when a flying boat picked us up. A few hours later we received our first medical attention.

"We didn't see any sharks when we crashed but they were not far away—the flying boat crew said they saw 60 or 70 at the scene of the crash when they came in."

PANAY DEFENDERS DRIVEN TO INTERIOR

BY ENEMY ATTACK

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Numerical Superiority of Japs Overwhelms U. S.-Filipino Troops.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—(AP) Fighting bitterly against overwhelming numbers, American-Filipino troops on the island of Panay were forced to withdraw from their positions at Lambunao in the interior of the island, the War department announced today.

At the same time, new attacks were launched by the enemy against defense lines in Antique, the west coast province of Panay, and the spreading tentacles of Japanese conquest pointed to the neighboring island of Negros as a communique reported an enemy air reconnaissance of that island.

Japs Drive From Coast

The attacks in Antique province were started by enemy columns from San Jose de Buenavista, the southwest coast town at which landings were made two days ago. The columns were driving against American-Filipino forces making a stand at San Regimio and Valderrama, to the north and slightly inland.

At Lambunao the defenders were forced to withdraw after days of pounding by a heavy enemy force driving inland from the southeast coast of Panay. Lambunao lies about 25 miles north of Iloilo, where the enemy made one of the two initial landings on Panay April 16.

Planes Over Negros

The department's report that the Japanese were making an aerial reconnaissance of Negros was taken as an indication that this island would be the next to suffer a full scale invasion as the enemy strives to extend his control over all of the rich Visayan group of the central Philippines.

Lying between Panay and Cebu, both now battlefields of the Philippine campaign, Negros is larger than either, with an area of 4,983 square miles, compared with Panay's 4,448 and Cebu's 1,695. Like them, it is a rich agricultural island, its most important crop being sugar cane, but it is less populated and has no large cities or ports to compare with Cebu, on the island of the same name, and Iloilo on Panay.

The communique said that enemy pressure against the island forts of Manila bay, where sharp-shooting gunners of Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright's command have knocked out several enemy batteries in recent days, slackened yesterday, with attacks confined to a few dive bomber raids on Forts Hughes and Drum. There was no report on damage or casualties.

Bulkeley Torpedo Boat Still Preying on Japanese Fleet

Navy Says He Has Blasted Another Cruiser in Philippines—News Somewhat Offsets That of Guardsmen's Loss.

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Washington, April 22 (A. P.).—Warning to Japanese warships in Philippine waters:

Lieut. John D. Bulkeley's PT-41 is hiding somewhere in the thousands of miles of straits, islands and secret, jungle-screened anchorages of the Philippine archipelago, anxious to fight cruisers and destroyers or whole fleets of them.

The navy announced last night that two of Lieut. Bulkeley's flotilla of motor torpedo boats made a night attack on a Japanese light cruiser protected by four destroyers. In the face of strong fire from the overwhelming Japanese force the tiny American boats seriously damaged the light cruiser and left it sinking.

The attack was made "during recent operations near the island of Cebu," said the navy communique, which offset somewhat the army's disclosure that nearly 8,000 National Guardsmen from nine States were among the 37,000 or so American and Filipino defenders who were killed, wounded or taken prisoner on Bataan. Only 107 Guardsmen were evacuated to Corregidor when Bataan fell.

May Be Duplication.

There was a possibility that the cruiser which the navy reported torpedoed was the same one the army reported sunk on April 10 in a torpedo boat attack on a fleet of five warships and ten transports off Cebu. Although naval officials were unable to say definitely whether the two announcements were duplications, it was suggested that he actions may have been different, since the navy statement made no mention of transports.

If so, here is the score which Lieut. Bulkeley's mosquito fleet has made against the Japanese Navy:

One cruiser sunk and one cruiser probably sunk near Cebu and two 5,000-ton Japanese vessels and one unidentified Japanese warship torpedoed in Manila and Subic bays.

In the foray against the war fleet off Cebu Lieut. Bulkeley pitted the PT-41 and the PT-43 against the thirty five-inch and six-inch guns, and the scores of machine-guns of the Japanese cruiser and destroyers. His two boats were forced to retire after damaging the cruiser. The PT-34 went ashore on Cebu, but the PT-41 escaped.

The navy also announced that the PT-35, which was at Cebu, was believed to have been destroyed to prevent capture by the Japanese. Whether Lieut. Bulkeley has any boats remaining in addition to the PT-41 was not disclosed.

Guard Units on Bataan.

The army said the following National Guard units were fighting on Bataan on April 9:

The 200th Coast Artillery, composed entirely of New Mexico troops and numbering about 1,400 men. Three officers and 104 enlisted men of this regiment escaped to Corregidor.

The 192d Tank Battalion, made up of from 700 to 800 men from Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky.

The 194th Tank Battalion, 700 to 800 men from Minnesota, Missouri, California and Washington State.

U. S. Troops on Corregidor In High Spirits Despite Peril

Tough Doughboys Endure Hardships, Confident of American Victory.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story of life on Corregidor island in Manila bay is an official dispatch to the War department from the headquarters of Lieutenant General Wainwright and was released by the War department.)

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CORREGIDOR, P. I., April 22.—Constant bombing from the skies and cross-fire of heavy artillery from Bataan and Cavite have failed to dampen the fighting spirit of the men on the island forts at the entrance to Manila bay. These men—jungle-toughened doughboys, hard-hitting marines and sailors, and ever alert and ever-ready coast artillery and anti-aircraft gunners from all walks of life and parts of the United States—just grin and bear it.

No "Softies" on Corregidor

Their commander, Lieut. General Jonathan M. Wainright, himself a hard riding cavalryman, reports that there is not a "softie" in his outfit. They have suffered a lot of hardships and they know there are more ahead of them, but they pride themselves on the fact that they can take it. Life on Corregidor is not a Sunday school picnic. The morale of the men is high in spite of pounding bombs and shells. They are carrying on in the best American tradition. They find time for a great deal of joking, entertainment and amusement, despite the fact that there are no movies, dances, baseball games, drug stores, clubs, parks or parties on Corregidor.

The limited stocks of food are being conserved and rationed. Nevertheless each soldier gets enough to eat, good, simple food, but nourishing. Men find plenty to do when not manning guns or on watch. Some of them are affecting beards, for the razor blades are running short. Old issues of magazines and newspapers are read and re-read until they are literally all worn out. Books at the post library are in great demand and even the duller, technical volumes are showing signs of wear.

Playing Cards Stand Up

Playing cards seem to be endowed with some sort of immortality and despite almost constant use are in fairly good condition, with every game from solitaire to blackjack being played. Home-made checker boards are in use throughout the island. Obviously week-end trips to Manila, Tagaytay and Baguio are out, but the men on the fortified islands enjoy the cool breezes rarely found in the tropics. They have daily views of sunrise and sunset unsurpassed in the world.

Being face to face with eternity every hour of the day has inevitably turned the thoughts of the soldiers to religion. Church services are held regularly and almost all who are not on duty attend. Those on duty are visited by the chaplains who brave the Japanese shells in making the rounds of the batteries and the gun pits. Daily news bulletins posted at the headquarters of each organization keep the men abreast of world news. Short-wave broadcasts from the United States and other countries are heard.

Hold "Bull Sessions"

"Bull session," where men exchange tall stories, are frequent. Now and then a group gets together for a bit of harmonizing.

It takes little to satisfy their wants and they are happy to be doing their part for their country on a distant Pacific outpost. They are confident of the triumph of the cause for which they are fighting and they are proud of their own achievements as first-class fighting men.

Japs Claim 10,600 U. S. Troops Taken In Philippines

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), April 22.—A Domei dispatch said today the Japanese had captured a total of 62,600 prisoners in the Philippines, 10,600 of them United States officers and men.

Of the Americans, 1,600 were said to be hospitalized.

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New Mexico Mothers Hope Sons Among 107

Albuquerque, N. M., April 22 (AP) —Word that 107 New Mexico fighting men had reached Corregidor before the fall of Bataan raised hopes of mothers today that members of the state's 200th Coast Artillery Regiment may have found refuge elsewhere in the Philippines.

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"It's wonderful news, but every mother only wishes she knew who they were," said Mrs. Howard W. Meyer, president of the Mothers' Service Club whose son was with the anti-aircraft regiment.

"While they say that the rest of the boys (there were more than 1,400 in the regiment) probably were taken prisoners, I have a strong feeling—and I know it's shared by other mothers — that many of our boys escaped to other islands.

"Not knowing, all we can do is hope and pray and work," she said, adding:

"This Sunday we're sponsoring a 'Take a Soldier Home For Dinner' project to sort of—well, things like that help a mother whose boy is in the service.

"I don't think I've ever known braver women than the mothers of the boys on Bataan."

The War Department announced that of 3,000 National Guardsmen on Bataan, only the 107 reached the island fortress in Manila Bay. The New Mexico regiment was commanded by Col. C. C. Sage, Deming newspaper editor and publisher. The other Guard outfits were the 192nd and 194th Tank Battalions.

Governor John E. Miles said he would like to seek identification of the men evacuated to Corregidor, but added that he didn't feel he had a right to press the War Department until it was ready to disclose the names.

"I am glad that at least some of our boys are safe, and I pray that there might have been others," he said.

Dr. V. H. Spenseley, chairman of the newly-established Bataan relief organization, said "the news made all of us feel a little better and raised relatives' hopes that their kin was in the group."

"Bataan Clan" Seeks To Aid Captured Men

Relatives Of Tank Battalion Members Believed Taken Open Campaign For Funds

Chicago, April 22 (AP) — The "Bataan Clan," of suburban Maywood, home of about thirty men of Company B of the One hundred and Ninety-second Tank Battalion, today began a campaign to send succor to the Maywood soldiers believed captured by the Japanese on Bataan.

The organization, composed of 150 parents, wives and sweethearts of Company B members, opened a campaign to raise funds it hopes can be used by the Red Cross to alleviate the plight of the soldiers believed taken by the Japanese.

The tank company originally was a part of the Illinois National Guard.

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BUSS BELIEVED SAFE

Sayre's Aid at Manila Last Heard From on Jan. 1.

Washington, April 22 (A. P.). —Francis Sayre, High Commissioner to the Philippines, has not heard from his executive assistant, Dr. Claude A. Buss, since the Japanese took Manila nearly four months ago, but he expressed the belief today that he and the rest of the staff were safe.

"I heard indirectly," said Mr. Sayre, "that they are all being given immunities and privileges. I understand they are not interned but are living together. I hope they are all well.

"I am now trying to get the Japanese to agree to the appointment of an International Red Cross representative in order to provide direct communication. If the Japanese don't agree, there is no way of communicating with them directly."

Dr. Buss's family at Sunbury, Pa., has not heard from him since a telephone call on New Year's Day. That was the last day that Mr. Sayre was in direct communication with Dr. Buss.

Sizable Gain In Jap Drive

On Mandalay

Both Chinese and Nipponese Suffer Heavy Casualties in Fierce Fighting.

MORE U. S. TROOPS FOR INDIA PLEDGED

Head of American Advisory Commission Encourages Indians to All-Out Effort.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, China, April 22 —(AP)—The loss of the town of Pyinmana, on the Sittang front in Burma 150 miles south of Mandalay, and hand-to-hand fighting at Loikawa, on the Salween front above the Thailand border, were reported tonight by the Chinese.

A Japanese attempt to push farther north from Pyinmana collapsed, the Chinese said, although their communique said fighting was in progress north of that point on the Mandalay-Rangoon railroad.

Considerable Jap Advance

(The communique indicated a considerable advance by the Japanese in their offensive against Mandalay from the south and southeast.)

Loikawa, 170 miles southeast of Mandalay, is under heavy siege but the Chinese are stoutly resisting, it was said.

Casualties on both sides were said to be heavy.

On the Irrawaddy front in western Burma, the Chinese said, their forces are pushing southward after taking over the oil city of Yenangyaung.

'Flying Tigers' in Action

American "Flying Tigers" joined in the heavy action, shooting down another Japanese plane over the Pyinmana sector.

North of the west bank of the Salween, where they threw armored forces into the drive toward Mandalay to flank the long slanting Chinese-British line from the rear, the Japanese started an attack Sunday morning under cover of aircraft.

"At dawn the following day the Japanese launched strong attacks on Loikawa, where the Chinese under the most difficult conditions offered stubborn resistance, engaging the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides

"Both sides suffered heavy casualties.

"One Japanese column reached a point two miles north of Loikawa in an attempt to encircle the Chinese, but the Chinese are counter-attacking and trying to check this movement."

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On the central Sittang front, the Chinese said, there was fighting north of Pyinmana, the former Chinese position, despite vigorous resistance in which three Japanese tanks and one armored car were destroyed and many casualties inflicted.

The AVG "Flying Tigers" helped slow the Japanese advance, however.

A more favorable situation was reported on the west, or Irrawaddy front, where the Chinese said they were "mopping up remnants" of the Japanese south of the oil fields of Yenangyaung which they occupied in a counter-attack with the British.

Attack in Shantung Repulsed

In the Chinese-Japanese war, the Chinese said, anti-aircraft guns shot down two Japanese scout planes yesterday over Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province in southern China.

The Chinese also said their forces in eastern Shantung Province repulsed a combined attack by Japanese and Puppet government forces on April 11, inflicting more than 200 casualties and taking a quantity of material.

The Chinese said Japanese planes raided different points in Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces yesterday for the third straight day, giving especial attention to chuhsien, in Chekiang and Yushan, in Kiangsi.

British See Brighter Outlook in Burma

By PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, India, April 22—(AP) —The Japanese are throwing into the battle of Burma all the powerful forces which overran Malaya, British quarters said tonight, but the bitter British-Chinese resistance is spoiling the time-table of conquest and giving the Allies a chance to mass sea and air power for the salvation of India.

Tending strongly to support this view, Louis Johnson, head of the U. S. Advisory Mission to India, told a press conference today:

"U. S. troops already are in India and more will come."

(The dispatch did not make clear whether he referred only to the American air forces in India under Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, which already have pounded hard at such Japanese footholds as the Andaman Islands.)

"The cost of all American troops will be borne by my government and besides that we are going to give you a lot under Lease-Lend," said Johnson. "America is in India's camp."

Outlook Brighter

While a British communique reported that fighting was continuing around Yenanyaung, ruined oil center on the Irrawaddy River, and that some losses had been suffered in withdrawing across the Pin River north of Yenanyaung, the overall view was more optimistic.

Chinese headquarters reported that farther east the Japanese infantry was unable to gain around Pyinmana, and that tanks from Thailand were being brought up in an attempt to burst through in the rear.

Some British military experts said there were strong indications that the Japanese were using every resource available from their victorious Malayan campaign and must eventually smash through unless United States planes based in India could cut the Japanese supply lines by large-scale bombardments.

These sources said, however, that the Japanese failure to attack the strategic ports along the Burma-India border indicated the Allies' sea and air strength in the Bay of Bengal was increasing and that the dogged defense in Burma was having its effect.

The port of Akyab, near the Indian frontier on the path of any Japanese sea thrust toward India, was declared to be still available as a valuable base for Allied light warships. Some quarters said absence of a Japanese attack there indicated that naval forces and land-based bombers blocked the Japanese path despite losses of such valuable ships as the British cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall and the aircraft carrier Hermes.

Only yesterday Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander-in-chief for India and Burma, declared the time "may not be far distant" when the United Nations will have the sea power to drive the Japanese out of the Indian Ocean.

Johnson's conference for Indian, British and American newspapermen today also raised such intimations.

Pledges Fullest U. S. Aid

Besides his reference to troops, he said his mission to India was further evidence of "the realization in my own United States and in the United Nations that this is one war—a world-wide war and not a European war with an Asiatic sideshow."

He assured Indians that the United States would furnish the fullest aid against attack and that at the peace table Americans would continue to "love" those who help win the war.

While he encouraged Indians to make the all-out war effort which they have not yet developed, some British quarters expressed belief that the primary battle for India would be won or lost at sea and that the overwhelming advantage would lie with the side which got the most supplies to the scene first.

The objective of the United Nations has been to erect a sea barrier against the Japanese and then to take the offensive when the time ripened.

Convoy systems now are in effect from Capetown and other African ports to India, and British sources said that the Japanese would lose (unless) they could cut these lifelines.

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It was pointed out that the Japanese themselves face a great problem of supply, for they must guard the long route from Japan, around Singaport and into the Bay of Bengal.

British Cross Burma River

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 22—The British command announced today that British forces, bolstered by Chinese, had completed a fighting withdrawal across the Pinchaung river in Burma in the Yenangyaung region, "but not without some losses of personnel and equipment."

Fighting continues in the eastern zone of the Irrawaddy river front "in and around Yenangyuang," the communique said. It reported the Japanese had counter-attacked against Chinese forces which covered the Pinchaung withdrawal.

Allied operations at Yenangyaung were said to have relieved pressure on the British right flank.

Japs Throw in Tanks.

London, April 22 (A. P.).—Severely checked by the Chinese-British counter-attack at Yenangyaung to the northwest, the Japanese forces in Burma were reported today to be throwing tanks and heavy guns into a fierce thrust against the Chinese positions at Pyinmana.

The long-range objective of this assault was Mandalay, but informed London sources pointed out that the more immediate enemy goal probably was to break through the Chinese lines into the plain below Meiktilo. Meiktilo itself lies on the railway seventy-five miles north and slightly west of Pyinmana, and the same distance south and slightly west of Mandalay.

Success in this drive not only would insure the Japanese rail-goon, their chief reinforcement way communications with Ran- and supply port, but would flank the British position at Taundwingyi.

British Aim to Erect Barrier Guarding India

LONDON, April 22 (AP).—A British source declared today that the United Nations' objective in the Indian Ocean was to erect a barrier guarding India against the Japanese and to prepare to take the offensive when the time is ripe.

The British are developing naval docking facilities in African and Indian ports to cope with the Japanese moves in the Indian Ocean, this informant said.

Ships formerly on their own after reaching Capetown now are being convoyed to India. Australia and the Near East from that South African port, putting an additional strain on the British navy, he said.

U. S. Will Send More Troops To India

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[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 22—Because the defense of India is of vital concern to the United States, "United States troops already are in India and more will come," Louis Johnson, head of the United States advisory mission here, told a press conference today.

(Johnson's reference to troops now in India presumably meant the air force under Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, which already had struck effective blows at the Japanese.)

"The technical skill of the United States will, to the extent to which you will accept it, be applied to the problem here," he added.

Silent On Cripps Plan

Of Sir Stafford Cripps' unsuccessful mission to seek Indian approval of Britain's plans for her future

status, Johnson said only that "there is going to be a Johnson version of the story, but the time for that version has not arrived as yet." APR 23 1942

Johnson declared that the United Nations saw the war as an entity, calling for victory everywhere, and not as a "European war with an Asiatic sideshow."

World-Wide War

"The sending of an American technical mission," he told a press conference, "is further evidence of the realization in my own United States and in the United Nations that this is one war—world-wide war and not a European war with an Asiatic sideshow.

"I want to be put on record that it is not the purpose—I should say it is not the strategic purpose—of the Allied nations to accept defeat on one front so as to asure victory on another."

Happy Relations Cited

"Our coming to India is not a matter that is based entirely on the war situation," Johnson declared. "America has not been disinterested in India—may I say disinterested in this part of the world. We have had a dependency in Asia—the Philippines. . . . We have had long and happy cultural relations with the people of India and the people of Asia.

"The President of the United States said recently that we are going to put far greater resources now under the direction and for the benefit of China. In other words, we shall help China with her defense and at the same time we have announced that after the war we will divest ourselves in China of all functions that before or during the war the American Government exercised in China and whenever the Government of China tells us it is ready to assume those functions.

Seeks War Output

"I state in these terms our attitude to convince you and through you the people of India of the integrity of purpose of the American Government in coming here—of our complete lack of territorial designs on India. . . .

"You have done a pretty good job of production in India today, but it is peacetime production. We hope the technical mission and myself can induce the Indian people and Government to let us aid them to the maximum of our ability for all-out war production."

Cripps Voices Hope of Settling India Problems

Says Plan May Be Devised Before War Ends if New Delhi Makes Proposal

LONDON, April 22 (AP).—Sir Stafford Cripps expressed the belief today that there still was some possibility a new plan for settling India's problems could be devised before the end of the war, but said any such proposal "would have to come from India."

Summing up the results of his recent conversations at New Delhi and the present outlook, Cripps told a press conference: "It is an encouraging picture, not as encouraging as it might have been, but certainly more encouraging than it would have been if nothing whatever had been done."

He disclosed that before leaving New Delhi he discussed with Indian leaders the possibility that they devise a new plan for participation in war-time government as an alternative to the post-war dominion proposals which they rejected.

He stressed again, however, that changes in the Indian constitution requiring "months or years" would be necessary to make possible the form of national government the All-India Congress (nationalist) party leaders sought.

He said Louis Johnson was "of the greatest assistance" in the negotiations, but emphasized that the American envoy acted purely as a "personal intermediary" for Cripps in attempting a solution of the Indian problem.

Johnson "never in any sense acted in an official capacity at all," Cripps said. "It was purely personal and of great value."

He added that there was no suggestion of an attempt to intervene between Britain and India by Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Chinese leader, Cripps said, went to India "at the invitation of the British government, and did not interfere in any way."

Hong Kong Atrocities Confirmed by Writer Who Escaped Colony

Starvation Faces Many After Jap Army Seized Food, He Declares

(Henry Bough, a member of the Reuters staff formerly in Hong Kong, escaped to Free China from the one-time British crown colony after three months in the Japanese-occupied city. He wrote the following dispatch for Reuters and the Associated Press.)

By HENRY BOUGH.

CHUNGKING, April 22.—A Japanese-made hell—that was Hong Kong three months after its occupation.

Starvation faces a large proportion of the population. When the Japanese seized the island it was estimated there was a nine-months' supply of food on hand. But large quantities were commandeered by the Japanese Army and shipped away.

Food supplied the prisoners of war is poor and scarce, and there is much sickness. Civilian internees are somewhat better off, for they occaisonally get fish and meat. The prisoners of war are given only rice and beans.

I can confirm the appalling stories of murder and rape which have been reported. Most of the worst atrocities were committed in the presence of Japanese officers. They are only too true. Many of the woman, after being attacked, were shot.

In the early days of the occupation the Japanese troops engaged in widespread looting. Men and women were stopped in the streets and watches and money were taken from them. Under the pretext of searching for arms, Japanese troops, under the command of officers, entered and ransacked private premises.

Everything possible is done to lower western prestige. Britons are ordered to sweep the streets, while others must carry away dead bodies. British subjects are struck in the face on the slightest provocation.

Given One-Day Notice.

All of these incidents took place before British and Allied subjects were interned. One day notices appeared ordering all "enemy" nationals to report the following morning.

They were given a few hours to settle their private affairs and were allowed to take with them only their clothing and personal belongings. The internees first were concentrated in several third-rate Chinese boarding houses.

After about two weeks all were removed to a large prison at Stanley, about 4 miles across from Victoria on Hong Kong Island. No visitors were allowed there. The plight of elderly people perhaps was worst of all.

Previous reports reaching Chungking have given a similar picture of Hong Kong under Japanese rule and a formal denunciation of the situation was made by the British government.

Former Dutch Officials Seized by Japs in Java

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The Japanese-controled Shanghai radio today announced the arrest in Java of "an undisclosed number of former Dutch officials who have been carrying on subversive activities designed to disturb peace and order in Japanese occupied territory."

The broadcast, received here by the C. B. S. listening station, gave "Japanese military authorities in East Java" as its source of information and seemed indirectly to substantiate previous reports that some organized resistance to the invader continues in the Netherlands Indies.

Start to Purge Iran Of Pro-Axis Elements

TEHERAN, Iran, April 22 (AP)—The Iranian government began an intensive campaign to purge the country of pro-Axis elements today after expelling the Japanese legation staff and deporting six prominent Iranian propagandists for the Axis.

An official proclamation published in all newspapers warned that the harboring of Axis subjects would draw severe penalties.

Farr Loses Credentials After Story on Convoy

English Correspondent Now In Honolulu

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP).—Walter Farr, a correspondent of "The London Daily Mail," has lost his credentials as an accredited reporter of Army and Navy activities outside the continental United States, officials here said today, pending an investigation of a story he recently wrote about American naval operations in the Pacific.

The story, published early last month, described the movement of a convoy between Hawaii and Australia and resulted in considerable demand on the Navy Department for confirmation that such a movement had taken place.

The Navy undertook an investigation at that time and later reported "it is now our impression here that the Farr story contains no positive facts having any relation whatever to new convoy operations in the southwest Pacific."

The Farr story had been approved by naval censors at Honolulu.

Today, officials said that Mr. Farr had lost his credentials over the incident, pending an inquiry as to the questions of national policy involved in his article and as to the extent of his responsibility in deciding whether he should have written and sent out the article.

Should the inquiry result in placing little or no responsibility on Mr. Farr, it was said his credentials would be returned by the joint Army-Navy Credentials Board which revoked them.

Officials said that should Mr. Farr, who is now in Honolulu, return to this country, he still would have the same rights he formerly enjoyed within the country.

Thrilling Exploits of Navy Shielded by Secrecy of War

U. S. Forces Conduct Many Operations Hampering Japanese

APR 23 1942

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., April 22.—(AP) If the shrouds of secrecy drawn over the Pacific by the masters of tactics and strategy could be parted even temporarily, a thrilling and fascinating answer would be provided to the question as to what the Navy and air forces of America are doing.

The blackout on information of operations put into effect Dec. 7 involves three fundamental principles—surprise, movement, and security.

Confusion in Japan

If the strategists chose to take time from their planning of operations they could point, for example, to the confusion in the minds of the Japanese as to where the planes came from that appeared over Tokyo and other Japanese cities last Saturday. Up to now all information on the raid has come from Japan.

Reports from Japan so far indicate the strategic success of the concealment of this information. The actual sources of the attack is of even greater consequence than the actual damage from the raids.

American naval and air forces have been mighty busy. The Japanese know far more than the American public can be told of the effects of the far flung American operations in the Pacific. Only when it is known definitely that the Japanese high command has learned of its tragedies is the veil of secrecy lifted by the American commanders.

Losses of Japanese fighting and supply ships sunk and damaged by American forces amount to well over 200 and include every classification of Japanese naval craft.

Some Heroic Exploits Disclosed

The heroic exploits of individuals and units operating thousands of miles from their American bases and within Japanese waters become known only after some time has elapsed. Even the bestowal of distinguished service honors is withheld until it is certain that no information thereby will be released that will be of value to the enemy.

Many amazing stories of the war in the Pacific may not be revealed until peace comes.

Operations thrilling in their magnitude may have become quite commonplace before the cloak of secrecy is lifted. For instance, the mass movements on a phenomenal scale of troops, supplies and aircraft to Australia becomes a "regular service," simple, fast, safe and effective, before the story can be told.

War of Attrition

The United States forces in the Pacific are fighting on the surface, in the air, and under the sea. It is a phase of naval war that strategists term a war of attrition.

From time to time, glimpses of this war are made public, such as the sudden thrusts neutralizing enemy installations on the islands dotting the western half of the North Pacific. The raids on the Marshall, Gilbert and Marcus islands provided but a glimpse—many undertakings must remain untold.

The commanders of submarine divisions, aircraft squadrons, cruiser divisions, and all fighting elements of the fleet are writing into the records of their units achievements which they will be proud to disclose some day.

But for the time they are content to rest upon their accomplishments. A principle that has figured in naval training problems of the United States fleet for many years is: Keep the enemy guessing; deny him information.

New Naval Command For Pacific

New Zealand Area Chief May Be Idaho Admiral

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Washington, April 22.—(AP)—A realignment of naval commands in the southwest Pacific, paralleling the army command reorganization under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was forecast today in authoritative quarters.

The changes, designed to meet the shifting demands of strategy in maintaining Australia as the great Allied bastion in that area, are understood to call for the appointment of Vice Admr. Robert L. Ghormley of Moscow, Idaho, recently naval observer in London, as chief in the New Zealand area.

This assignment would give Ghormley effective direction under Admr. Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander at Pearl Harbor, of the important south central sector of the U. S.-Australian supply line. This area is extremely vital at this time because if the Japanese decide to attempt to cut off Australia from the United States it is against New Zealand and the numerous small Allied outpost islands to the north they probably will move.

Under the new set-up, Gen. MacArthur's supreme command might or might not cover land operations in New Zealand but it was said the general strategy of that area would be determined by Ghormley under Nimitz.

Paralleling Ghormley's command but under the general direction of MacArthur will be the Australian naval organization under Vice Admr. Herbert F. Leary, U. S. N., heretofore the commander of all naval forces operating in the Australian-New Zealand area.

Leary was given that assignment prior to the fall of the Dutch East Indies and after the reorganization of the United States Asiatic fleet subsequent to its withdrawal from its base at Cavite. At that time Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., was made chief of United States naval forces in the southwest Pacific and Leary was made chief of the so-called Anzac forces

The expected assignment of Leary to Australia and the match-

30.24 — 16113

30.24—16113

ing assignment of Ghormley to New Zealand were described here as recognition of the importance of fully protecting Allied communication lines while at the same time perfecting naval defenses and planning offensive operations.

Shaw In Dock When Hit

APR 23 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Oakland, Cal., April 22 — The United States destroyer Shaw was in dry dock, twenty feet out of water, when it was bombed by Japanese raiders in their attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, its captain, Lieut. Com. W. G. Jones, revealed today.

Two hits forward and one on the bridge, scored by two out of seven dive bombers in the third and last Japanese wake, burst fuel tanks and the burning oil set fire to the blocks beneath the ship, Jones told the Rotary Club here.

The flames eventually touched off the forward magazine of small caliber ammunition and blew the bow to pieces.

Boatswain's Mate Is Cited by Navy

Bay State Man Tried to Rescue Civilian

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — Morton Alfred Carter, boatswain's mate, first class, was commended by the Navy today for trying to rescue a deranged civilian from the shark-infested waters near Wake Island last Oct. 1.

The civilian was being returned to the mainland aboard a Navy cargo ship because of his mental condition. About five miles off Wake Island he eluded his guard and jumped overboard. Two lifeboats were lowered but he dissapeared before they could reach him. Carter, a member of one of the lifeboat crews, swam around in the vicinity searching for the man until he was ordered to return to the boat. He was commended for conduct "in keeping with the best traditions of the naval service."

Carter's home address is Stevens Road, Manchaug, Mass. His father is Morton Addison Carter of that address.

Victory Will Require Sacrifice, Says Juliana

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, told 4,000 enthusiastic countrymen tonight that victory could be won only by utmost sacrifice.

The princess and her husband, Prince Bernhard, spoke at a colorful reception in their honor in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Present were Dutch shipping experts, naval officers and representatives of the merchant marine.

Mingling with guests in western attire were Javanese princes and other members of royal families of Java, wearing their traditional native costumes.

"Even if victory is attained on the battlefield, on the seas, and in the air," she said, "this victory will only be possible if everybody gives to it all that he or she has to give."

FLYING ACE VISITS GRUMMAN FACTORY

Commander O'Hare Tells Workers to Keep Planes Coming.

BETHPAGE, N. Y., April 22—(AP) Lieutenant Commander Edward H. O'Hare, Navy flying hero who was decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor by President Roosevelt, visited the Grumman Aircraft Engineering corporation today and spoke twice to workers.

Here are the speeches (identical) of the man who shot down five Japanese bombers and damaged a sixth in the Gilbert islands action last February:

"The Wildcats (Grumman Wildcat planes) are doing a good job. You fellows keep on doing a good job and we'll do ours."

He saw the construction of the Wildcat plane from blue print to the finished product rolling out of the plant and talked with plant officials and workers. Commander O'Hare arrived from Washington in a Navy transport plane with several other naval officers and planned to return to the capital immediately after lunch.

During the inspection, O'Hare met William Albrecht, a machinist, who originated the idea of sending cigarettes to O'Hare several months ago when he heard the flyer and his mates needed smokes. The men and women at the plant sent 230,000 cigarettes to O'Hare.

O'Hare thanked Albrecht and asked him, "Do you want me to smoke myself to death?"

RUSSIANS SAY FINNS SUFFER GRAVE LOSSES

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Report Two Break-Throughs In Violent Fighting in North

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 22 (AP)—The Russian Karelian armies, freshly reinforced by reserves, pushed through two break-throughs in the Finnish lines tonight in violent fighting, and Red army dispatches said the Finns had suffered grave defeats in an exhausting attempt to stem the Russian advance at any cost.

Front a Quagmire

With the vast German-Russian front a quagmire in many sections, the northern battles, while not on a major scale, appeared to be the hardest and most significant.

(Helsinki dispatches attested to the ferocity of the Russian drive against the Finnish lines, although claiming that the Finns were standing firm. The Finnish dispatches said the Russians had made 150 attacks along the Svir River in two weeks, using six divisions, four brigades, an armored regiment, numerous ski battalions and other combat units, and lost 14,000 killed in terrible charges.)

(The main fighting is going on in the Svir River area of Karelia between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, and the primary Russian objective is to free the lower sections of the Murmansk railroad to clear the way for movement southward of U. S. and British supplies now accumulating at Murmansk).

Widening Gap

In one sector of a three-days-old break through, the Russians were widening the gap in small but sure advances; in another, where the Finns had fortified a town, a Red army unit found a weak spot at a junction of the Finnish troops, threw reserves into the breach and compelled the Finns to retreat with heavy losses in a night assault on the flank.

One infantry battalion advanced six miles, wading through minefields and destroying many enemy blockhouses.

Finnish counterattacks by forces as large as two regiments, bolstered by tanks, were declared met by a storm of artillery and trench-mortar fire and then turned into retreat by an enveloping movement by Russian infantry.

In the Arctic regions to the north (presumably west of Murmansk), four German attacks were declared pinched off by the Russians.

Nazi Ships Sunk

Reviewing naval operations in Norwegian and Barents waters, the Moscow news said the Russian navy had sunk during the winter 85 German ships of a tonnage of 378,400. During the first 10 days of April, seven additional German transports of 48,000 tons were sunk, it was announced.

A dispatch from the north said the German air force had lost 25 per cent of the planes with which it tried to raid the Murmansk supply base recently. In one attack, 27 Nazi planes were shot down.

On the Kalinin front which stretches from Moscow northwest to Lake Ilmen, the Russians reported that among 5000 enemy troops killed were members of Belgian and Netherlands "volunteer" legions. The capture of a fairly large German stronghold on this front also was announced.

Russ Smash New Hole In Finns' Karelia Line

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By Eddy Gilmore

Kuibyshev, April 22 (AP)—War-front dispatches reported today that the Red Army had wedged open a second hole through Finnish front lines in Karelia, northeast of Leningrad, thrusting by night six miles into positions manned by reserves.

The Red Army was declared, moreover, to have widened the original gap driven in the Finnish defense line, pushing doggedly ahead in steady advances despite repeated Finnish counter-attacks.

Violent Fighting

The Russian dispatches did not disclose the exact location of either penetration, but said both were in neighboring sectors. Fighting was described as violent, with Finns massing troops in an attempt to check the Russians.

The Red army was said to have hurled its own reserve units into the night battle in which the second wedge was hammered.

Reserves Moved Up

(Axis sources said in Stockholm yesterday that Russian troops had been moved up from Siberia for the offensive on the Aunus Isthmus between Lakes Ladoga and Onega. The Red army attack against Finnish lines was described as one of the heaviest of the war. The Finns said the Russian onslaught was ten days old yesterday.)

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From the front northwest of Moscow, *Red Star* reported that the Russians had captured a German stronghold whose streets, pill boxes and trenches were piled with the bodies of its defenders.

85 Sinkings Claimed

The Russian toll of German shipping was summed up by the Moscow *News* in an article which said the Red fleet had sunk eighty-five German vessels totaling 378,400 tons in Norwegian waters and the Barents Sea alone during the winter and up to April 1.

In the first ten days of April, the article added, seven German transports aggregating 48,000 tons were sunk.

Moscow *News* said that twenty-five per cent. of the German planes which raided the Northern Russian supply port of Murmansk April 4 were destroyed, and added that the Germans lost twenty-seven planes in another recent attack there.

Counter-Attacks Repulsed

Red Army units were declared to have killed 250 Germans and occupied an important stronghold on the central front and repulsed Nazi counter-attacks on the Kalinin front, to the north, in fighting during which 465 invaders were slain and prisoners were taken.

"Two enemy transport planes were shot down by rifle and machine-gun fire," the information bureau said.

891 German Planes Claimed.

Moscow, April 22 (A. P.).—The German Air Force lost 891 planes from March 22 through April 18 on the Russian front, the Soviet Information Bureau said today.

In the same period, it said, Russian losses were 239 planes.

A communique of the day before put German plane losses at 1,500 in the period from March 1 to April 14.

The new figures gave this chronological account of the pace of destruction or enemy air power:

March 22-28—161 planes destroyed.
March 29-April 4—296.
April 4-11—322.
April 11-18—112.

Finns Report 150 Attacks

HELSINKI, Finland, April 22 (From Finnish broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Russians have launched 150 separate attacks against Finnish lines on the Svir River front in Karelia in the last two weeks, with casualties exceeding 14,000 in dead alone, the Finnish High Command declared today.

A communiqué said 440 Finnish officers and men had been killed beating back the repeated thrusts. It estimated that the Russians had hurled six divisions, four brigades, an armored regiment and numerous ski battalions into the fight.

The Finns were reported still holding their positions.

Nazis Claim Successes In Donets Basin Area

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 22 (AP).—German and Rumanian troops in the Donets Basin area have taken several strongly reinforced Soviet strongpoints, the high command said today.

The communique reported the capture of a number of prisoners, and said "local" Russian attacks were beaten off in the center and the north.

Elite guard and regular army units were credited with the capture of 13 Russian guns and a "large number" of prisoners in an attack that "penetrated tenaciously defended positions."

The Nazi high command said bombers and dive bombers cut a number of railway lines, blew up three ammunition trains and wrecked considerable rolling stock in attacks on Russian communication lines.

TWO GERMAN SHIPS SUNK BY REDS IN BARENTS SEA

MOSCOW, Thursday, April 23—(AP)—Russian naval units operating in the Barents sea have sunk one 5,000-ton enemy tanker and a 4,000-ton transport, the Soviet Bureau of Information announced today.

In a broadcast communique, the bureau said 32 German planes were destroyed Tuesday against 15 Russian planes lost.

The Red air force destroyed or damaged 35 German trucks with troops and supplies in action Tuesday, the communique added.

In fighting on the Kalinin front, it said, one Red army unit destroyed German batteries and installations, captured a quantity of war material and left more than 400 enemy bodies on the battlefield.

RED GUERRILLAS KILL NAZIS AFTER MASSACRE

MOSCOW, April 22.—(AP) "First instalment! Balance to be paid in the spring."

Thus read a note found recently on the bodies of 14 German soldiers and five officers in a forest in the Leningrad region.

Tas reported it was pinned on the dead Germans by vengeful guerrillas in retaliation for a bloody massacre perpetrated by the Germans in a nearby town.

Germans Deny Dating Drive

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London, April 22 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast heard here today denied that any official German spokesman ever prophesied that the German offensive on the Russian front would start in April.

"This is merely propaganda," the Berlin announcer said. He declered that "the date of the offensive will be determined solely by the Fuhrer."

Snow Line Goes North In Russia

Soviet Troops Are Well Prepared For Nazi Horde

By Henry Cassidy

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 22 (AP)—Soviet Russia's snow line is rolling steadily northward, laying bare a large part of the Soviet-German arena, but the Red army stands ready for the next major clash of arms and the Nazis seem in no hurry to start it.

In a flight over the Caucasus

and Volga regions back to Kuibyshev after a visit in Teheran, I have just had the rare opportunity of a bird's eye view of the terrain.

The land now is fit for large-scale operations in the south, though the long-promised German spring offensive has failed to come off. The initiative in local jabs, which characterized the winter campaign, remains in the hands of the Russians.

Here is how the fields look from the air:

The Caucasus — hard and dry under a warm sun.

The Volga region opposite the lower Ukraine — firm but a cool wind tempers the sun.

The Volga opposite the upper Ukraine — stretches of mud and water, but drying rapidly.

The Volga opposite the Central front — patches of snow and ice now melting.

It is only at Leningrad and along the northern front that winter still is holding sway and, strangely, it is there that much of the action now is taking place.

A review of dispatches indicates the Red army's winter counter-attacks disrupted to some extent the Germans' plans for a spring offensive, forcing them to bring up reserves and delaying efforts to get a major push under way.

There have been indications the Germans now are moving more troops and planes to the front in several sectors but the Red army itself has not been idle.

It is not possible to give details of Red army movements behind the lines but it may be mentioned that masses of troops are in training and preparing to take up battle posts.

Even the latest recruits are fine physical specimens, young but mature and fit for heavy action. Most of them are equipped with rifles and bayonets.

When the Soviet-German war began last June, I made a trip from the Black sea to Moscow. In comparison with what I saw the Russia now looks better prepared and organized.

NAZIS GET LOOK AT THE RECORD

Kuibyshev, April 22 (A. P.). —Alfred E. Smith has made the front page in Soviet Russia, even if the publication was a German-worded leaflet dropped over Nazi lines. The leaflet quoted the former Governor of New York as urging aid for Russia in her struggle.

Nazis Enrolling Children as Firemen

Washington, April 22—(AP)—The Office of Facts and Figures today quoted the German radio as reporting, "German children of less than 15 years will henceforth be enrolled in the fire department."

"Normally, children will not be called upon to work except during the day," the broadcast continued, "in order to put out incendiary bombs, or in emergency cases. But in cases of urgent public danger, they may be asked to work at night."

THREAT OF ATTACK BY NAZIS HOLDS BALKANS IN AXIS

APR 23 1942

Hitler to Unloose Bombers if Rumania, Hungary Clash, Says Diplomat.

By J. Wes Gallagher

LONDON, April 22.—(AP) Only Adolf Hitler's threat to level Budapest and Bucharest with bombing planes is keeping Rumania and Hungary from war over the "barter province" of Transylvania, a diplomat with long experience in the Balkans who just has come out of Rumania, said tonight.

This informant, now in London on a new assignment, outlined a situation in which, he said, the old quarrels and jealousies which the Germans exploited in 1940 to bring Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria under the German wing are now threatening the most serious impediments to the German "new order" in the southeast and to German military plans against Russia.

Leader Makes Demands

The chief concern of the Germans in Rumania just now is Juliu Maniu, the old-time peasant leader who is secure in the position of idol of the Transylvanian peasantry, the diplomat said. Maniu has publicly demanded that Premier Ion Antonescu withdraw the Rumanian troops in Russia south of the Dniester and prepare for war with Hungary to regain that part of Transylvania which was lost to Hungary in the German award of Vienna in 1940.

Thus Maniu was described as keeping the Germans from getting the Rumanian troops they want in Russia and at the same time tossing matches into the Balkan powder keg on which the Germans are sitting.

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Arrest Hundreds

The Gestapo and the Antonescu police have arrested hundreds of Maniu's young supporters in an attempt to isolate the peasant leader from his following, but they do not dare to touch the man who broke the back of King Carol's regime by simply refusing to cooperate with it, the diplomat said.

Rumania already has lost 250,000 of the original 800,000 men thrown into the Russian campaign, the diplomat affirmed, and these winter casualties have touched every family in the nation. Moreover, he said, the Rumanians are discouraged with the big war since the United States entered it, "and the only enthusiasm they have is for war with Hungary."

Sought Deal With U. S.

The informant disclosed that certain Rumanian officials approached U. S. diplomats before they left the country after the U. S. entered the war and tried, without success, to make a deal whereby the United States would guarantee Rumania's post-war boundaries against any Russian demands, in return for which Rumania would try to withdraw the military aid given Hitler.

Rumania was declared by the diplomat to be financing the war through inflation, in which the lei has risen on black markets to 1,000 to a dollar in contrast to the official rate of 220.

Despite her current troubles, he added, Germany has done wonders with oil transport from Rumania and boosted the production of the Rumanian fields to 4,500,000 tons a year—virtually all of which is going to the German armies.

The German plan, he said, is to use the great refineries of Ploesti as a refining base for Russian oil if they capture the Caucasus and find the Soviet refineries in ruins.

Curbs Grain Milling

WASHINGTON—APRIL 22

By the Associated Press.

The Agriculture Department, in a summary of recent cables on European food developments, told today of increasing difficulties confronting Germany and Nazi-occupied countries in producing and supplying their people with food and fiber crops.

Unoccupied France was said to be facing six breadless weeks before the new wheat harvest because of diversion of grain by the black markets, illegal use of wheat for feeding livestock and poultry, counterfeit ration cards and failure of farmers to deliver the quantities expected.

The department said reports from Germany indicated that stringent measures were being taken against violators of food rationing regulations.

Recent restrictions on the milling of wheat and rye indicate, the department said, that German grain stocks have declined to a level where economies must be effected to insure against a poor crop at home this year and the possibility of supplies from Southeastern Europe falling below expectations.

Agricultural production in Denmark, which in 1941 was less than half of normal, was said to be seriously threatened this year by the late spring, shortages of fertilizers, seed and labor.

The department said Germany hoped to obtain the production of sufficient food in Ukranian Russia to meet the needs of Nazi occupation forces and for the bare maintenance of the local population.

"Reports indicate," the department added, "that spring sowing in the Ukraine is no easy task owing to the shortage of machinery and horses taken or destroyed by the Russians. Despite repairs and resumed production of some farm implements, spring work must be chiefly manual. It is impossible to till the land thoroughly, owing to insufficient plows."

The department said the labor shortage was especially severe in the southern districts of the Ukraine, but that Germany planned to procure workers from cities.

Food, Fiber Shortage Reported Growing In Nazi-Ruled Lands

France Faces Six Weeks Without Bread; Reich

London, April 22 — Roundabout dispatches quoting sources in contact with Italy disclosed what may prove a new phase of an Axis peace offensive today.

The *News Chronicle's* Ankara correspondent said that according to a "Rome diplomatic message" secret negotiations were being undertaken in Italy for a separate peace.

The Lisbon correspondent of the same paper quoted a South American diplomat just arrived from Rome as saying "if the country (Italy) were not occupied by the Germans a separate peace with the Allies would be the easiest thing that could happen."

Kagawa Quoted

Yesterday the Tokyo radio quoted Toyohiko Kagawa, most famous of Japanese Christian leaders, as saying Japan's Christians were praying "for an early conclusion of the war."

(Archibald MacLeish, Director of the office of Facts and Figures, told the annual meeting of the Associated Press that the Axis was preparing a "peace offensive" this summer. Describing such political warfare as more deadly than dive bombers and as aimed at the defeat of the victims, he said it was important for the American people to realize that a negotiated peace is not possible in this war as in other wars. The victor in this war, he added, will see to it that the "defeated will not fight a war for many years to come.")

"Absurd," Say Diplomats

Authoritative diplomatic quarters denied any knowledge of secret negotiations in Italy. Although these quarters believed there was a strong peace feeling in Italy, they termed the likelihood of any present negotiations, secret or otherwise, as "absurd."

The Ankara dispatch said the exchange of British and Italian prisoners recently and the transfer of Italian residents to Italy from British-conquered East Africa "have encouraged the Italians to believe that Britain still does not hate the Italians in the manner in which the Nazis are loathed and despised."

"Italians feel that the coming of the summer months, when the Germans will be fully occupied on the Russian front, may be the moment when Italians may safely launch their peace plans, because the Germans will not be in a position to check the Italians by force," the dispatch said.

"It's a fact that most Italians want peace at any price and Mussolini's prestige now is so low that if the royal family decided upon a peace offer neither the weakened Fascist party nor the Germans could prevent the offer from being made."

New Peace Talk From Italy Reported

APR 23 1942

[By the Associated Press]

15 French Hostages Shot, 80 Die Today

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Vichy, France, April 22—(AP).—German occupation authorities in Paris announced tonight the execution of more than 15 French hostages in reprisal for the assassination of Nazi soldiers, and 115 more are scheduled to die within a week.

Eighty Frenchmen will be shot tomorrow at Rouen unless those responsible for the wrecking of a Nazi troop train there April 16 surrender voluntarily or are arrested by French authorities. Thirty already have been shot for that bit of sabotage in which "a large number" of German soldiers were killed.

The Germans today freed the one French hero of the Battle of France, Gen. Rene Jacques Adophe Prioux, whose sacrificial stand at Dunkirk enabled the British to escape in 1940.

It was announced officially that 63-year-old General Prioux had been released from captivity and returned to France "for reasons of health." (But it apperaed that the Germans and Pierre Laval, new chief of the Vichy government, had decided on this as a bid for popular French support for further "collaboration.")

Five Hostages Shot

By contrast, Lieut. Gen Ernst von Schaumburg, German military commander of Paris, disclosed in a grim proclamation dated yesterday that five hostages "responsible through solidarity" for the killing of a German soldier and bombing of German army offices April 2 had been shot and that the same fate had befallen 10 others for the killing of a member of the German army on the Rue Erlanger in Paris last Monday night.

In a supplemental proclamation dated today he said French civilians since had arrested and handed over the "authors" of the latest attack, and that as a result he was rescinding an order which would have sent 20 more whom he termed "communists and jews" before a firing squad next week.

He also permitted immediate reopening of Paris theaters and amusement resorts which had been closed, and moved the curfew back to its normal midnight hour.

500 to be Deported

He allowed to stand, however, an order for execution of 15 "other Communists" if the perpetrators of the April 2 attack were not apprehended by April 26, and said "500 Communists and Jews" would be deported "to the east" to carry out forced labor in camps."

French efforts were being made to obtain release of at least some of the 20 hostages held by the Germans since the British Commando raid on St. Nazaire last month—notably Jean Blanchard, an important labor leader. Francois Blancho, mayor of St. Nazaire, was released a few days ago.

General Prioux, who is being freed from a German war prisoner camp, has been held since he and his staff were captured on the river Lys May 29, 1940—after an heroic stand of four days which enabled the British expeditionary force and many troops to escape the German trap and reach England by sea.

General Prioux had formed a cavalry corps composed of the second and Third light mechanized divisions into a hollow square which threw back repeated attacks. Then, three days before his capture, he was given command of the first army, but the situation by then was so hopeless that his first order was to burn the flags to keep them from German hands.

30.24 — 16115

30.24-16115

NAZIS SHOOT 15 AND SPARE 20 PARIS HOSTAGES

German Commander Says French Turned In Soldier's Killer.

SCORE STILL FACING DEATH

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500 Ordered to Slave Labor Camps in East in Reprisal for Repeated Attacks.

Vichy, April 22 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Ernst von Schaumburg, German commander in the Greater Paris area, announced today that more than fifteen persons had been shot in reprisal for recent attacks on German occupation forces, but that twenty more had been reprieved because French civilians had handed over to police those responsible for the killing of a German soldier.

"French civilians have arrested and handed over to police the authors of the attack committed April 20, 1942, against a German soldier," said Gen. Von Schaumburg's notice issued tonight.

"The population has proved in this case that it intends to participate in the discovery of assassins and prevent reprisal measures."

Consequently, the order said, twenty persons called communists and Jews responsible through solidarity for the attack, will not be shot.

Furthermore, it said, an order closing all theaters in the Paris area until 5 A. M. Friday was being rescinded and normal curfew re-established. A previous announcement said the German soldier was killed by shots fired into his back at the Molitor subway station in the Rue Erlanger.

Von Schaumburg's new order left only fifteen persons threatened with execution as reprisal.

In addition to fifteen persons listed as executed for attacks on April 2 and April 20, Gen. Von Schaumburg's announcement stated that a certain number of others were sent before firing squads for the assassination of a German sentry April 2.

The announcement also ordered that 500 other hostages, called communists, Jews or persons responsible through solidarity would be deported to the east for forced labor.

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Decree of Executions.

The text of the decree, dated April 21, under which the executions were carried out today follows:

1942, assassinated a German sentinel and launched a bomb against an office of the German army have not been discovered. In conformity with my notice of April 13, 1942, a certain number of persons responsible through solidarity will be shot.

On April 2, 1942, a new attack, craven and cowardly, was committed against a member of the German army. As reprisal, five persons responsible through solidarity will be sent immediately before a firing squad. If five days from publication of the present notice the guilty ones are not discovered, fifteen other communists will be shot.

On April 20, 1942, a member of the German army was killed by shots fired from the back at Molitor subway station in Rue Erlanger.

As a consequence I order the following:

A. Ten Communists, Jews and persons responsible through solidarity will be shot immediately.

B. If, a week after publication of the present notice, the attacker is not arrested, twenty Communists and Jews responsible through solidarity will be sent immediately before a firing squad.

C. Five hundred Communists, Jews or persons responsible through solidarity will be deported to the East to carry out forced labor in camps.

D. All places of pleasure, theaters and movie houses will be closed from today until Friday, April 24, 1942, at 5 A. M

Simultaneously it was reported from Paris that efforts were being made to obtain the release of Jean Blanchard, an important labor leader who was among twenty hostages taken by the Germans after the British Commando raid last month on St. Nazaire. Blanchard was general secretary of the Metal Workers Union and the news that he is being held created considerable stir in labor circles.

Francois Blancho, Mayor of St. Nazaire, was released a few days ago after a period of detention.

Vichy Would Save Hostages.

[Foreign diplomatic circles in Switzerland heard the Vichy Government was seeking a reprieve for all twenty hostages, who first had been sentenced to be shot but whose execution was not carried out pending negotiations.]

Germans Free Gen. Prioux

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, April 22—Gen. Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux, held prisoner by the Germans since his capture during his army's heroic rearguard defense of the British withdrawal from Dunkirk, has been released from captivity and returned to France for reasons of health, it was announced today.

The Germans announced on May 30, 1940, that they had captured General Prioux, commander of the French first army, and his entire staff.

The 63-year-old general was taken prisoner with his staff on the river Lys May 29 after four days of rearguard fighting which permitted British and French troops to escape from the German trap by sea.

5 French Diplomats Reject Laval Regime

Resign Washington Embassy Posts in Protest Against Collaborationist Policy — Nazis Shoot More Than 15 Hostages.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The revolt in Free French official quarters here against the collaborationist policy of Premier Pierre Laval flared up anew late today when Etienne Burin des Roziers, second secretary at the French embassy, handed his resignation to Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye.

Laval's Appeal Repudiated

He was the fifth member of the French Embassy and consular staff to quit in protest. Earlier this afternoon, the embassy counsellor, Leon Marchal, followed up his resignation by appearing at Free French headquarters here and announcing his loyalty to the cause headed by General Charles de Gaulle.

Describing Laval as "the man appointed by Germany to rule France in the interest of the invader," Marchal bitterly repudiated the collaborationist leader's appeal for the support of Frenchmen.

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"It is hard to believe," he said, "that on the very day when new hostages fell before the German firing squads a French voice should have absolved the aggressor of the crime of having brought about the war, in order to praise the most barbarous regime Europe has known since the start of Christianity, and in order to advocate a policy of confidence toward a country which has constantly betrayed all its promises and which knows no law other than that of brute force."

Hull Non-Committal

Secretary of State Hull did not comment specifically on the resignations, saying he had just heard of them, but took occasion to "reiterate that I have the fullest confidence in the patriotism and the wisdom and the love of liberty of the French people."

Hull added that "it is in the light of these characteristics which they undoubtedly possess that it is tragic to see an attempt to seize the leadership of the French people by elements at Vichy which are avowedly in favor of a surrender to the Axis nations contrary to any real French sentiment to that effect."

Besides Marchal, those whose resignations were disclosed today included Baron James Baeyens, first secretary; Vice Consul Andre Fiot, and Charles Benoit of the Embassy's Code section.

Both Marchal and Baron Baeyens are married, the later to an American wife—the former Mary Clark of San Francisco. Fiot and Benoit have lived in the United States for some 20 years.

Whether the procession of resignations among Ambassador Henry-Haye's subordinates foreshadowed a complete rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Vichy remained a subject of conjecture tonight. Officially the position was that the United States ambassador, William D. Leahy, was under orders to return to this country at once, while relations with the Laval government were on a day-to-day basis subject to new decisions which might be taken by the United States in the light of new developments.

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In this connection Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles made clear earlier this week that such decisions might not await the actual return of Leahy from Vichy. It was furthermore stressed in authoritative quarters that the United States is ready to act immediately in defense of its interests if the Laval regime undertakes any sudden move in support of Hitler's war plans.

Churchill Defends War Planning Group Against Critics

Chiefs of Staffs Committee Is Closely Knit Unit, He Says in White Paper

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 22.—Britain's Chiefs of Staffs Committee, a target of critics who seek one-man leadership of the three fighting services, is pictured by Prime Minister Churchill as a closely knit unit "progressively reorganized and expanded in the light of war experience."

A white paper issued last night declared that "a joint staff, advocated from time to time in Parliament and the press, has in fact existed for years."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden asked Parliament members yesterday to withhold judgment of the existing organization until they had studied the white paper. It was formulated following charges in some influential circles that a lack of adequate co-ordination among land, sea and air forces had contributed to British reverses in Pacific war theaters.

Criticized by Newspaper.

Following issuance of the white paper, the London News Chronicle held that it was not satisfactory, but threw a useful light on the subject.

The News Chronicle's military writer declared the document "in no way produces evidence to satisfy those who believe that, though the staffs of the three services combine in joint planning, there is an essential need for a single executive authority to co-ordinate at the top the operations for which the three chiefs of staff are separately responsible."

Members of the chiefs of staffs committee represent the army, navy and air force and such associated agencies as the Foreign Office and war production staff.

The white paper said they shared the same building, ate together, and "think and act in terms not of three separate units assisting one another for a common end, but of a single fighting unit animated by the same spirit and close conception of a single task."

It noted particularly that Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander of the Commandos, attended the meetings of the chiefs of staffs committee whenever major strategical issues or specific combined operations were discussed.

Sir Edward Grigg Protests.

The government white paper was unsatisfactory also to Sir Edward Grigg, former parliamentary undersecretary for war and an advocate of interservice co-ordination, whose recent newspaper article helped bring the question to a head.

If the machinery described in the announcement is right, said Sir Edward, then "the only possible conclusion is that the men operating it are not all right . . . I am convinced the men are all right but the machinery is wrong."

He said he wanted one man to be chief of a combined general staff and operate between the Prime Minister and three staff chiefs in a joint committee, "co-ordinating their ideas and advising the minister and war cabinet on long-range conduct of the war."

This, he said, would mean that "instead of three filters up to the Prime Minister there would be one."

Gap In Strategy Of Allies Seen

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 22 — Lord Strabolgi, Labor leader in the House of Lords, said today that the "fact the British First Sea Lord and other important staff officers had had to leave London to go back to Washington with General Marshall" showed there was a "gap in the machinery" of United Nations war strategy.

(Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound is Britain's First Sea Lord. Lord Strabolgi's statement was the first indication that he had come to the United States. When Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, returned from London last Sunday he was accompanied by four persons, still not identified by official United States sources, but presumed to be high British officers.)

Lack Of Unity Seen

Lord Strabolgi said the fact that Marshall had had to visit London also was an indication of a lack of machinery for mobilizing and directing United Nations resources.

"There is some anxiety," he said, "as to whether there is a unified direction of the strategy of the grand alliance.

"Presumably the combined Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington, which includes senior British officials of all three services, is primarily concerned with the war in the Pacific," he added, and asked: "But is there a corresponding body for correlating plans and advising the governments concerned for a European battlefield?"

Collaboration Reported

He also said there were "evidences that there could be closer cooperation in the higher field of strategy with Russian leaders."

The Earl of Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, replied that there was "collaboration between England and America such as never has been seen between two countries before." The two nations, he said, were "working together almost as if they were the same country, belonging to the same commonwealth of nations."

British Householders Quoted 100-to-1 Odds To Escape Bombing

Insurance Rate Set At £1 for Every £100 Coverage on Property

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By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 22.—The British government told the householders of this nation, many of whom are within range of German cannon and all of whom are within range of Nazi bombers, today that they have an even 100-to-1 chance of coming through the critical year from May 1, 1942, to May 1, 1943, with their private goods and chattels intact.

Under the War Damage Act, which provides for insurance of the homes and belongings of residents of Britain against bombs, shells and other enemy action, the rate for the coming year has been fixed at £1 for every £100 coverage taken.

The insurance is handled for the government through a committee of Lloyds.

The private chattels war damage insurance charge for the coming risk period of only one year is exactly the same as that made for the entire risk period of two and two-thirds years from the start of the war on September 3, 1939, to May 1, 1942.

The initial premium was not figured on an annual basis, but on a risk period which would cover persons retroactively from the time the insurance scheme was instituted in May, 1941, to the beginning of the war.

Actually the odds against civilians for the coming year have not changed so much as these figures indicate. For there was no really large-scale civilian damage until the battle for Britain opened in August, 1940. The principal damage covered by the initial premium was that done in the German blitz between September 7, 1940, and May 11, 1941.

Mother Drugs Child To Flee

From Nazis

By William J. Humphreys
Associated Press Correspondent

London, April 22 — Anthony Haden Guest, who at 4½ years is the youngest prisoner of war ever known to escape from the Germans, held a press conference this afternoon and took a few liberties with it, as is understandable in a young man who has spent months behind barbed wire and on slim rations.

"Don't forget I speak English," Anthony stated at the beginning. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Haden Guest, interrupted to remark that he certainly did speak English—so constantly that in escaping from the Germans she had to keep him drugged for four days and nights to prevent his language from giving them away.

Pinches Women's Ankles

Anthony at this point disappeared under the table and laughed gleefully as he pinched the ankles of women reporters present.

Finally he came out when offered chocolate ice-cream, leaving his mother to carry on.

She said her husband, Peter, was in New York and young Anthony was in Brittany when the German invasion started May 10, 1940.

By the time she could drop her work with the British-American ambulance corps in Paris and rejoin her child in Brittany, all escape routes were cut off.

Rigged Harness For Boy

"It took us six hours to walk and crawl through the line of demarcation into unoccupied France," she said. "Tony was very good about it. Because he speaks English all the time, I gave him drugs to keep him quiet on the train we took from Paris.

"Crawling through the lines, I had him on a sort of harness. I was ahead, and when we had to turn to the right through the maze of barbed wire, I would give a little tug on the rein on that side and Tony would follow me.

"When I told him he never would have another Christmas tree or birthday cake, that there would be nothing but German soldiers unless he kept quiet, he promised he would.

Thwarted Dog Guards

"It was quite an ordeal to get him through.

"The half of him that wasn't drugged was normally curious and was always on the point of wondering out loud about such things as dogs barking.

"The Germans have lots of dogs on the demarcation line, but a friend coated us with some smelly stuff that is supposed to throw them off the scent in case they pick up your trial.

"As for the sentries, well, there was nothing to it but to be extra careful.

Each Had 50-Yard Patrol

"Each one patrols a stretch of fifty yards to and fro and you have to move when they are definitely fro."

Mrs. Guest said she remained in Brittany until August, 1940, and watched Saxon regiments training for the invasion of England with "rubber boats and all that." Then she and the boy were taken to Dinan prison camp. In October they were transferred to Lemans, at the edge of a German airdrome which was bombed by the RAF. Next they were shipped in bitter December weather in a cattle train to Besancon, a place of interment for dissident French.

Kept Children Warm

"We women had to take off our clothes to keep the children warm on the train. At camp we had to melt ice and snow to wash them," she said.

Through intervention of the Red Cross, they were moved to Paris, where "Tony and I managed just to step out of line and lose ourselves in the crowd."

They stayed there several months before they started for the unoccupied zone.

French "Loathe" Laval

"The French today are living for the moment they are freed and they especially want Americans and Canadians to bt the ones to do it," she said. "I am sure Laval, whom they loathe, will be the rallying point of their opposition to Vichy."

At this point Tony, a grandson of Leslie Haden Guest, a member of Parliament, reappeared, declared the ice cream "very good" and the interview was over.

Portuguese Reinforce Cape Verde Islands

LISBON, April 22. (AP)—Another contingent of Portuguese troops is leaving today aboard the liner Quanza to reinforce already increased garrison forces in the Cape Verde Islands. Commander Alvaro Morna, new governor-general of the Portuguese colony of Angola, boarded the same ship en route to take over his post.

Arsenal Found In Ulster School

Belfast, Northern Irealnd, April 22 (AP)—Police uncovered an arsenal in the school at Derryclone, County Antrim, and Principal Hugh Patrick McConville was held in the Belfast jail today.

In a raid made immediately after pupils had been dismissed for the day yesterday the officers found fifteen rifles, nine revolvers, hand grenades, signaling pistols and 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

Mexico Shifting Japs, Germans From Coast

TAMPICO, Mexico, April 22—(AP)—German and Japanese residents of this strategically important gulf coast zone, center of the Mexican oil industry, were given five days today to move to the interior following the reported discovery that Japanese residents had orders to "act" should their government call upon them to do so.

Orders had been issued some time ago to rid the zone of Germans and Japanese, but they had not yet been fully carried out.

Some Japanese have resided here as long as 30 years. The orders under which they were reported to have been placed were to be ready, under threat of death, to "comply with high patriotic duties" in case the word was passed to them.

Italians have not been included in the orders.

Many Reported Hurt In Blast

Rio de Janeiro, April 22 (AP)—Advices from Santos today said three bombs attached to the ceiling of the Casino Atlantico there exploded at intervals of fifteen minutes last night, injuring several thousand persons and that German and Italian employes of the place were arrested. The casino was closed.

4 WORKERS KILLED IN POWDER BLAST

Building Destroyed by Explosion in Mixing Room of Canadian Plant.

OTTAWA, April 22.—(AP) Four persons were killed and six injured in an explosion at the MacDonald Chemical works in Waterloo, Que., today, the Canadian Munitions and Supply department announced.

The explosion occurred in a mixing room. One building was destroyed and others damaged, mostly through glass breakage.

The plant makes pyrotechnic stores for the government. Cause of the explosion has not yet been determined, the department said.

Canadian Newspaper Fined

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 22 (AP)—The Sun Publishing Company, Limited, today was fined $300 by Police Magistrate H. S. Wood for publication by the Vancouver Sun of an article dealing with Pacific coast defence. A plea of guilty was entered.

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Higher Prices Advocated For Cattle in Dominion

OTTAWA, April 22 (CP).—W. E. Haskins, secretary of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, said today existing beef shortage difficulties could be overcome by an agreement whereby the price to the farmer rose by two cents a pound on grain-fed cattle.

The federation has made representations to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for some adjustment in prices to compensate the farmer for increased costs of feeding cattle in winter.

Cattle deliveries to some Canadian markets have been short in recent weeks, and Donald Gordon prices board chairman, said last week he had made a recommendation to the government for dealing with the situation.

Informed Ottawa sources expected some steps would be taken to control exports of beef cattle to the United States, but there has been no hint of action to permit any increase in prices which would cause a break-through in retail beef costs.

Mr. Haskins said the prices board recognized the principle of seasonal price increases for products such as lamb, potatoes and fruits. The federation urged that the same principle be applied to beef to permit of a reasonable return to the farmer for his costs of production.

Agriculture authorities were agreed that some steps to bring an increased price for grain-fed cattle would have to be taken if fresh beef supplies were to be available to Canadian consumers in the late winter and spring months, he said.

Without some such assistance, and with his grain-fed cattle prices held at the same level as those paid for grass fed cattle, which cost less to produce, the farmer would not be able to provide beef cattle in sufficient numbers to meet domestic requirements in the winter and spring months, Mr. Haskins said.

ARGENTINE TANKER HIT BY TORPEDOES EAST OF HATTERAS

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Seamen Abandon Vessel, Return 2 Days Later to Sail Her to Port.

NEW YORK, April 22. — (AP) Argentine seamen brought the damaged 8,000-ton tanker Victoria into port today and their stories left little doubt that the neutral vessel had been attacked by submarines 300 miles east of Cape Hatteras on the afternoon of April 17.

A Navy spokesman in Washington said she had "undoubtedly been torpedoed" after first reports of the damage to the year-old $1,000,000 ship left uncertain whether she was atacked or struck a mine.

Capt. Felix G. D. Salomone, skipper of the Victoria, which was making her first northward voyage, said he had just reached the radio room when a crash shook the ship and a great column of water rose at the bow.

Ship Alarm Sounded

Although knocked down, he heard the ship alarm sounded and returned to the bridge to order the identification flags broken out. The crew of 39 took life boat stations.

The ship did not settle immediately and officers discussed the possibility of remaining aboard. About an hour later, however, the ship was struck again. The captain said he saw a great column of water and noticed a dull yellow flame on the port side of the hold, aft of midships. He immediately ordered the vessel abandoned.

Two Nights in Lifeboat

After drifting two nights and day, the captain's lifeboat was picked up by a U. S. warship and a few hours later they were taken back to the Victoria which was still afloat.

The Victoria was the second Argentine ship attacked since the war began. The 3,425-ton Uruguay was sunk by a German submarine off Spain May 28, 1940. Since the United States entered the war neutral Argentine vessels have traveled with lights on and unconvoyed.

The captain said he learned from Fred Throughton, an American who was installation engineer for the Victoria, that the other lifeboat had been picked up by another American warship shortly after dawn April 19 and returned to the tanker. They started the engines and began emergency repairs.

The ship flew the Argentine flag, and the flag and the letters "Argentina" prominently painted on the sides. The afternoon of the attack skies were clear and sunny, the captain said.

U. S. Ship Torpedoed After Playing Tag With U-Boat 12 Hours

Effort to Ram Sub Fails; Navy Reveals Two Other Sinkings in Atlantic

AP

New Orleans, April 22—Survivors of a United States merchant vessel torpedoed and sunk April 12 in the Caribbean told here today how their ship played tag for twelve hours with a submarine, trying unsuccessfully to ram it, before the U-boat won.

The only person missing among the sixty-three passengers and crew members was the ship's physician, Dr. Benjamin A. Price, 64, former health officer of Jefferson county, Idaho.

Doctor Goes Down

30.24 — 16117

30.24-16117

Price was seen aboard the ship as it plunged to the bottom after taking three torpedoes into its hull during the submarine's midnight attack.

Thirty-nine survivors, in lifeboats and on rafts, were picked up by a United Nations warship and landed at Jamaica, coming here later on a transport. The other survivors were landed at Haiti.

Loss of the merchantman was announced today by the Eighth Naval district.

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Ramming Attempted

Naval officers pieced together this story from survivors' accounts:

Steaming through the Caribbean April 11, the ship was warned by a high-flying plane, believed to be a passenger plane, that the submarine was trailing her. The vessel picked up speed and zigzagged to elude the U-boat until twilight, when the sub was sighted.

The merchantman headed for the raider, which apparently crash-dived to escape.

Torpedoed Twice

Through the darkness the deadly game continued, until just after midnight, when two torpedoes struck the after part of the ship about a minute apart. The vessel listed heavily to starboard.

Passengers and crew had time to abandon ship before the third torpedo hit and the merchantman went down. Dr. Price was seen on board, waving a flashlight.

After eighteen hours adrift on a calm sea, a group of survivors in two lifeboats and two rafts was picked up by a warship. The other survivors had gone off in a power boat and later were reported landed at Haiti.

Carried Five Passengers

Some reported that nothing was seen of the submarine after the attack, although some crewmen said it flashed its lights, apparently signaling. They said they did not answer the signal, fearing it was a trick to determine location of their boats.

The ship carried only five passengers. They were Mrs. Margaret Bensusan, 41, Corning, N. Y.; John Alfred Small, 49, Houston, Texas, service manager for an adding machine company; Glenn Ivey, 20, Long Beach, Cal.; Robert Edwin Strief, 24, Dallas, Texas, en route to a post in the United States Embassy at Buenos Aires, and his wife, Eileen, 24.

Waiter Hangs In Water

Francis H. Hallinan, a waiter, of Chicago, said he became entangled in a rope while lowering himself down the side of the ship and dangled with his head hanging downward in the oily water until his mates freed him.

Several crew members praised their captain, Edgar F. Jones, of Lacombe, La., for his handling of the vessel and personnel during and after the attack.

"He's the best skipper that sails the seas," declared Ernest Reid, of New Orleans, a seaman who was trapped inside the ship after a torpedo explosion jammed a door shu and was rescued when two companions broke the door down from the other side. "I'll go out with him tomorrow if he gets a crew."

Captain Praised

Mrs. Lawrence Chopin, of New Orleans, 55-year-old stewardess, also declared she wanted to "go back to sea with my boys and show those Nazis a thing or two. . . .".

"It was hideous," she said, "but every one of my boys was wonderful. They all went calmly and quietly about their duties and I didn't even hear one cuss word. The captain was just what one's ideal of a captain is. I can see him now as he watched us take to the boats, saying thankfully again and again, 'Everyone's accounted for.'"

That, she said, was while the ship's doctor was "right in front" of her, apparently ready to leave. She said he turned back, possibly to retrieve some forgotten article

Experts Will Survey Caribbean With Aim To Boost Supply Of Fish

Washington, April 22 (AP)—Three United States experts will embark soon on a survey of 10,000 miles of coast line through the Caribbean Sea to determine the possibilities for increased fish supplies from the region to augment wartime food sources.

Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of inter-American affairs, announced that R. H. Fiedler, chief of the division of fisheries of the Interior Department, with M. J. Lobell and Clarence Lucas, two experts, would head the survey. Dr. Herbert Brown, director of fisheries investigation of the British West Indies, will accompany the survey through the British West Indian colonies.

The experts also will study marketing facilities through the area starting from Puerto Rico and traveling over the 10,000 miles of coast line through the British West Indies, Venezuela, Colombia, Central America, Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

"Stoppage of imports of fish oils and other marine supplies formerly obtained from Europe and the Far East has opened additional marketing prospects for the products of American hemisphere waters," the announcement stated.

"Meal Ticket" System Will Start May 15

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One Washington Source Says Ration May Be Around 25 Gallons a Month.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES NOT TO BE AFFECTED

Doctors, War Workers and Some Other Groups May Be Allowed Greater Mileage.

WASHINGTON, April 22—(AP)—The government will place gasoline under a "meal ticket" rationing system May 15 in 17 eastern states and the District of Columbia, it was disclosed today, with 2 1-2 to 5 gallons a week mentioned as the likely allotment for average motorists.

A source close to Secretary Ickes, the petroleum coordinator, expressed the view, however, that the 2 1-2 gallon figure was "unwarrantedly pessimistic" and that the ration more likely would be around 25 gallons a month.

Temporary Stop-Gap

The Office of Price Administration announced the plan was a temporary stop-gap pending establishment of "a more elaborate and comprehensive coupon rationing system" about July 1.

Automobile owners will be issued gasoline rationing cards during a three-day registration period beginning May 12. Operators of trucks and other motor vehicles "easily recognizable as commercial vehicles" will not be required to obtain ration cards and their purchases of gasoline will not be restricted.

OPA said the ration cards would resemble meal or commutation tickets and would contain seven squares, each representing a unit of gasoline which the ticket holder would be entitled to buy any time between May 15 and July 1. The number of gallons in each "unit" will be announced shortly before May 15 and may be changed later, depending upon the supply situation.

Service station attendants will tear off, mark or punch a square for each unit of gasoline delivered to a ration card holder.

Taking effect on the eve of the summer vacation season, the plan will permit only a bare margin of luxury driving and will force motorists to choose between using their automobiles for vacation trips or daily transportation.

May Be Used All at Once

Thus a motorist may, if he wishes, buy all of his ration card units at one time. However, if he uses up his card before July 1, he will not be issued another.

Supplemental cards, providing increased allowance of gasoline, will be issued upon application to doctors, war workers, and others whose work requires mileage greater than that permitted under the basic rationing allowance.

Registrants may appeal hardship cases to local rationing boards, and obtain additional allowances on proof of need.

The ration allowance of 2 1-2 to 5 gallons a week for ordinary motorists would be far below the average consumption of gas by passenger cars in the past. The American Automobile Association reported that this average was 55 gallons a month, or more than 12 gallons a week, during 1941.

In 1940, passenger cars consumed an average of 653 gallons a year, trucks 1,107 gallons and buses 5,036 gallons. The average for all vehicles in that year was 742 gallons.

Because of transportation shortages as a result of tanker sinkings, curtailment of gasoline supplies in the east now is "so severe that supplying passenger cars on a first-come, first-served basis is obviously inadequate," Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared.

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"Every day's delay in instituting a rationing plan spells injustice for the consumer as well as inefficiency for our war effort. That is why an interim plan, one that is simple and can be put into effect within three weeks, is imperative."

Plan is Simple

OPA said simplicity of the plan was demonstrated by the fact that motorists need only present automobile registration cards to obtain ration cards. Owners of more than each automobile.

The ration allowances will be figured on the basis of a total ration for the 45-day period between May 1 and July 1, OPA explained. Officials declined to estimate the probable allowance for each automobile, but it was understood that the amount would not exceed an average of five gallons a week and might be as low as 2 1-2 gallons, depending upon the supply picture at the time the figure is officially set.

Owners of motorcycles will be allotted a smaller amount of gasoline than automobile owners, but small-size motor cars will receive the same gallonage as larger automobiles.

Motorboats Effected

Owners of inboard motorboats not used commercially also will be required to obtain ration cards while a normal supply of gasoline will be allowed for other non-highway purposes, including outboard motorboats, farm tractors, gasoline engines, stoves and furnaces and cleaning establishments. In such cases, however, owners will be required to sign a declaration that the gasoline will not be used on highways.

Automobile owners driving from states outside of the rationing area into the rationing area may obtain ration cards upon presentation of their registration certificates at the local rationing board nearest the border.

States in which gasoline will be rationed are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

On Capitol Hill Senator Downey

(D-Calif.) said Americans might as well plan on doing a lot more walking, and predicted better health and fewer traffic snarls as a result.

"Reasonable walking is certainly no hardship," he told the Senate Military Affairs Committee which is considering his bill to authorize the President to requisition any private automobile.

"I can offer my own testimonial to that effect. I find my own vitality and capacity to work is increased by walking to and from the Capitol instead of traveling by street car, bus or taxicab."

"A," "B" and "X" Cards

The rationing cards issued to ordinary motorists will be known as "A" cards.

"Doctors, war workers and others whose vocations require mileage greater than that provided by the basic allowance may apply for supplemental cards," OPA said. "Cards 'B1', 'B2' and 'B3' will be issued to passenger car owners who state in an application that their gasoline needs fall within certain specified mileage limits.

"The 'B1' cards will contain 11 'unit' squares; the 'B2' card will have 15 squares; and the 'B3' card 19. As in the case of the 'A' card, the amount of gasoline each 'unit' will represent has not been determined. An 'A' unit, may also differ from a 'B' unit.

"In addition to the 'A' and 'B' cards there will be an 'X' card to be issued to car owners whose gasoline needs cannot be estimated in a definite number of miles. A doctor, for example might qualify for an 'X' card.

"Forms for making applications for 'B' and 'X' cards will be supplied at the time of registration, and may be filled out at the registration site. Rationing cards will be issued at that time to those who qualify.

"Any registrant who feels he is suffering especial hardship because of the particular rationing card issued him may appeal later to the local rationing board. He will be issued supplemental rations if he can show need."

Rationing Program Protested By ALA

BOSTON, April 22 (AP)—The Automobile Legal Association today protested gasoline rationing in Eastern Seaboard states as a limitation "wholly out of proportion with the hardships which are imposed on other sections of the country."

In a telegram to Price Administrator Leon Henderson, General Manager William A. Thibodeau said that the gasoline shortage in the coastal states "should be alleviated by transferring transportation facilities from the Central states," and added:

"Moreover, we should like to inquire why Canada apparently is able to receive more shipments of gasoline for motorists from the United States than we in the coastal states can receive from our own country.

"In the period from April to June inclusive, Canadian motorists are limited to a minimum of 97 United States gallons while under the proposed rationing plan, we in the United States would be receiving only 60 gallons. x x x And it is our understanding that 90 per cent of the gasoline used in Canada is imported from the United States and that the eastern provinces are served by a pipeline from Portland, Me.

"In the July to September quarter," Thibodeau said, "the Canadian allowance is 88 per cent more than the proposed U. S. allowance.

"While we do not expect that a 'business as usual' policy can be followed in times such as these, we do expect any necessary restrictions to be imposed by a fair and impartial manner."

Brazilian Restrictions On Gasoline Sharpened

New 20% Reduction In Conscription Ordered—Complete Ban Predicted For May 1

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 22 (AP)—The National Petroleum Council ordered today an immediate additional twenty per cent. reduction of consumption in the Federal district as the result of a growing gasoline sohrtage. The new order cut consumption thirty per cent. under normal, and authorities predicted a complete ban on sales to private vehicles would be effective by May 1.

Rationing of Sugar To Begin on May 5

Regulations Announced — Henderson Warns Government Will 'Hit Chiselers, and Hit Them Hard and Fast.'

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WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — Sugar rationing will start Tuesday, May 5, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced today, warning that the government would "hit chiselers, and hit them hard and fast."

Registration May 4-7

Final details for the registration of household consumers at grade schools May 4-7, inclusive, were made public in a formal rationing order which provides half a pound of sugar a week for each person during the first eight weeks of rationing.

A 50 per cent cut in sugar use by restaurants and other food services was decreed. Other commercial and institutional users—bakers, bottlers, confectioners, ice cream and dairy products manufacturers and the like—will get 70 per cent of their 1941 consumption.

The wholesale, retail, industrial and institutional sugar purchasers will register April 28 and 29 at high schools throughout the country.

Restrictions were set on the amount of sugar which could go into each can of packed fruits and vegetables and other foods, but no limitation was placed on the total amount of 1942 food crops which may be packed.

One adult from each family may apply for war ration books for every adult and child in the family.

Stamp No. 1 will authorize its holder to buy one pound of sugar during the period of May 5-16; stamp No. 2, will be valid May 17-30; No. 3, May 31-June 13; and No. 4, June 14-June 27.

The amount purchaseable with each stamp after June 27 will be announced later. It may remain the same or be increased or lowered, depending upon the supply.

Henderson issued a reminder that violations were punishable by a maximum fine of $10,000 and imprisonment of one year. Further, violators may be required to surrender all their stamps and in the case of retail, wholesale and industrial consumers, sugar purchase certificates may be withdrawn and the violator prohibited from getting any other materials subject to ration or allocation.

Warning on Chiselers

"A few chiselers can do a great deal of harm both to the operation of rationing and to the morale of the nation," Henderson said. "The country is in no mood to let chiselers get away with it. Our policy will be to hit chiselers, and hit them hard and fast."

Consumers having less than two pounds of sugar per person in the family cupboard will get their ration books with all stamps intact; those having two to six pounds will have one stamp torn out for each pound over two; those having more than six pounds will not get ration books immediately but will have to apply for them when the household hoard is exhausted at the prescribed rate of use.

Persons not members of a family unit should register individually, but those confined in hospitals, asylums, prisons or similar institutions will not be entitled to ration books.

Soldiers and sailors may obtain books if they are not being fed in "organized messes." Those on furlough may get sugar purchase certificates for the furlough period by presenting their leave papers to any local board. Inductees and persons leaving the country for more than 30 days must surrender their books to the local board.

Stringent rules forbid the transfer of ration books or the use of stamps by other than the registered book-holder. The books of deceased persons must be turned in to the local board within ten days after death.

"Lost book" rules, designed to discourage any epidemic of mislaid ration books, provide that application may be made for replacement of misplaced or destroyed books at local rationing boards. However the new book will not be issued until two months after the application is filed.

Children born after the registration dates may be registered by their parents any time after their birth. Minors, unless self-supported, will be registered by parents or guardians.

Family units which do not contain an adult may be registered by the oldest member or by an adult authorized to act in their behalf. Persons incapacitated during the registration period may designate someone else to appear for them. Those prevented from registering "for good cause" will be allowed to do so after May 21 at local rationing boards.

Users who find it difficult because of transportation facilities to buy sugar in the quantities allowed in each rationing period may apply to local boards for certificates authorizing them to buy four weeks' supply at one time.

Broad Price-freezing Program is Predicted

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Expected to Follow Roosevelt Announcement Monday of Inflation Controls—Curbs on Profits, Wages and Prices Seen.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—A blanket freezing of virtually all prices at last month's levels probably will be proclaimed next Tuesday as part of the administration's drastic anti-inflation program, authoritative sources said today.

Food May Be Excepted

The price order, affecting retail, wholesale and factory prices, is to be announced by Administrator Leon Henderson, these sources said.

This would follow immediately upon the announcement by President Roosevelt of his comprehensive curbs for rising prices, expected next Monday. The price order would be a vital part of this program and represents abandonment of the technique of controlling prices by individual items, which many consider a failure, in favor of the plan advocated by Bernard Baruch, head of the War Industries Board in World War I.

The blanket price order would cover all consumer goods with the probable exception of food, it was authoritatively learned, and would permit sellers to charge the highest price which they charged in March but no higher.

President Limits Appointments

The President placed the final formulation of his program ahead of all but the most necessary war tasks and instructed his secretaries to hold his appointments to a minimum—those of a "must" nature only—so that all the time possible could be devoted to what obviously is one of the most important statements of his more than nine years in the White House.

While many of his speeches and messages to Congress have had momentous effect upon the life of the nation, the program now taking shape will affect in one way or another virtually every member of the civilian population. It will blueprint the civilian economy of the country for the duration of the war.

Probable Program

Although significant decisions have yet to be reached, it seemed apparent today that the program would include:

Drastic limits upon war profits.

A high pressure campaign for the sale of defense bonds and stamps.

Perhaps a maximum limitation of the size of individual salaries.

Possibly a ceiling for war industry wages, with a determination of the continuing row over hours of labor.

These steps are designed to take or keep from the pockets of the civilian population an excess of purchasing power which would force prices to inflationary levels. They are intended to complement the price control program.

The President's recommendations will go to Congress in a message, and the same evening, Mr. Roosevelt plans a radio address to the nation, describing and explaining the program.

Apparently referring to explicit figures, rates and percentages, presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early said today that final determinations have not yet been reached. He added that reports of what the program would include should be considered "speculative pieces," natural under the circumstances.

The date of the message and speech were still undecided, Early said, but were authentic indications that Monday would be chosen.

The house ways and means committee considered boosting excess profits taxes on corporations beyond the treasury's recommendation for a 15 per cent increase above the present range of 35 to 60 per cent but any decision doubtless will await the President's message.

Meeting in closed session for the first time to begin drafting a $7,610,000,000 tax program, the members informally discussed taxing corporations up to 90 per cent of their excess profits.

Secretary Morgenthau proposed last month that the highest rate be raised from 60 to 75 per cent. But today, members reported, congressional tax experts said that 90 per cent might not be too high and the treasury tax staff was understood to have agreed to a maximum rate above Morgenthau's original figure.

Morgenthau had proposed that the yield from taxes above 80 per cent be held by the government as a "nest egg" to be returned to corporations after the war.

going to the most protected part of their premises.

2. Non-defense factories ,schools, stores, office buildings, hotels, etc., remain indoors and go to the previously designated shelter areas, or most protected parts of their building.

3. Pedestrians immediately get of the streets, taking shelter in the nearest building to the public.

4. All types of traffic come to a halt, pulling over to the curb and parking with doors of vehicles unlocked. Drivers and passengers will get off the street, entering the nearest buildings open to the public.

5. Men working on projects out of doors get indoors, taking pains to clearly mark any open excavations on public streets and thoroughfares.

6. Industries engaged in war production ignore the test, with the exception that vehicles of defense factories will halt during the test.

7. Use of the telephones by the general public is restricted to emergency calls to leave the wires clear for civilian defense communications.

8. Only those air raid wardens who are within five to ten minutes distance from their sector posts participate in the test, while wardens working on war production jobs do not report for air raid duty, regardless of their distance from the posts.

9. Everyone should be calm and cool, remembering that this is only a test to guage the efficiency of the daytime air raid precautions.

Hillman, Aides Offer To Quit

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 22—The bulk of the top personnel of the labor division of the War Production Board has offered a blanket resignation to the Production Board's chairman, Donald M. Nelson, who refused it, WPB sources disclosed today.

The offer was made by a small group of spokesmen for key officials of the division, abolished last Saturday by President Roosevelt, in order to give Nelson a free hand in organizing a new "labor production division" with abbreviated powers.

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Hillman Taking Vacation

Associates of Sidney Hillman, whose post as director of the Labor Division was abolished along with that unit, said he was planning to take a vacation of three weeks to a month at least, due to ill health, before assuming any official duties.

Hillman was in a Washington hospital, receiving treatment for arthritis, his associates said, but has informed his aides to continue functioning as usual pending creation of the new division.

No director has been appointed for the Labor Production Division, nor have its duties been clarified. It was ordered created by Mr. Roosevelt in his executive order establishing he new Man Power Commission, headed by Paul V. McNutt.

Division's Morale Low

The old labor division's functions concerned with labor supply and training, were ordered transferred to McNutt's jurisdiction. However, the transfer has not taken place and morale in the orphaned WPB division was reported low, because of uncertainty as to the future.

Nelson was said to have assured the labor division executives who offered to step out of the picture, a group of spokesmen which included Erick Nicol and Maxwell Brandwen, executive assistants to the deposed Hillman, that he wished them to continue carrying on pending completion of the reorganization. However, Nelson's subordinates said the WPB chief himself was uncertain as to exactly what functions Mr. Roosevelt wished the new labor division to perform.

May Return To Union

Hillman has been appointed "special assistant to the President on labor matters."

The White House said his status would be like that of Harry L. Hopkins in the lend-lease and munitions allocation field, but persons close to the labor chief said they feared the post might not be one of great responsibility. They predicted that if this proved true, Hillman would leave the Government and resume his post as president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, from which he is on leave.

BIDDLE TO PROBE U. S. EMPLOYES

4,112 Charged with Subversive Activities, 1,122 Accused by Dies.

WASHINGTON, April 22 — (AP) Attorney General Biddle announced today that a four-member interdepartmental committee had been set up to "facilitate and expedite the disposition of cases involving alleged subversive activities of federal employes."

He disclosed at the same time that 4,112 cases, including 1,122 submitted by the Dies committee, have already been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Members of the new committee are John J. Dempsey, undersecretary of the interior, chairman; Herbert E. Gaston, assistant secretary of the Treasury; Wayne C. Taylor, undersecretary of commerce, and Francis C. Brown, solicitor of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation.

Congress has appropriated $100,000 "exclusively to investigate the employes of every department, agency and independent establishment of the Federal government who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal government."

Chicago Now Secona Sedition Probe Center

Washington, April 22 (AP)—A second center of investgiation of alleged seditious activity was established today when Francis Biddle Attorney General, authorized J. Albert Woll, United States Attorney at Chicago, to place evidence of such matters before a Federal grand jury there immediately.

Grand juries elsewhere in the country may be asked to take up the investigation soon, Biddle announced.

An inquiry reaching into many parts of the United States has been under way by a grand jury in Washington for some months. At the moment it is inquiring into the background of *Social Justice*, a weekly magazine founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

No Names Disclosed

The Attorney General disclosed no names of organizations or publi-

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cations involved in the Chicago investigation.

The grand jury will be asked, he said, to determine whether activities in that area "have tended to encourage disloyalty and disunity and to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war," in violation of suchc Federal laws as the Foreign Agent Registration and Espionage Acts.

Detroit Man Faces Treason Charges in Nazi Flyer's Escape

German Cafe Owner Accused of Aiding Krug In Flight From Canada

By the Associated Press.

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DETROIT, April 23.—Chubby Max Stephan, who allegedly succored an enemy of America in the war, worried in a county jail cell today over the calamity suddenly brought on him.

Once a hearty, smiling fellow who cracked jokes with patrons of his river-front Bier Stube, the 49-year-old German native was depressed and plainly fearful.

The State had taken away his liquor license. His cafe was threatened with being closed. The Government was considering whether to try him for treason, for which death is the extreme penalty.

So Max, his cigar of apparent small comfort, wept in front of interviewers. He stumbled over his words.

"If I get in prison," he said, "I hope when the war is settled they will let me out quick."

Accused of Aiding Nazi.

The F. B. I. has accused Stephan, a naturalized citizen, of having helped Lt. Peter Krug, 21-year-old German Army combat flyer, in his flight from a Canadian concentration camp. United States District Attorney John C. Lehr said he would recommend a charge of treason.

Meanwhile, the F. B. I. here announced that a man held in San Antonio, Tex., on suspicion of being Lt. Krug was not the fugitive flyer. City police had arrested the man in San Antonio railroad yards yesterday.

John S. Bugas, F. B. I. chief here, said after communications with San Antonio authorities that it had been established that the suspect was not Lt. Krug. The man held, he said, was identified as an itinerant. The search continued.

In his cell here Stephan talked at length. He related that he had fought in the German Army in the First World War, that he had bought $100 in Defense bonds last December 27. Often he wiped away tears.

Food, Money Given Flyer.

John S. Bugas, head of the F. B. I. office here, said Stephan admitted giving money and food to Lt. Krug and arranging transportation for the flyer out of Detroit.

"They tell me I will lose my citizenship over this," Stephan said. "I will feel bad about that. If anybody attacked this country, I would defend it."

The State Liquor Commission confiscated Stephan's tavern license on a complaint of the city issued in connection with the Federal charges against Stephan. A revocation order for his restaurant license also was prepared.

U. S. AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY TRIPLES 1940 OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, April 22.—(AP) The aircraft industry built $1,750,000,000 worth of planes, engines and propellors in 1941, Col. John H. Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, announced today. This more than tripled the 1940 production figure.

"Despite the immensity of the continuing plant expansion and labor training jobs," Col. Jouett added, "our aircraft companies are keeping up to or ahead of the schedules laid down by the government x x x."

In the War Zone

Axis Peace Feelers Must Be Spurned Until Aggressors Have Been Smashed

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

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Word that Japanese Christians are praying for peace has been broadcast to the world by the official Tokio news agency, Domei, thereby entitling us (indeed, probably inviting us) to draw the conclusion that the Government has started a peace movement.

This extraordinary bit of propaganda by Domei follows the warning given by Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures, that the Axis would launch a peace offensive this summer.

Perilous for Allies.

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Any peace campaign by the Axis is fraught with peril for the Allies, since it is motivated by a desire to be free to consolidate their ill-gotten conquests and get set for further brigandage. The Hitlerian brotherhood has made its ambitions too clear for there to be any misunderstanding on our part. Japan, in particular, within recent days has been screaming to high heaven that it was going to crush America and Britain.

This is no time for the Allies to join in prayers for peace, that is, a negotiated peace. The war for survival in which we are engaged must be fought to a definitive conclusion—until the powers of evil have been uprooted and utterly destroyed. No half-way business this time.

Now I hope readers won't start writing in and charging me with having an un-Christian spirit. I believe in prayer, but not to ask that the devil be unleashed to stalk the world. There's nothing in Christianity that tells us to compromise with the devil.

Pray for Strength.

By all means let's pray for strength to smash the enemy quickly. Let's pray for power to inforce our kind of peace on the Axis, but let's not pray for any old peace, just to end an unwelcome war which most certainly would rekindle itself from its own hot ashes.

Hitler would fall on the neck of any Allied Power which suggested peace now. So would Hirohito and why shouldn't they, when it would give them a chance to absorb the vast territories which they have stolen and rebuild their war machines for further slaughter. There hasn't been a minute since Hitler drove the British into the English Channel and forced France to her knees when he wouldn't have jumped at peace. He has fished for it constantly. Japan has arrived at the same pitch, being anxious to consolidate her conquests.

Axis Is Frightened.

The point, of course, isn't that the Axis Powers are satisfied with their gains. They're scared, because they can see defeat piling up against them. Look at the news in today's reports:

Donald Nelson, War Production head, says that the Allies are producing essential war materiel in much greater quantities than the Axis. The Department of Agriculture tells of increasing difficulties confronting Germany and occupied countries in supplying their people with food and fiber crops. Our strength grows in the Orient and the Russian threat hangs over Hitler's head like the sword of Damocles.

Unless we want to sell ourselves into bondage, we must give the enemy no respite. There's danger even in listening to the peace chant from the Axis, for it is calculated to lull us into a feeling of false security.

Our only possible safety and our only chance to rebuild this world for the benefit of all peoples—Allied and Axis alike—is to continue fighting until the aggressors have been utterly smashed and the leaders of aggression have been placed under restraint.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, APRIL 22—(AP)—DESPITE THE UNPRECEDENTED POWERS GRANTED TO HIM BY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR WILL AWAIT COMMONWEALTH APPROVAL OF ANY PROPOSED ACTION AFFECTING CIVILIANS. IT WAS INDICATED TODAY.

PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN DECLARED SUNDAY ALL ORDERS ISSUED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR IN CONFORMITY WITH HIS DIRECTIVE AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA WOULD BE CONSIDERED BY COMMANDERS OF AUSTRALIAN FORCES AS EMANATING FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

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REPLYING TO QUESTIONS WHETHER MACARTHUR'S POWERS INCLUDED THE AUTHORITY TO ORDER LARGE SCALE EVACUATIONS OR TO INTERFERE IMPORTANTLY WITH CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES, A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN POINTED OUT THAT THE GENERAL'S COMMAND WAS ESSENTIALLY ONE OF MILITARY AFFAIRS.

IF MILITARY OPERATIONS DEMANDED STEPS TO REMOVE CIVILIANS FROM CERTAIN AREAS OR CONTROL OVER THEIR ACTIONS, GENERAL MACARTHUR PROBABLY WOULD MAKE THE RECOMMENDATION TO THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

ANY ACTION INVOLVING CIVILIANS THEN WOULD EMANATE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OR BE TAKEN WITH GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZATION.

BY WENDELL WEBB

HONOLULU, APRIL 22-(AP)-IT IS MIGHTY EASY TO KICK UP A RUMPUS IN THE ARMY AIR CORPS IN HAWAII.

THE BOYS ARE SPOILING FOR A CHANCE TO FIGHT AND THEY HAVE JUST GOT TO WORK OFF ENERGY IN SOME KIND OF SQUABBLE.

JUST MENTION THAT ANY ONE OF THE 48 STATES IS BETTER OR WORSE THAN THE OTHERS--AND WATCH THE FIREWORKS.

"LOOK WHERE OUR GENERALS ARE FROM--OKLAHOMA."

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"HECK, TEXAS WILL TAKE YOU ALL ON."

"YEAH? WELL DON'T FORGET THERE'S CALIFORNIA."

AND SO ON FAR INTO THE MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT.

STATISTICS TODAY SHOWED ABOUT HALF THE FLYING OFFICERS IN HAWAII COME FROM TEN STATES. EVERY STATE IN THE UNION, HOWEVER, IS REPRESENTED.

BY PERCENTAGE, THE FIRST FIVE STATES ARE CALIFORNIA 14 PER CENT, TEXAS 9, ILLINOIS 5, NEW YORK 5, AND OKLAHOMA, 4 1/2 PER CENT. THE OTHERS INCLUDE OHIO 4 PER CENT, FLORIDA 2.2, IOWA 2, MISSOURI 2 AND PENNSYLVANIA 1.6.

OF THE SIX TOP-RANKING AIR OFFICERS, TWO ARE FROM KANSAS AND ONE EACH FROM OKLAHOMA, TEXAS, ILLINOIS AND MASSACHUSETTS.

MAJOR GENERAL CLARENCE L.TINKER, COMMANDER OF THE AIR FORCE, IS AN OKLAHOMAN. HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, COLONEL JAMES A.MOLLISON, IS FROM KANSAS, AS IS BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIS H.HALE, HEAD OF THE BOMBER COMMAND. THE LATTER'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER, COLONEL ALBERT F.HEGENBERGER, IS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HOWARD C.DAVIDSON, HEAD OF THE INTERCEPTOR COMMAND, IS A TEXAN AND HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LIEUT.COL. ERNEST MOORE, IS FROM ILLINOIS.

DELAWARE BREAKS PROMINENTLY INTO THE PICTURE BY VIRTUE OF BEING THE RESIDENCE OF LIEUT.GEORGE WELCH, OF WILMINGTON, ONE OF THE TWO FLYERS WHO KNOCKED DOWN MORE THAN ONE JAPANESE PLANE DEC. 7. THE OTHER FLIER WHO SHARED THIS DISTINCTION IS LIEUT.KENNETH TAYLOR, OF HOMINY, OKLA.

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ANY ARMY BOMBER CREDITED WITH SINKING AN ENEMY SUBMARINE NEAR HERE A FEW WEEKS AGO WAS PILOTED BY LIEUT.JAMES V.EDMUNDSON, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

NO ONE STATE HAS A MONOPOLY ON ACHIEVEMENT, HOWEVER. PURPLE HEARTS FOR HEROISM UNDER FIRE ARE PRETTY WELL SCATTERED AMONG THE STATES

BUT ONE STATE ALWAYS IS BETTER THAN THE OTHERS. JUST ASK ANY FLYER WHICH IT IS--"BACK HOME."

UNDATED JAPANESE

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE ARMY SPOKESMEN IN TOKYO AND SHANGHAI WERE QUOTED BY EUROPEAN RADIO STATIONS YESTERDAY (WED) AS SAYING THAT SEVERAL AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO RAIDED JAPANESE CITIES LAST SATURDAY HAD BEEN CAPTURED IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE OF CHINA AFTER MAKING EMERGENCY LANDINGS.

THE VICHY STATION SAID THEY WERE TO BE TAKEN TO SHANGHAI TO MEET NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

THESE REPORTS ON A REVERBERATING EPISODE WERE VAGUE IN CONTENT AND ADDED NEW CONFLICTING DATA TO WHAT PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN PUT OUT BY JAPANESE OFFICIALS. IN OTHER WORDS, IT APPEARED THE JAPANESE STILL WERE TRYING TO PUT TOGETHER A JIG-SAW PUZZLE.

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RADIO TOKYO, MOREOVER, WAS NOT HEARD BROADCASTING THE SAME REPORTS OFFERED BY THE VICHY, BERN, AND BERLIN STATIONS.

BERLIN QUOTED LIEUT.-COL KUNIO AKIYAMA IN TOKYO AS SAYING THAT ONLY SOME 13 PLANES WERE SIGHTED DURING THE ATTACKS LAST WEEKEND ON TOKYO, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND NAGOYA. ON MONDAY JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS SUGGESTED THERE WERE ONLY 10 PLANES. BEFORE THAT THE JAPANESE HAD CLAIMED SHOOTING DOWN NINE RAIDERS.

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THE JAPANESE ALSO ORIGINALLY HAD SUGGESTED THAT THE RAIDERS, IDENTIFIED BY THEM AS NORTH AMERICAN B-25S, HAD TAKEN OFF FROM AIRPLANE CARRIERS ON THE EASTERN APPROACHES TO JAPAN, BOMBED THEIR TARGETS, AND THEN HEADED FOR CHINA IN AN EFFORT TO REACH CHUNGKING-GOVERNED TERRITORY.

NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO EXPLAIN THE FACT THAT B-25S, BIG TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS, WERE NEVER KNOWN BEFORE TO HAVE TAKEN OFF FROM THE SHORT RUNWAYS OF SEA GOING CARRIERS.

CHUNGKING HAS BEEN SILENT ON ALL ASPECTS OF THE STORY, AND THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY TASS IN MOSCOW EARLY YESTERDAY DENIED AN ITALIAN NEWSPAPER ASSERTION THAT THE PLANES WERE BASED ON SOVIET SIBERIAN AIRPORTS.

SOME TIME AGO JAPANESE BOMBERS HEAVILY ATTACKED LISHUI IN SOUTHEASTERN CHEKIANG PROVINCE IN THE BELIEF THAT BASES THERE WERE BEING READIED TO RECEIVE U.S. AIRCRAFT. LISHUI IS APPROXIMATELY 230 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SHANGHAI.

PRECEDE WASHINGTON FARR

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HONOLULU, APRIL 22-(AP)-WALTER FARR, LONDON DAILY MAIL CORRESPONDENT WHOSE STORY ABOUT A CONVOY RESULTED IN REVOCATION OF HIS CREDENTIALS AS AN ACCREDITED REPORTER OF ARMY AND NAVY ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, SAID TODAY HE "WAS EXPRESSLY GIVEN PERMISSION TO DESCRIBE CONVOY ACTIVITIES IN THE AREAS REFERRED TO."

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HE SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED OFFICIALLY THAT THE ACTION WAS BEING RECONSIDERED AND ADDED THAT THE DAILY MAIL HAD REGISTERED AN OFFICIAL PROTEST THROUGH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION OF ANY KIND FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT ACTION," FARR SAID. "BEFORE I FILED THE DISPATCH I OBTAINED PERMISSION OF AN OFFICER OF THE FLEET STAFF TO WRITE IT AND DISCUSSED WITH HIM THE FORM IT SHOULD TAKE IN EVERY POSSIBLE DETAIL. IT WAS FILED THROUGH THE PROPER CHANNELS OF CENSORSHIP AFTER BEING DULY CENSORED. I WAS FORBIDDEN BY THE CENSOR TO STATE SPECIFICALLY IN WHAT PART OF THE PACIFIC THE CONVOY WAS MOVING. BEFORE WRITING THE STORY, I WAS EXPRESSLY GIVEN PERMISSION TO DESCRIBE CONVOY ACTIVITIES IN THE AREAS REFERRED TO IN MY DISPATCH, THE ACCURACY OF WHICH CAN BE CHECKED BY OFFICIAL RECORDS."

(IT WAS STATED IN WASHINGTON TODAY THAT FARR HAD LOST HIS CREDENTIALS PENDING AN INVESTIGATION OF HIS STORY, PUBLISHED LAST MONTH. IT DESCRIBED THE MOVEMENT OF A CONVOY THROUGH THE PACIFIC BETWEEN HAWAII AND AUSTRALIA AND RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLE DEMAND ON THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FOR CONFIRMATION THAT SUCH A MOVEMENT TOOK PLACE. THE NAVY UNDERTOOK AN INVESTIGATION AT THE TIME AND LATER REPORTED "IT IS NOW OUR IMPRESSION HERE THAT THE FARR STORY CONTAINS NO POSITIVE FACTS HAVING ANY RELATION WHATEVER TO NEW CONVOY OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC." TODAY, OFFICIALS SAID THAT FARR HAD LOST HIS CREDENTIALS OVER THE INCIDENT, PENDING A COMPLETE INQUIRY AS TO THE QUESTIONS OF

NATIONAL POLICY INVOLVED IN HIS ARTICLE AND AS TO THE EXTENT OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY IN DECIDING WHETHER HE SHOULD HAVE WRITTEN AND SENT OUT THE ARTICLE. SHOULD THE INQUIRY RESULT IN PLACING LITTLE OR NO RESPONSIBILITY ON FARR, IT WAS SAID, HIS CREDENTIALS WOULD BE RETURNED BY THE JOINT ARMY-NAVY CREDENTIALS BOARD WHICH REVOKED THEM.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 22-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN STATE PREMIERS UNANIMOUSLY REJECTED TODAY A PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THE SOLE AUTHORITY FOR LEVYING OF THE INCOME TAX, BUT PRIME MINISTER CURTIN ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD SUBMIT THE PROJECT TO THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT ANYWAY.

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IF THE PORPOSAL TO INSTITUTE A UNIFORM INCOME TAX IS ACCEPTED BY THE PARLIAMENT THE SCHEME WOULD BE PUT IN EFFECT DESPITE THE STATES' OBJECTIONS.

London, April 22p--Signs multiplied today that United Nations sea and air strength is growing in India, with the Japanese fiercely attacking in Burma in a great attempt to burst through the strategic land approaches of the sub-continent before summer's rain catches them in the lowlands.

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Louis Johnson, head of the United States advisory mission to India, declared in New Delhi that "U.S. troops already are in India and more will come"---(presumably a reference to the U.S. air forces already known to be established in India under the command of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.)

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's assertion in New Delhi yesterday that the day may not be far distant when the allied powers have the sea strength to drive the Japanese from the Bay of Bengal also was recalled here as an indication of growing confidence.

Failure of the Japanese to smash or seize the Burmese port of Akyab since was taken as a possible sign that allied air and naval strength in the Bay of Bengal may be greater than at first thought, despite their Britain's loss of the cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall and aircraft carrier Hermes from Japanese bombings.

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British sources said the strategic Burmese base, which presumably is the chief source of supply for the forces of Gen. Harold Alexander and Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in Burma, still was available for light warships.

British headquarters here In connection with sea strength in the area, A british source disclosed today for the first time that shipping is now being convoyed through the Indian ocean from

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Capetown, south africa, to India, Australia and other areas in the far east, and that new naval docking facilities are being developed in African and Indian ports.

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the purpose, he declared, is to erect a barrier guarding India against invasion and to prepare an eventual offensive.

In Burma, the Japanese were reported throwing armored forces into a drive against the Chinese-held eastern end of the line, in an effort to smash through to Mandalay from along the Salween.

Military experts said there were strong indications the Japanese were throwing all their resources from the victorious Malaya campaign in an attempt to end the dogged British-Chinese resistance which was "knocking the devil out of their blitz time table."

The successful Chinese counterattack at Yenangyaung, on the western end of the line, was believed here to be a part of this determined effort to hold on to the higher ground in Upper Burma until the rains start in Mid-may, forcing the Japanese to fight from the low country. APR 23 1942

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 22(AP)---

A DISPATCH FROM TOKYO SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO, "ON ACCOUNT OF PRESSING OF ICIAL BUSINESS," HAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY THE INSPECTION TOUR TO SOUTHERN JAPAN WHICH HE WAS SCHEDULED TO START TODAY."

(TOKYO HAD ANNOUNCED THAT TOJO WAS TO GO TO MIYE PREFECTURE, SOME 250 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TOKYO, TO INSPECT WAR INDUSTRIES.)

MELBOURNE, April 22 -- (AP) -- A party of Australian ministers arrived in western australia today on what was described as ONLY a special mission.

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They included Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford, J.M. Makin, Minister of Navy and Munitions; John J. Dedman, Minister of War Organisation, and J.M. Fraser, Minister of External Territories.

In a statement at Kalgoorlie yesterday, Drakeford said

the construction of air bases in Western Australia was being pushed rapidly.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE VICHY GOVERNMENT IS ENDEAVORING TO WIN A REPRIEVE FOR 20 HOSTAGES HELD BY THE GERMANS IN ST.NAZAIRE BECAUSE SOME OF THE TOWNSFOLK COOPERATED WITH THE BRITISH WHEN THE COMMANDOS RAIDED THAT BASE, FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HEARD TODAY.

REPORTS TO THESE CIRCLES SAID THE 20 INCLUDED SOME PROMINENT RESIDENTS OF ST.NAZAIRE.

THE 20 HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO BE SHOT, IT WAS STATED, BUT THE EXECUTIONS WERE NOT CARRIED OUT WHEN PLANNED BECAUSE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

SB701AEW

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follow vichy

PIERRE LAVAL, FRANCE

bx bern, switzerland, april 22- (ap)- [illegible] chief of government pierre laval returned to vichy today from paris where he discussed problems of increasing france's industrial production.

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it was reported that he might also have discussed the question of a reprieve for hostages held by the germand at st. nazaire, but informed foreign observers here expressed the opinion that he probab WAS MUCH MORE CONCERNED WITH INDUSTRIAL MATTERS, VITAL TO HIS would not interest himself to any great extent in such a matter while

EFFORT

trying to consolidate his position in the interests of collaboration with the axis.

VICHY—SCHAUMBURG'S [illegible] ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE GREAT NUMBER OF COMMUNIST ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE GERMANY ARMY, AND IN PARTICULAR THE CRAVEN ASSASSINATION OF A GERMAN SOLDIER WHICH WAS COMMITTED ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 20-21, REQUIRE MEASURES WHICH WILL MAKE THE POPULATION TAKE COGNIZANCE OF THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

"IN CONSEQUENCE, RESERVING THE RIGHT TO TAKE FURTWER MEASURES, I ORDER THE FOLLOWING:

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"ALL THEATERS, MOTION PICTURE HOUSES, MUSIC HALLS, NIGHT CLUBS AND OTHER AMUSEMENT PLACES WILL BE CLOSED FROM 2 P.M. APRIL 21, 1942, TO 5 A.M., APRIL 24, 1942. MUSICAL PROGRAMS WILL BE ABOLISHED IN RESTAURANTS. DURING THIS PERIOD CURFEW IS SET AT 11 P.M."

LONDON, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF LORDS REJECTED TODAY AN APPEAL BY LORD PORTSEA TO SEND FOODSHIPS TO BRITAIN'S CHANNEL ISLANDS WHERE THE 82-YEAR-OLD PEER DECLARED 90,000 PERSONS WERE STARVING.

THE ISLANDS, INCLUDING GUERNSEY AND JERSEY, WERE OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS SOON AFTER THEIR CONQUEST OF FRANCE.

MEMBERS SAT SILENT WHEN LORD PORTSEA CALLED FOR A VOTE, AND WHEN NONE JOINED HIM, HE MURMURED "ON YOUR HEADS BE IT."

LORD SNELL, SPEAKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT, SAID THE PLIGHT OF THE ISLANDERS HAD BEEN EXAGGERATED.

30.24 — 16125

TAMPICO, MEXICO, APRIL 22-(AP)-SEVERAL U.S. TECHNICIANS HAVE ARRIVED IN THIS MEXICAN OIL CENTER TO ARRANGE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A $7,500,000 REFINING PLANT FOR HIGH-TEST GASOLINE AND OTHER PETROLEUM BY-PRODUCTS.

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THE GROUP WAS ASSIGNED HERE BY THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CO-ORDINATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTION, AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THE PLANT WOULD BE FINANCED BY U.S. CAPITAL AND THEN TURNED OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT OIL ADMINISTRATION UNDER A LONG-TERM FINANCING PLAN.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 22-(AP)-FEDERAL DEPUTY CESAR CARIZURIETA SAID TODAY THAT SPANISH FALANGISTS WERE DIRECTING AXIS ESPIONAGE AND ANTI-UNITED STATES PROPAGANDA ALONG MEXICO'S GULF COAST.

"DURING MY STAY IN THAT REGION," THE DEPUTY SAID UPON HIS RETURN HERE, "I NOTED A FRANK CAMPAIGN TO FAVOR THE TOTALITARIANS. THERE IS AN ESPIONAGE CENTER MANAGED BY THE SPANISH FALANGE WHICH IS ALSO CONDUCTING AN 'ANTI-YANQUI' CAMPAIGN."

CARIZURIETA URGED THAT MORE TROOPS BE MOVED INTO THE OIL ZONES TO GUARD AGAINST SABOTAGE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 22-(AP)-SEAMEN FROM THE BRAZILIAN BATTLESHIP SAO PAULO HELPED EXTINGUISH A MYSTERIOUS FIRE ABOARD THE 4,850-TON FREIGHTER SANTOS IN RIO DE JANEIRO HARBOR TODAY. THE CARGO WAS PARTLY DESTROYED BUT THE ADJACENT BATTLESHIP WAS NOT [illegible] DAMAGED.

[illegible]

30.24 - 16125

OTTAWA, APRIL 22-(AP)-CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES TOGETHER "REPRESENT A FORCE IN THE WORLD THAT NEED NEVER KNOW FEAR," AND "SHOULD STEADILY INCREASE IN INFLUENCE AND STRENGTH, J. PIERREPONT MOFFAT, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CANADA, SAID IN AN ADDRESS TONIGHT BEFORE THE PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

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"MORE AND MORE OUR TWO COUNTRIES ARE WORKING, NOT WITH THE RELATIONSHIP OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR PARTNERS, BUT WITH THE RELATIONSHIP OF TWO EQUAL PARTNERS," HE SAID.

IN REALIZING THE POTENTIALITIES OF AN AIR ROUTE TO ALASKA--THE ROUTE WHICH NOW IS TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE ALASKA HIGHWAY--CANADIAN CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITIES HAD SHOWN GREAT VISION, MOFFAT SAID.

OTTAWA, APRIL 22-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL PERCY NELLES, CHIEF OF THE NAVY STAFF, SAID TONIGHT THAT "THE WAR IN THE ATLANTIC HAS BEEN HELL," AND WARNED THAT "THIS SUMMER, UNLESS EVERY INDIVIDUAL CANADIAN GIVES HIS FULL SUPPORT TO OUR WAR EFFORT, IT MAY GET SO THAT SHIPPING MAY NOT BE ALLOWED TO CROSS THE OCEAN."

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ADMIRAL NELLES SPOKE TO MEMBERS OF THE FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT OF THE WORLD WAR AT THEIR 23RD ANNUAL DINNER COMMEMORATING THE SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES.

TORONTO, APRIL 22-(AP)-HITLER'S NEW ORDER CAN BE MET "NOT BY AN OLD ORDER BUT BY A NEW ONE--A NEW WORLD ORDER WHICH WILL BE AS TOTAL AND ABSOLUTE AS HIS--ONLY ON THE ORDER SIDE," THE RT. REV. FULTON J.SHEEN OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C., SAID HERE TONIGHT.

"WHAT WE LACK IS THE OFFENSIVE OF A GREAT IDEA," MGR.

SHEEN TOLD A GATHERING IN CONVOCATION HALL, UNIVERSITY OF TORONOT. "WE HAVE NOT GOT IT. WE HAVE NO SLOGAN BECAUSE WE HAVE NO FAITH. YOU CANNOT FIGHT JUST FOR DEMOCRACY, WHICH INVOLVES POLITICS. IT HAS TO BE SOMETHING THAT INVOLVES ALL MEN."

THE OCCASION WAS A MEETING IN CONNECTION WITH A MOVEMENT KNOWN AS "THE GREAT CRUSADE." IT WAS DESCRIBED AS A MOVEMENT DESIGNED TO LIFT HUMAN DESIRE FOR BETTERMENT INTO A PASSION. APR 23 1942

"LET US NOT THINK WE ARE ASKED TO PRESERVE AN OLD ORDER, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL OR EDUCATIONAL," MGR. SHEEN ADDED. "THIS WORLD ORDER IN WHICH WE ARE LIVING NOW IS GOING TO DISAPPEAR AND I THINK PERSONALLY IT IS ALREADY DEAD."

OTTAWA, APRIL 22-(AP)-AGRICULTURE MINISTER J.G.GARDINER TODAY ANNOUNCED A NEW AGREEMENT WITH THE BRITISH FOOD MINISTRY CALLING FOR DELIVERY IN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR OF AT LEAST 125,000,000 POUNDS OF CANADIAN CHEESE AT 20 CENTS A POUND, BASIS MONTREAL.

THE PRICE MEANS A FOUR CENT PER POUND INCREASE IN THE PRICE PAID FOR EXPORT CHEESE. THE AGREEMENT FOR THE PREVIOUS YEAR CALLED FOR 112,000,000 POUNDS.

DEPARTMENT SPOKESMEN SAID THEY DID NOT ANTICIPATE DIFFICULTY IN MEETING THE NEW COMMITMENT, DESCRIBING THE CHEESE MAKE AS BEING "MUCH HEAVIER" THAN WHEN THE 1941-42 AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, APRIL 22-(AP)-RECRUITING SERGEANT J.G. WOODWARD'S TIRED EYES NARROWED WITH SUSPICION AT FIRST TODAY WHEN HE LOOKED UP AND SAW ALBERT, GEORGE AND EDWARD MILLER STANDING BEFORE HIM TO ENLIST IN THE CANADIAN ARMY.

"THE TRIPLETS OF STONY PLAIN," AGED 22, SONS OF MR. AND MRS. HENRY MILLER, NOT ONLY LOOK ALIKE BUT WRITE ALIKE. AND THEY ALSO THINK ALIKE ABOUT THIS WAR.

"WE WANT TO JOIN UP," CHORUSED THE BOYS WHO HAVE TWO BROTHERS ALREADY IN ARMY SERVICE. APR 23 1942

BECAUSE OF THEIR REMARKABLE SIMILARITIES, THE TRIPLETS ARE KNOWN TO SCIENTISTS AS "MONOZYGOTIC," BUT IT DOESN'T SEEM TO BOTHER THEM.

OTTAWA, APRIL 22-(AP)-LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN ROBERT RICHARD FOSTER, WHOSE MOTHER MRS.W.G.FOSTER, LIVES AT 302 PROSPECT AVENUE, WATERLOO, IA., PREVIOUSLY REPORTING MISSING, IS NOW REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

MEN CARLISLE, QUE., APRIL 22--(AP)-- A ROYAL AIR FORCE FERRY COMMAND TWIN-ENGINED BOMBER, BALKED IN AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE A FORCED LANDING AFTER CIRCLING THIS GASPE COAST TOWN FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR, CRASHED LAST NIGHT AND KILLED ITS CREW OF THREE MEN. APR 23 1942

(FERRY COMMAND OFFICIALS IN MONTREAL SAID NAMES OF THE MEN WERE BEING WITHHELD PENDING NOTIFICATION OF THEIR KIN.)

LONDON, APRIL 22-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT, IN A WHITE PAPER ON GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS, SAID TODAY RAILWAY RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1941, WERE £293,835,000 ($1,175,340,000.)

30.24 — 16127

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EXPENDITURES WERE GIVEN AS £226,636,000 ($906,544,000),

MAKING NET RECEIPTS £67,199,000 ($268,796,000.)

FIXED ANNUAL SUMS PAYABLE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO CONTROLLED

UNDERTAKINGS TOTALLED £43,469,000 ($173,876,000.)

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ST.JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, APRIL 22-(AP)-NEWFOUNDLAND'S SEALING FLEET, SHRUNK BY THE WAR AND UNSUCCESSFUL IN ITS SEARCH FOR THE "MAIN PACK," RETURNED TODAY FROM ITS POOREST HUNT IN HISTORY.

ADDED TO THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF THE HUNT WAS THE LOSS OF THE 70-YEAR-OLD SEALING SHIP RANGER WHICH BECAME JAMMED IN THE ICE OFF NEWFOUNDLAND'S NORTHEASTERN COAST AND WAS REPORTED ABANDONED APRIL 11. CAPT.L.L.KEAN AND HIS CREW OF 74 WERE REMOVED SAFELY FROM THE VESSEL BUT HER CATCH OF 500 PELTS WAS LOST.

ONLY TWO OTHER SHIPS, THE TERRANOVA AND THE EAGLES, INSTEAD OF THE SEVEN OR EIGHT VESSELS WHICH GENERALLY MADE UP THE FLEET IN PRE-WAR YEARS, WERE IN THE HUNT THIS SEASON. THE TERRANOVA CAME BACK WITH 2,921 PELTS, RETURNING HER CREWMEN ONLY $20.96 EACH FOR TWO MONTHS OF RIGOROUS AND DANGEROUS WORK HUNTING SEALS ON DRIFTING FLOES. THE EAGLE GOT 1,177 PELTS AND RETURNED $12.56 TO EACH OF HER CREW.

EJ1230PED

Leave Blank

U. S. BOMBER DOWN IN SOVIET FAR EAST AFTER THE TOKYO RAID, SAYS MOSCOW; 3 JAPANESE DRIVES ADVANCE IN BURMA

Quickly Interned By Reds

One of Force That Bombed Japanese Cities.

MOSCOW SAYS IT LOST WAY

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Crew Also Interned in Accordance With International Law — First Plane Heard From.

MOSCOW, Friday, April 24. (AP)—The official Tass News Agency announced today that an American plane identified by its crew as a participant in the air raids on Japanese cities last Saturday made a forced landing in the Siberian Maritimes after losing its bearings.

Text of Russian Statement

The text of the Tass statement broadcast by the Moscow radio follows:

"On April 18 an American war plane landed in maritime territory.

"According to the statement of the plane's crew on that day this plane had participated in an American air raid on Japanese islands and, having lost its bearings, made a false landing on Soviet territory.

"In accordance with international law, Soviet authorities interned the American plane and its crew."

This was the first direct word from any source of the landing of any of the planes which raided Japan. There still has been no word from any other United Nations source regarding the raids.

(The British news agency Reuters reported in London that the Moscow radio broadcast that reports from Khabarovsk said the plane landed in Russian far east territory.

(It was not stated where the plane landed but Khabarovsk is 200 miles west of the sea of Japan and 400 miles north of Vladivostok, Russian Siberian port.

(Japanese Imperial headquarters announced last Saturday that the great cities of Japan—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya—were bombed for the first time in history by planes which bore the insignia of the United States air force.

(There have been frequent references to the raids and the planes since then on Axis radios but there has been no comment from the United Nations on the raids.)

Washington Silent

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Official Washington maintained silence tonight on word from Moscow that an American plane identified by its crew as a participant in recent bombings of Japanese cities had made a forced landing in Siberia.

So far as the War, Navy and State Departments are concerned, there has been no official confirmation of Japanese accounts of air raids said to have been made last Saturday.

Informed of tonight's report, which came from Tass news agency in Moscow, State Department officials said they were withholding comment pending receipt of official word from the United States embassy in Moscow.

War and Navy Department press officials simply said they had no comment.

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'42 'Cars' Fall On Tokio

Washington, D. C., April 23 (AP).—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said tonight in a radio address that "Tokio was bombed a few days ago with steel that might have been used to make 1942 automobiles."

(This was the first confirmation in Washington that the Japanese capital was bombed).

"We are hammering the Japs with our automobiles—not the scrap from old jallopies, but new steel that might have been 1942 models," Henderson added, and then said that "the Japs killed our boys on Bataan with shrapnel scraps marked with the name of an (American) automobile manufacturer."

Netherlands Official Lauds Blow at Japs

WASHINGTON, April 23—(AP)—H. H. J. Lovink, an official of the Netherlands East Indies, said today the bombing of Japan undoubtedly was a great psychological blow to the Japanese who believe their soil is sacred.

Lovink, chief of the division of East Asia affairs of the N. E. I. government, made the statement at a press conference held with Hubertus J. Van Mook, the lieutenant governor general of the Netherlands East Indies.

While the Tokyo radio reported widespread air raids last Saturday, no announcement has yet been made by Washington.

"The psychological effect will be great," Lovink said. 'The Japanese believe their soil is sacred and should be protected against the enemy. If the life of their emperor is endangered it may prove to be the first pin prick, the first doubt, that Japan is invincible."

Van Mook, who plans to depart soon for London, left Java at the behest of the governor general, in order to carry on the war against the invader by gathering together all the economic forces possible, and also ships and men. He has discussed his problems with President Roosevelt and state department officials.

600 DEFENDERS HOLDING OUT ON PEAK IN PANAY

Tokio Says Our Position There Is Stronger Than on Bataan.

ALLIES FIGHT ON TIMOR TOO

MacArthur Headquarters Reports New Rabaul Attack—Jones Heads Naval Staff.

Tokio (from Japanese broadcasts), April 23 (A. P.).—Five to six hundred American and Filipino troops are holding out in the jungles on the slopes around the 1,730-foot Mount Baloy, highest peak on Panay Island, the newspaper Asahi reported today. Asahi said that aside from this force in the central part of the island all resistance on Panay had collapsed.

A dispatch to the newspaper from Iloilo, principal city on the island, said the positions occupied by the Americans and Filipinos around the mountain were stronger than the natural defenses of Bataan Peninsula on Luzon, north of Panay.

Domei reported from the Philippines that Japanese forces occupying Bataan Peninsula had captured 53,400 prisoners between April 3 and 20. Of the total 9,533 were said to be Americans.

The news agency said the defenders left approximately 5,000 dead on the field during that period.

MacArthur Quickens Tempo of Air Raids

Batters Japanese Base at Rabaul—Dutch and Australians Still Battling Enemy on Timor —New Zealand Defense Under American Naval Command.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 23. (AP)—A quickening of the tempo of Allied air raids on the important and battered Japanese base of Rabaul on New Britain Island was announced today from General MacArthur's headquarters, along with word that Dutch and Australian forces still are battling the Japanese on the invaded Island of Timor.

Plantation Buildings Hit

Buildings at Stockholm plantation, near Rabaul, were hit directly in a surprise raid Tuesday afternoon, MacArthur's communique said, and on Wednesday morning the Allied bombers followed up with attacks on a dock.

The size of the United Nations forces still on Timor, which is a part-Dutch part-Portuguese island 400 miles northwest of Australia, was not disclosed.

Touching also on the continued fighting in the Philippines, the communique said the struggle was continuing on Cebu island, that American-Filipino forces were in contact with the enemy on southern Panay island, and that the Manila Bay fortress of Corregidor had undergone intermittent but diminishing dive-bomber attacks.

(The Japanese radio reported 500 to 600 Americans and Filipinos were holding out on the slopes of Mount Baloy on Panay but that other resistance on that island had collapsed).

While General MacArthur conferred with his air commander, Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, who has just returned from inspection of bases, Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary announced formation of a 14-man naval staff for the southwest Pacific area. Two are Australians and one Dutch, the others being Americans, headed by Capt. J. Cary Jones as chief of staff.

MacArthur, with Prime Minister Curtin, also met the premiers of the Australian states in a closed session on political and military plans.

Authoritative sources said Curtin arranged the meeting so the premiers could appreciate in advance any reasons for large-scale internal arrangements which might be made at any time.

Meanwhile an announcement by Prime Minister Peter Fraser in New Zealand clarified the status of that dominion, more than 1,000 miles east of Australia. He said his government had concurred in placing defense of New Zealand, Fiji and other islands under a U. S. naval command, even though New Zealand had made representations favoring a close link with Australia under MacArthur.

(Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley has been mentioned in Washington as the expected appointee.)

Allies Holding Out on Timor.

Allied Headquarters, Australia, April 23 (A. P.).—Australian and Dutch forces still are fighting in the interior of the half Dutch, half Portuguese island of Timor, some 400 miles off the northwest tip of Australia, an Allied Headquarters communique declared today.

The bulletin also announced that Allied aircraft had made another attack yesterday on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, bombing docks and shore structures. The assault followed a surprise attack on the same objective the previous afternoon, during which direct hits were scored on buildings, the communique added.

In reference to the situation in the Philippines, headquarters reported the Japanese had made intermittent dive bombing attacks on Corregidor fortress, but declared that enemy aerial activity there was diminishing.

Still Fighting on Cebu.

"Our forces are in contact with the enemy in southern Panay Island," the communique said tersely, and added that fighting also was continuing on Cebu Island but gave no details.

The bulletin also reported that enemy seaplanes had carried out attacks on nortern districts of Mindanao, the big island at the southern end of the Philippines.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur conferred today with Lieut.-Gen. George H. Brett, commander of the Allied air forces, after the latter's return from a tour of air bases in Australia. It was believed that Gen. Brett gave his Commander in Chief a detailed report from personal observation of Allied air operations against the Japanese.

New Naval Staff for Pacific.

Meanwhile Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary announced today the make-up of a fourteen-man naval staff for Allied forces in the southwest Pacific, headed by Capt. J. Cary Jones of the United States Navy. Ten other American officers will serve under Capt. Jones, the Chief of Staff. One Netherlands East Indies officer and two Australians are on the list.

The staff includes:

Capt. J. H. Carson, Commander, (Supply Corps) A. A. Antrim, Commanders M. R. Kelley, R. C. Hudson and J. H. Shultz and Lieut.-Commanders E. T. Neale, H. J. Martin, B. B. C. Lovett, J. D. L. Grant and R. L. Taylor, all of the United States Navy; Capt. F. E. Getting of the Royal Australian Navy; Commander G. B. Salm of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Navy and Wing Commander G. Packer Royal of the R. A. A. F.

30.24 — 16129

30.24-16129

New Zealand's Defense Under Naval Rule

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[By the Associated Press]

Wellington, New Zealand, April 23—The defense of New Zealand and neighboring islands, including Fiji, has been placed under a United States naval command apart from the supreme command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser said today that New Zealand's representations in favor of a close link with Australia under MacArthur had been outweighed by "strategical considerations as determined in Washington" and that his Government had subsequently concurred in the arrangement.

"It was our desire that Australia and New Zealand should remain closely linked in one area under Gen. MacArthur," Mr. Fraser said.

"We made representations accordingly, but strategical considerations as determined in Washington must prevail and we have accordingly concurred in the above organization."

Ghormley Assignment

(Authoritative quarters in Washington said yesterday that command of the New Zealand area was understood to be the next assignment for Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, of Moscow, Idaho, under the general direction of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander at Pearl Harbor.

(It was indicated that MacArthur's supreme command might or might not cover land operations in New Zealand, but it was said that general strategy for the area would be determined by Ghormley under Nimitz.

Parallel Command

(Paralleling Ghormley's prospective command, but under MacArthur, is the Australian zone naval command of Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, USN, heretofore commander of all naval forces in the Australian-New Zealand area.)

Fraser said there would be "the closest cooperation" between the areas, "while the whole area of the Pacific will be coordinated by the combined Chiefs of Staff and the Pacific War Council in Washington."

(Fraser's statement clarified questions concerning New Zealand's position which were raised last Sunday, when General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia issued an announcement saying he had formally been appointed Allied commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific.

Bomber Rescues Companion Plane Despite 7-1 Odds

By the Associated Press.

SYDNEY, Australia, April 23.—A report from an advanced Allied headquarters told today of a successful fight by one of Lt. Gen. George H. Brett's bomber crews against 7-to-1 odds to protect a companion bomber crippled by Japanese Zero planes.

The bombers were two of a formation of six attacked by 20 pursuit craft. Damaged by a burst of gunfire, the one dropped to within 100 feet of the sea.

Seven Japanese fighters darted down to finish it off. They were thwarted by the dive of a bomber, piloted by a Lt. Stanwood of Rhode Island. He maneuvered his ship protectingly above the cripple and the gunners fought off repeated Japanese thrusts.

The gunners shot down three Japanese planes. They were down to their last 24 rounds of ammunition when the assault force withdrew.

Although riddled by bullets, both the crippled bomber and its protector landed safely at their base.

The crippled plane was piloted by a Lt. Bumbargner. Lt. Paul Ray of Tulsa, Okla., was co-pilot of the protecting plane, whose guns were manned by Lt. Ralph Harkey of Charlotte, N. C., and Lt. Joseph Morningside of New York.

The four other bombers in the formation also beat off their attackers and returned safely to their base.

WOULD CELEBRATE MACARTHUR DAY

Washington, April 23 (A. P.).—June 11 would be celebrated as Douglas MacArthur Day under the terms of a joint resolution introduced in the Senate today by Senator La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin. The date is the thirty-ninth anniversary of his graduation from West Point.

Australia Eases Sales of Liquor

By the Associated Press.

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MELBOURNE, April 23.—Australia loosened liquor sales restrictions today, abandoning a limitation of the dispensing period to seven hours daily.

The state Premiers decided that the Commonwealth government should fix regular production of liquor on such lines as are deemed proper and that the states should retain the right to fix hours of trading.

Army's Morale Praised

U. S. Officer in Australia Says Troops There Are in Good Condition

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, April 23 (AP).—United States troops in Australia are fighting fit and rate 100 per cent in morale, according to a statement issued today by Major Lynn Cowan, special service branch officer of the morale division of the United States Army.

Major Cowan said a set of "miniature Olympic games" would be held in Melbourne, probably early in the spring, under the direction of Lieutenant Norman Duncan, American sportsman. The best athletes of the three services of both United States and Australian forces will take part and the proceeds will be divided among American and Australian charities.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 23 (AP)—The German radio, quoting Japanese advices, said today sixty-eight Australian and United States planes had been downed in combat over Port Moresby, New Guinea, and Darwin, Australia, between April 1 and 20. Prior to April, the advices said, seventy-two Allied planes were shot down by the Japanese over these objectives.

ground their protection would be inadequate.

Japs Can Listen In

Melbourne, April 23 (AP)—Japan's soldiers with radio equipment can now hear the latest war news from Australia in their own language. The department of information has introduced a daily news service broadcast to the Japanese, directed particularly to invasion forces in the southwest Pacific.

Last Days On Bataan 'Pure Hell,' Says Flyer

By Clark Lee

Associated Press Correspondent

Allied Headquarters, Australia, April 23 (AP)—The United States Army Air Force fought to the end on Bataan Peninsula and, with the Japanese only a few miles away, sent its last flyable plane into the air to attack and attempt to check the enemy's final advance.

That plane was flown by Lieut. Jack Donalson, of Tulsa, Okla., who has arrived safely in Australia. He told this story of his flight:

"The last days on Bataan were pure hell. The Japs bombed our field day and night, plastering our headquarters dugouts, gasoline stores, munitions dumps and everything else in the vicinity.

Did Little Damage

"The night raids did little damage but kept us from sleeping or repairing our few remaining planes.

"On April 8 the Japanese completed their break-through along the shores of Manila Bay and were driving rapidly toward our last airfield at the southeastern tip of Bataan. We had a single plane left.

"It was decided to make an effort to check the Japanese and I was chosen to fly the plane—a pursuit plane.

Light Bombs Loaded

"I loaded the ship with light fragmentation bombs, filled the guns with ammunition, and hopped off in the early evening. Flying up the eastern (Manila Bay) shore of the peninsula, I was over the Japanese position within a few minutes.

"I located the enemy advancing on foot and in vehicles down the coast road and dove on the columns, letting go my bombs at a low altitude and returning to strafe the lines until my ammunition was exhausted.

"The Japs quickly opened fire and tracers flooted all around the

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[Continued From Page 1]

plane. I felt several bumps, but did not believe I had been hit badly.

"I circled and dove for about an hour altogether and then, with bombs gone and guns empty, headed for another point where I had been ordered to report. I never had been there and didn't have a map, but believed I could find it in the dark.

"After a long flight I was over what I believed was my destination, but everything was blacked out completely. So I circled, gunning my motor frequently in the hope that the ground force would recognize a friendly plane and turn on the lights.

"After a while they did and I went in to land. I started to put down the landing gear and wing flaps, but found neither would work. The hydraulic machinery had been shot away over Bataan.

"The plane had only a ten-minute supply of gasoline left, so I had to land. After three or four passes I slowed the ship down as much as possible, set her down on her belly and climbed out unhurt."

Donalson was brought to Australia by the raiding force under Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, which bombed the Philippines earlier this month. During January and February the Oklahoman was among the Air Corps men who fought with rifles in the jungles of Bataan's west coast and in early March he took part in the air raid on Subic Bay in which several Japanese transports were sunk.

(The Australian radio, as heard by CBS, said that MacArthur, accompanied by the commander of the Allied land forces in Australia, Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, and other Australian service chiefs, spent three and one half hours in conference with Prime Minister John Curtin and the Premiers of Australia's constituent states.

Detailed Account

("General MacArthur explained the latest war news, with particular reference to recent events in th Southwest Pacific," the broadcast said. "Afterward Curtin said he felt certain that the talks had been of great value, as MacArthur had given a detailed account of activities in the area under his command.")

Believe Jap Fleet Out of Bengal Bay

LONDON, Friday, April 24—(AP)—There is a growing belief in Ceylon that the Japanese battle fleet reported in Indian waters has withdrawn from the Bay of Bengal, probably to Singapore, the Colombo correspondent of the London Daily Mail said today.

He said it was believed this fleet consisted of three battleships, five aircraft carriers with light and heavy cruisers and destroyers.

He added that the recent official statement in Madras that the immediate threat had disappeared supports the belief that the fleet had withdrawn. It has not been heard of officially since April 9, when the British aircraft carrier Hermes and the cruisers Cornwall and Dorsetshire were sunk.

The correspondent cabled that the British had been ranging the Bay of Bengal in search of the fleet without success.

The most likely reason for a withdrawal to Singapore—if such was the case—would be to replenish losses in aircraft suffered in raids on Colombo and Trincomalee, which cost them at least 100 destroyed or damaged for certain, the correspondent said.

Japs Force Further Retreat in Burma

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Outflank Chinese and Compel General Withdrawal—Bitter Fighting at Loikaw—Enemy Presses on Through Great Teak Forests.

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, China, April 23. (AP)—Japanese encirclement tactics, pressed home with plane-supported tanks and hard-driving fresh infantry, have forced the Chinese to fall back from Loikaw and Pyinmana on the east side of the Burma defense lines, while the British withdrew from Taungdwingyi on the center.

Battles Rage at Key Points

Battles raged today at key points all along the Burma front, from the Shan States near the Siamese border westward to the Yenangyaung sector on the Irrawaddy, but it was on the eastern flanks that the 10-times-superior forces of the invaders made their most dangerous gains.

A Chinese communique said Loikaw, capital of the Karen-Ni States, on the Nam Pawn River, was abandoned after the Japanese outflanked the town on the north Tuesday evening.

The Chinese garrison forces, however, fought a long delaying action in the streets, struggling hand-to-hand against 10 to 1 odds, said the communique. Casualties were described as heavy on both sides.

The Japanese, continuing to rush up well-rested reinforcements, now are thrusting farther north through the great teak forests between the Nam Pawn and Salween rivers.

A Chinese Army spokesman said terrific Japanese pressure also had forced the Chinese out of Pyinmana on the Sittang River 65 miles northwest of Loikaw and less than 150 miles south of Mandalay.

The front now is in the vicinity of Myidanggan, north of Pyinmana on the railroad to Mandalay, said the Chinese, with fighting still in bitter progress.

There, too, the story was similar: Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese troops were engaged almost continuously for weeks without relief, while the Japanese continued to throw in well-rested reinforcements.

The Chinese spokesman said a right-flanking movement at Zewe had won Pyinmana for the Japanese after they gained less than six miles in expensive frontal assaults.

Forty miles farther northwest, the British reported they had pulled out of Taungdwingyi, apparently in a line-straightening operation necessitated by the [illegible] Pyinmana.

Another 60 miles northwest, where a Chinese counter-attack previously had rescued British forces trapped at Yenangyaung, the Chinese reported that they had mopped up Japanese elements three and four miles south of that ravaged oil town but that the invaders now had been reinforced and a battle was taking place in the vicinity of the Piur river, a tributary of the broad Irrawaddy.

Of the war in China, the Central

News said that 19 Japanese planes bombed different points in Kiangsi province today for the fourth consecutive day. The Chinese said the Japanese evidently believe secret bases for bombing Japan might have been built in Kiangsi.

Various towns in Chekiang province also have been bombed for three days.

A Communique asserted that Chinese forces have smashed a drive by more than 1,000 combined Japanese and puppet troops who attempted to capture Yangchuangchai, formerly Yucheng, in easter Honan Province. It was claimed that the Japanese suffered more than 300 casualties in severe fighting and that the Chinese destroyed seven Japanese trucks and captured a large amount of war material.

Chinese Admit Loikaw's Loss In East Burma.

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, April 24—Japanese troops driving up the Salween River Valley, in eastern Burma, captured the key town of Loikaw from Chinese defenders on Tuesday evening, a Chinese army communique announced tonight.

Loikaw is on the west side of the Salween, sixty-five miles east of Pyinmana, where the Japanese are making another drive in the Sittang River valley, and was being defended by Chinese troops under the command of United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

Other Jap Advances

The communique also acknowledged further Japanese advances on the Sittang front north of Pyinmana, which is 150 miles south of Mandalay and was evacuated by the Chinese in the face of an enemy flanking thrust.

The communique said the Chinese withdrew from Loikaw to avoid encirclement by the Japanese who had outflanked the town.

Action Bitterly Fought

The withdrawal was a bitterly fought delaying action. The Chinese, outnumbered 10 to 1, engaged the enemy hand-to-hand.

Since the withdrawal, the Japanese, having received reinforcements, have been thrusting farther northward.

Chinese troops are mopping up the last Japanese forces in villages immediately down the Irrawaddy river from recaptured Yenangyaung, and the Japanese lines have been pushed back three to four miles an army spokesman said.

Retreat Explained

The army spokesman said the Chinese had to withdraw north of Pyinmana, because of a thrust by the Japanese through the right flank of the Pyinmana line at Zewe, ten miles west of the city.

Frontal thrusts against the Chinese defenses had won the Japanese less than six miles in this area before the flanking attack, the spokesman said.

There the Japanese gained 40 miles in a week, placing Chinese defenders of Loikaw in desperate straits.

Counterattack Valiantly.

A communique said the Loikawa garrison, under heavy assault since dawn Monday, was counterattacking valiantly in an effort to frustrate an encircling movement by a Japanese column which had fought its way to a point 2 miles north of the town.

Casualties on both sides were described as heavy, with the stubbornly resisting Chinese engaging the invaders in fierce hand-to-hand combat.

In reporting the loss of Pyinmana the Chinese said fighting was continuing north of that town, indicating the Japanese were still exerting heavy pressure, but gave no other details of the situation there.

Japs Hurl Increased Forces.

Chinese reports on fighting on the east flank indicated the Japanese were hurling increasing numbers of men, planes and tanks into action in a determined effort to smash the Burma defenders before the rainy season puts an end to large-scale motorized warfare.

Last night's communique said Flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group were supporting the Chinese in the Pyinmana sector, but against this comparatively small air force the Japanese were arraying all the powerful units released from the Malayan campaign.

British Troops Withdraw.

New Delhi, India, April 23 (A. P.).—British troops have withdrawn from Taungdwingyi, on the central Burma front, it was announced today.

Taungdwingyi is sixty miles southeast of Yenangyaung, on the Irrawaddy, and forty miles northwest of Pyinmana. The communique said that the British forces had been withdrawn after they had held their positions for a long time and had protected the Allied flank successfully.

There was no report of further fighting on the Irrawaddy front, the communique stated, while no reports had been received from the Chinese troops fighting north of Pyinmana.

COL. JOHNSON SAYS VICTORY IS FIRST

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Roosevelt Emissary to India Pledges U. S. Help.

New Delhi, April 23 (A. P.).—Col. Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's emissary to India, told the people of India in a broadcast today that the goal of Allied victory must come first and pledged that after that the United States would put her loftiest ideals into the solution of world problems. He asked India's help in winning the war.

"There is no goal for us and for you," he said, "except victory, and in that victory may I say on behalf of the President of the United States that we propose to bring to the problems of eventual peace, no less than to the battlefield of the immediate war, our aroused conscience, our highest resolves and our loftiest ideals. To those high ends we have dedicated our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Madras Deemed Safe.

Madras, India, April 23 (A. P.).—The Madras Government announced today that it had decided to bring back essential governmental offices, which had been moved inland, saying that "the immediate threat to Madras city has now disappeared."

Recent transfers of many Madras offices and much of the population to inland points coincided with Prime Minister Churchill's announcement in London that a large Japanese naval force, headed by three battleships, was roving the Bay of Bengal. The return to the important coastal city follows intimations from India and Britain yesterday that Allied sea and air power in the defense of India was increasing.

On Tuesday Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief for India and Burma, said that the time "may not be far distant" when the United Nations would have the sea power to drive the Japanese out of the Indian Ocean.

'Flying Tigers' Continue To Outwit Japanese Above Burmese Jungles

(Although the following dispatch from Daniel De Luce has been thirteen days in transit from the remote interior of embattled Burma, it remains a graphic picture of the grim battle against great odds being fought by the heroic "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group. Today, according to the latest battle-front communiques, the boys of the AVG still are waging that fight, in the face of constantly rising Japanese air strength.)

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By Daniel De Luce, Associated Press Correspondent.

With the American Volunteer Group in Burma, April 10 (Delayed)—Driven out of Mingaladon and then Magwe, the fighting Yanks of the AVG, with the colors of China and Britain on their plane wings, now are braced against the inevitable heavy Japanese assaults on their new base defending northern Burma.

Already they have cracked down on the enemy's numerically superior forces, and have destroyed an entire squadron of the invaders' finest aircraft.

Fifteen Blasted From Sky

In two dogfights spaced forty-eight hours apart, ranging one hundred miles over the green mountains of China's Yunnan province and Burma's Shan states, the American pilots broke up a swarm of Japanese air raiders, and blasted fifteen out of the sky for certain.

Five other enemy planes probably were destroyed in the combat.

The Japanese planes were on a special 1,000-mile mission, equipped with extra gas tanks, and were out to catch the AVG aground. Twice, however, the heavily gunned Japanese Zero fighters fell into an ambush in the clouds.

The waiting Yanks raked them with a savage fire, and Japanese planes hurtled from the skies, trailing clouds of white smoke, to plunge flaming into paddy fields and verdant jungle growths.

None of the American flyers was lost.

Wanted To Make Sure

A Texan, who was a Royal Air Force sergeant pilot in Canada after washing out at the Air Corps Training School at Love Field, Dallas, had the closest call.

During the course of the melee he got on the tail of a Zero fighter and, because of the difficulty he'd had confirming five previous combat victims in Burma, he followed his adversary down until he saw him crash in flames.

While the Texan was thus engaged, another Japanese plane got on his tail and sent a burst of machine-gun fire through his instrument board. Oil from the broken line spurted over the Texan, blinding him, and he made a crash landing.

As he sat in his wrecked plane, half stunned, another enemy plane swooped low with blazing guns and narrowly missed finishing him off.

Japs Comb The Edges

Wednesday noon (April 8) a fast twin-engined Japanese reconnaissance bomber, possibly a Heinkel or Ju-88 (German) model, scouted the field and eluded two pursuing American flyers, flying with throttles wide open. Then, in mid-afternoon, a Japanese fighter formation was reported en route.

Squadron Leader Arvid Olson, of Chicago, and Bob Little, of Seattle, just arrived from Sinogo, went aloft with Ed Overend, of Coronado, Cal.; Johnny Donovan, of Montgomery, Ala.; R. T. Smith, of Lincoln, Neb.; Fritz Wold, of Shawano, Wis.; Cliff Groh, of Chicago, and Fred Hodges, of Memphis, at the controls of the older planes.

The Japanese suddenly swooped over the runway, but there were no rows of stationary aircraft. They combed the edges of the field, hunting for concealed prey.

Nearly five miles high in the cloud-patched sky, more of the enemy hovered.

Bride Sees The Kill

Then the Americans counter-attacked!

Brown streaks of lightning dived at the low-flying strafers. Above the scream of motors and crackling gunfire, stricken Japanese planes sounded like exploding bombs wher they crashed to the ground.

The Japanese cruising high in the sky stayed there, just dim silver specks to ground observers, while, one after another, ten of their mates died fighting and the remainder broke and fled in their damaged ships.

Wednesday's score was Olson one

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and Donovan one, their first victories; Overend, Groh, Hodges and Little, one apiece, and Smith and Wold, two each.

Hodges' pretty bride of six days, the former Helen Anderson, of Rangoon, saw from a hilltop the lanky Tennessean's triumph of the air.

Japanese air activity the following day dropped off to the point where only one reconnaissance plane wandered into the defensive zone.

Marksmanship Awful

Today (Friday, April 10) at dawn, Japanese navy Zero planes sneaked over the Chinese hills and roared toward the Americans' field in a technique apparently borrowed from the American flyers' devastating attacks on Moulmein and Chiengmai.

Mechanics Dan Keller, of Pittsburgh, and Robert A. Smith, of Oneonta, N. Y., were warming up two Curtiss planes and dived for the nearest ditch, bullets nearly dusting their khaki jeans.

Up and down the field, twisting and swerving like playful porpoises, the Japanese emptied their guns. They headed for their base, seemingly reluctantly, for they turned and came back for a farewell sweep before vanishing.

But not a single Allied plane on the ground had been burned.

"The worst marksmanship we ever heard of," said Olson, with great relief. "The Japs should take another lesson from Bill Reed and Ken Hernstedt at Moulmein."

Back To Finish It

This afternoon, the Japanese returned—in confident, buzzing V formations of three planes each—stalking two miles up in puffy, thick clouds for the kill. Possibly they expected to find a maimed AVG helpless aground.

They tested their guns and made ready to dive.

Then what must be the Japanese pilots' idea of hell broke loose—machine guns firing from above and behind their tails with heavy tracers and armor-piercing bullets slashing at the unarmored navy Zeros.

Bob Keeton, a former blocking halfback in Colorado collegiate football; Bob Brouk, of Cicero, Ill., and big Bob Smith were drawing first blood.

Smoke geysered from a crashing Japanese plane midway up a mountain; another dug into plowed land beside a river; another burned out of sight across a ridge.

Oil Bath Can't Stop Him

Bill Reed, the Marion (Iowa) ace, was practically smothered with hot oil when an oil cap ripped off his windshield, but hit a navy Zero with a tough angle shot, and saw it burst in flames.

Then he slipped into a cloud bank to escape pursuing enemy craft, and flew by instruments.

"Get ready in case of fire," he radioed Olson, who was calling signals at the communications shack, "I'm going to to land covered with oil."

Another message came almost immediately, from Smith:

"Hey, if anybody is doing anything, come over here—three Zeros, east of the river over the hill."

'FLYING TIGERS' USE OLD BRITISH PLANES

NEW YORK, April 23.—(AP)—American "Flying Tiger" aviators in Burma are handicapped by having to use castoff British planes, Major Punyung Hwang, newly appointed Chinese air attache to London, said today.

Major Hwang, who arrived here from Chungking with his wife and 8-month old son, said in an interview that even pilots flying up-to-date American planes had their

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hands full in combat with Japanese Zero fighter planes.

"The Jap Zeros are better than United States planes for dog-fighting," he said. "They can turn quicker though they are not as fast and are inferior in dives."

He said the Zeros' wing contour was responsible for their greater maneuverability.

SOUTH AFRICA UNION SEVERS TIE WITH VICHY

Hits Axis Association; New Repression Reported on Madagascar

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—The Union of South Africa severed relations today with the Vichy French government, coincident with new reports of strong repressive measures against Free French sympathizers on the Vichy-controlled island of Madagascar.

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Island Not Mentioned

Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts made no mention of Madagascar in his note to Ernest de Simonin, French minister in Pretoria, but said:

"Developments have now taken place in connection with the government of France which make it unfortunately impossible for the Union government to continue diplomatic relations with it. The Union government has to infer with sorrow that the French government has without doubt under strong pressure decided radically to alter its course and accept collaboration with the Axis."

Allied apprehensions of a Japanese move into Madagascar or of a Japanese-German juncture there are well known, however, and it was recalled that Smuts on March 11 disclaimed aims against the island only "so long as it does not become a danger to us in the Union."

Informed sources in London said tonight that since the new ascendancy of the pro-German Pierre Laval in Vichy, Gov. Annet of Madagascar has intensified his acts against Free French sympathizers.

The island, nearly as big as Texas, is only 240 miles from the mainland of Africa and about 800 miles from the important South African naval base of Durban. Its population of nearly 4,000,000 includes only 25,000 French.

The London sources emphasized that there was nothing to indicate the likelihood of a general outbreak among the victims of the governor-general, most of them being imprisoned.

There has been no change in London's attitude toward Madagascar, which is the same as that toward Vichy—watchful waiting. However, South Africa's action leaves Canada as the only British dominion maintaining diplomatic relations with the Vichy regime, and Canadian sources said that situation might be clarified by next week.

Cruisers and Transports

Although Free French quarters said they knew of no French naval vessels now at Madagascar, British reports last month said the French cruisers Gloire and Montcalm and three transports laden with troops had gone to Madagascar from Dakar.

All sources agreed that in any case the island would be easy prey for a well-planned invasion. Its regular army consists of about 1500 Europeans and 3700 natives. Possibly 100,000 natives could be mobilized, but could be equipped only with small arms.

The island has 10 or more good airdromes, but few warplanes for them. Its rugged interior might defy quick occupation, but doubts were expressed here whether an invader would meet any great opposition in taking over its half-dozen seaports.

South Africa Breaks Relations

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, April 23 (A. P.).—The Union of South Africa severed diplomatic relations today with the Vichy government of France. (Although Great Britain has not maintained diplomatic contact with Vichy, South Africa and Canada, among the Dominions, have kept legations there.)

View in Canada on Action

OTTAWA, April 23 (AP)—The Union of South Africa's severance of diplomatic relations with Vichy leaves Canada as the last British dominion in which there are Vichy representatives, and the situation here may be clarified next week, it was stated by an External Affairs official today. South Africa's action tends to bring the matter to a head in Canada, he said, but this government will be guided more by what Washington does.

Capetown, Union of South Africa April 23-(AP)-Ernest De Simonin, the Vichy French minister who was advised today that South Africa was breaking relations with the Axis-aligned Laval government, will go to the United States to live.

The French minister's wife is of French-American extraction, and their son, Ernest, is serving in the U.S. Army.

The South African government's note to Vichy announcing a severance of relations said "we do not cease to cherish a firm faith in the resurrection of France. We shall continue to labor and fight for the day when France once more resumes her proud place in the world."

TERROR REIGNS AS VICHY ACTS IN MADAGASCAR

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Pro-Axis Government Is Said to Be Arresting Free French Friends.

JAP ENVOY VISITS LAVAL

Nazis Free 20 Hostages Held as Implicated in British Raid on St. Nazaire.

London, April 23 (A. P.).—Agents of the Vichy government were reported today to have instituted a virtual reign of terror on the strategic French island of Madagascar in their attempts to round up all sympathizers with the Free French movement.

Dispatches to the Daily Express from Tananarive said that Governor-General Armand Annet had arrested hundreds of De Gaullists on orders from Pierre Laval, Vichy's new chief of government and proponent of collaboration with Germany. Annet's own secretary as well as other members of the island administration were among those reported arrested.

The situation on Madagascar is of concern here because the island, situated off the east coast of Africa, lies athwart vital Allied lines of communication with India and there has been speculation that the Japanese might try to gain a foothold there.

[Takonobu Mitani, Tokio's Ambasador-designate to Vichy conferred today with Laval.]

The Governor-General of Madagascar was quoted recently as saying the island would be defended against any aggressor and the Madagascar radio has denied any Japanese or German encroachment. The Daily Express dispatches today, however, declared: "Madagascar is not being defended against Japanese infiltration and it cannot be defended against Japanese invasion."

Japs Get French Ships.

Meanwhile a British spokesman said today it is now reported 50,000 tons of French shipping have been taken over by Japan and these are almost certainly ocean-going vessels. He said it would not be in the public interest to disclose what information they possess regarding the present situation of these ships.

A Free French authority said Tuesday he had heard that the Vichy government had turned over a number of ships in Indo-China to the Japanese and that the Japanese were negotiating for more.

In today's announcement it was stated:

"At the time of the Japanese entry into the war there were nine ocean-going French merchant ships in Far Eastern waters of 85,800 registered tons and upward of 35,000 tons of coasters and local craft."

The number of individual ships reported taken by Japan was not given.

Vichy Denies Naval Turnover

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, April 23—The French Government issued an official denial today of reports attributed to the Moscow radio that German sailors were arriving at the French Mediterranean naval base of Toulon and that French naval units were being turned over to Germ...

"The Moscow radio is repeating with insistence," the communique declared, "news relative to the arrival of German sailors at Toulon, the cession of French naval units, of a fight between Germans and French sailors, etc.

"The most formal denial is given to this news, which, like so many other reports, falls in the realm of pure imagination and which would merit no comment if it had not received a complacent echo on other foreign radios."

New Transfer of Ships Not Known, Vichy Says

VICHY, April 22 (Delayed) (AP).—French sources said today the only instance they knew of any transfer of French ships to Japan was two months ago, when the Japanese requisitioned French shipping in Indo-China.

They said the United States protested at the time and the French position was explained.

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Doubts French Will Turn Over Fleet to Nazis

Admiral Auboyneau Says Ships Are Darlan's Trump Card.

NEW YORK, April 23. (AP)—Admiral Philippe Auboyneau, commander of the Free French Naval Forces, said today he did not believe the Vichy-controlled fleet would be turned over to the Germans.

The fleet, he said in an interview, was perhaps Admiral Darlan's best trump card, but he asserted that men in the Vichy Navy should be warned against German tricks or tricks by Chief of Government Laval.

The admiral suggested, for example, that Vichy vessels might be used to convoy merchant ships, ostensibly with food for France but actually with material for Germany, in which case fighting would ensue and the Vichy-controlled fleet would find itself engaged against the British and the United States.

Admiral Auboyneau said he thought the admirals of the Vichy fleet needed to be converted to the Free French cause, rather than the ordinary seamen.

Ready to Sail

A large proportion of the Vichy-controlled fleet is seaworthy and ready to sail, he said, adding that Free French vessels would not attack Vichy ships unless they were convoying Axis merchant ships or unless they attacked Free French forces.

"Frenchmen do not want to kill Frenchmen," he said. "We had to do some of that in Syria and we didn't like to do it."

Admiral Auboyneau was on duty recently with Free French naval forces in the Pacific, where he said all French possessions were in Free French hands. He said Free French military as well as naval forces were cooperating with the United Nations in the Pacific which in turn were helping the Free French defend their possessions.

While the necessity of secrecy prohibited his giving information on the strength of the Free French fleet, the admiral said he had "roughly more than 50 ships of various sizes" and added that the Free French naval forces were growing steadily.

Auboyneau said some officers of the Vichy fleet were strongly anti-British and others schooled in strong discipline would not make any move without orders from their superiors.

He said he believed that if they were ordered to fight there would be large defections from the Vichy naval forces.

The admiral, who is 43, is in New York, en route to London, where he will make his headquarters for a time, although he said "I hope I have to leave London soon for some operations which is better than being in an office, which I don't like much."

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Jap Confers With Laval.

Vichy, April 23 (A. P.).—While Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, completed preparations to leave for home, Chief of Government Pierre Laval this morning received Japan's Ambassador-designate, Takonobu Mitani. Mitani, who will fill the vacancy created by the death in Paris last February of Sotomatsu Kato, informally presented a copy of his credentials before making the formal presentation to Chief of State Petain.

Hitler Eases Up on Killing Of Hostages

Second Such Act of Intended Conciliation in Two Days.

By TAYLOR HENRY

VICHY, France, April 23. (AP)—The twenty hostages of St. Nazaire, seized by the Germans because Frenchmen of that important coastal city participated in the British Commando raid on the naval base last March 28, were freed today by the Germans.

It was the second such act of intended conciliation toward the French in two days, although it came after a total of 123 German executions of Frenchmen since the first of April. These executions were carried out in an attempt to stop a series of outbreaks against the German soldiery in widespread areas of occupied France—Paris, Normandy, Brittany and the Northeastern Departments.

(The status of other hostages marked for execution, including 80 supposedly due to be shot today or tomorrow at Rouen as a second-installment reprisal for the wrecking of a troop train April 16, was not clarified.)

Hundred Still May Die

Upwards of 100 hostages remain who are scheduled to die unless perpetrators of several of the outbreaks are yielded up to the occupying authorities by two deadlines—one tonight and one Sunday night. Among these are 80 hostages taken at Rouen for the bombing of a German troop train, in addition to numerous others already shot for that act. There are 15 at Paris in another group and an unstated number in a third group. However, it was pointed out tonight, even though the deadlines expire without arrests, that does not mean the hostages will be executed immediately.

Yesterday the German military commander in Paris released 20 hostages who would have been shot within a week for the killing of a German soldier in Paris Monday night. Fifteen hostages already had been shot Tuesday for this and another German killing, but the Germans explained the 20 were freed because the Monday night killer had been arrested.

French Authorities Make Plea

Today, the 20 St. Nazaire hostages were freed, after French authorities had made personal representations in their behalf. Among the 20 was Jean Blanchard, an important labor leader, whose arrest attracted especial attention.

Of the 123 persons officially announced as executed this month, 97 were hostages. The other 26 were shot after a Communist trial.

In Vichy, the government of Pierre Laval was issuing a statement, meanwhile, denying "Moscow radio reports" that German sailors were arriving at Toulon, the French Mediterranean Naval base, or that French Naval units were being turned over to the Germans. At the same time the French information office put out a story speculating on whether a strong British fleet which steamed into the Mediterranean recently was going to relieve Malta or was replacing units now at Alexandria. The British ships were said to have passed south of the Balearic Islands, far from Toulon.

Leahy Gets Ready to Leave

With the U. S. ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, completing his preparations for leaving for consultations in Washington, the new Japanese ambassador, Takonobu Mitani, turned over to Laval a copy of his credentials preliminary to calling upon Marshal Petain, the chief of state.

He succeeds Sotomatsu Kato, who was killed in a fall in Paris in February.

(While London newspapers were reporting that Vichy government agents were using terroristic methods in rounding up Free French sympathizers on the island of Madagascar, off East Africa, where there have been reports of Japanese infiltration, the Union of South Africa formally severed diplomatic relations with Vichy.)

Meanwhile French spokesmen said the only instance they knew of any transfer of French ships to Japan was two months ago when the Japanese requisitioned French shipping in Indo-China. They said that the United States protested at the time and the French position was explained.

The French Government issued an official denial today of reports attributed to the Moscow radio that German sailors are arriving at the French Mediterranean naval base of Toulon and that French naval units are being turned over to Germany.

"The Moscow radio is repeating with insistence," the communique declared, "news relative to the arrival of German sailors at Toulon, the cession of French naval units, of a fight between German and French sailors, &c. The most formal denial is given to this news, which, like so many other reports, falls in the realm of pure imagination and which would merit no comment if they had not received a complacent echo on other foreign radios."

Gen. Jean Francois Jannekeyn, new Air Secretary, left this morning for a tour of French North Africa, including the Atlantic base, Dakar.

Brinon, Vichy representative in Paris, that he had obtained commuted sentences for three Degaullist recruits disclosed incidentally that on March 3, 1941, a member of the Degaullist military recruiting network was shot by a German firing squad at Nancy.

No more executions were made public until six months later when terrorist activity broke out in the occupied zone.

The first rumblings began in July when the German army was swinging into Soviet Russian territory and the newly designated Minister of the Interior Pierre Pucheu began arresting leftist labor elements by the hundreds.

Mass Demonstrations

It was not until last Aug. 21 that a startling incident brought a wave of disorders into public view—two mass demonstrations broke out in Paris and shots were exchanged with the French police.

Three days later General Otto von Stuelpnagel, military administrator of occuuied France, issued an ordinance making Communist activity there a capital offense.

The ordinance apparently was considered retroactive because the first two executions on Aug. 20 were for participation in the Aug. 12 demonstrations.

6,000 Jews Arrested

Aug. 20 also was the date of the mass arrest of all 6,000 Jews inhabiting the Eleventh Arrondissement of Paris, in an apparently unsuccessful effort to nab the terrorist leader Gilbert Andre Brustlein, who still is at large.

Also, attempts on the lives of German army men and particularly railroad sabotage were becoming common.

Three days later the Nazis inaugurated the hostage system with the announcement that "in the case of a new criminal act a number of hostages corresponding to the gravity of the act committed will be shot."

On the same day Communist activity was made punishable by death under French law as well and special French courts were set up in an effort to take the extremist problem back into French hands.

In spite of this, on Aug. 30 eight more Frenchmen were shot by a Nazi firing squad for espionage and deGaullism.

As the terrorism continued, Lieut. Gen. Ernst von Schaumburg, commander of the city of Paris, decreed the death penalty for possessors of illegal arms, a decree which was to take a heavy toll of lives.

Sept. 16 was the first time the execution of hostages was announced, with a batch of 10 shot.

The executions continued steadily until on Oct. 3, the Germans caused surprise with an announcement that a total of 71 Frenchmen had been shot.

This was 21 more than any available record showed and it was the last time any official total was given. Since then it has been necessary to add such day-to-day official announcements which may happen to be received from various parts of France. No other figures may be given.

100 Hostages Executed

A climax was reached at the end of October, when 100 hostages were executed for two assassinations of German officers in Bordeaux and Nantes.

One hundred more were to be shot but the order was countermanded after a hectic week in which Marshal Petain, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill made broadcasts about the case and General Charles deGaulle called for a stand-by strike in France.

The last execution before the suspension order took place on Oct. 24. The truce was established after 284 Frenchmen had been executed, practically all in two months. Altogether five Germans had been killed by terrorists.

On Nov. 28 the executions were resumed after other methods of punishment, such as curfews, and rewards for capturing terrorists, such as the release of any prisoner designated by the informant, failed to halt the terrorism.

These quickly reached a new climax when the Germans on Feb. 13 announced that 100 hostages would be shot and carried out the order despite a public protest by Marshal Petain.

The main difference was that the hostages at that time and since then were specified to be "Communists, Jews and people responsible through solidarity"—to show that the population as a whole was not being held responsible.

Nazis Free 20 Hostages.

Vichy, April 23 (A. P.).—The release of twenty hostages, held in reprisal for assistance which Frenchmen were said to have given to British Commandos in their March 28 raid on St. Nazaire, was ordered today by the Germans in their second conciliatory move toward the French in two days. The German gestures came after a series of outbreaks against occupation authorities in the Paris area and parts of Brittany, Normandy and the northeastern departments which resulted in the execution of at least 123 Frenchmen since April 1. Of these ninety-six were hostages.

French authorities were understood to have intervened personally in behalf of the hostages at St. Nazaire.

Yesterday, Gen. Ernst von Schaumburg, German commander in the Paris area, announced that twenty other Frenchmen had been reprieved because civilians had handed over to the police the persons responsible for killing a German soldier in Paris on April 20.

Moscow Radio Report Denied.

722 Frenchmen Executed By Germans in Past Year

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Firing Squad Toll May Be Much Higher, More Hostages Held.

By HOWARD MOST

VICHY, France, April 23.—(AP) At least 722 Frenchmen are known to have been ordered executed in the several months that the German system of executing Frenchmen has been in operation — and this figure admittedly is far from complete.

The hostage institution was not known in the early part of the German occupation of France. Until 14 months after France sued for an armistice there was no German army ordinance taking the punishment for breaches of the civil peace out of French hands. The hostage system itself was not proclaimed until just eight months ago today, For one month it was even suspended.

First Execution in 1941

An announcement by Fernand de

The announcements have become more and more incomplete, appearing in the local papers where they are harder to trace Thus is is evident that the problem remains a crucial one for the new government.

U. S.-Vichy Rift Again Topic

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 23 — The United States' firm policy toward the collaborationist Vichy Government has won such spectacular support in French circles here that some observers again have suggested the possibility of a complete diplomatic rupture.

Five members of the Vichy regime's embassy and consular staff in Washington already have resigned in protest against Pierre Laval's pro-German program and there were indications that still others might quit and join the Free French forces.

Laval Might Make Break

Conjecture immediately arose as to whether Laval might not react to the "revolt" among his diplomats by recalling Ambassador Henry-Haye and perhaps breaking of relations with this country altogether.

(A dispatch to the London *Daily Express* from Madagascar said an order by Laval to imprison Free French sympathizers there had brought on a reign of terror in the island.)

A Free French headquarters here the "revolt" was hailed as a development of outstanding significance.

"Subservient To Hitler"

Said a Free French spokesman: "It was an echo of Secretary of State Hull's words a few days ago to the effect that it still remained to be seen whether the French people would accept the preposterous and humiliating role outlined for them by a puppet government subservient to Hitler."

Urges Recognition Of Free French

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP) — Rep. Stearns (R-N.H.), urging American recognition of the Free French government, told the House today that "Congress would be false to the American tradition of friendship with the French people if it did not at this time register its disapproval of the Vichy government's apparent anschluss with Germany."

He called on the House Foreign Affairs Committee to report out a resolution (H Con Res 58) he introduced last November expressing the sense of the House that the Free French be accorded recognition.

The resolution, introduced follow-

ing the removal of Gen. Maxim Weygand from Africa forecast, said Stearns, "only too clearly the events that have followed.

"Today we have the picture of Pierre Laval only too willing to clasp the hand of the man who is splattered with the blood of loyal Frenchmen slain without trial."

Bridoux Named as General

VICHY, April 23 (AP).—France's new Secretary of War, Eugene Bridoux, was advanced today to the rank of lieutenant general. General Jean Francios Jannekeyn, the new Air Secretary, left this morning for a tour of French Africa, including the Atlantic base, Dakar.

150,000TH MAN OFF TO GERMANY

Vichy, April 23 (A. P.).—Newspapers of Nazi-occupied Paris announced today the departure of the 150,000th French workman for "voluntary labor" in Germany. He was one in a trainload of 550.

As a comparison, the newspapers said Belgium, with a population only one-fifth that of France, had supplied its 250,000 volunteer worker for Germany at the beginning of 1942.

NAZIS MARSHAL RESERVE FORCES FOR HUGE ATTACK

Reds Pile Up Reinforcements for Conflict Expected in Summer.

LOCAL BATTLES RAGE

No Details Given of Number of Finnish Troops in Action.

By Eddy Gilmore

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 23—(AP) Finnish troops appeared for the first time today on the Kalinin front, in the broad area northwest of Moscow, participating in local but nonetheless fierce combats as both the Russian defenders and

30.24 — 16133

30.24 - 16133

the Axis invaders piled up reserves for the expected gigantic conflict of spring and early summer.

The hotly fought local actions were repeated on many sectors. The Communist party paper Pravda said the invaders were launching numerous counter-attacks but that all had failed.

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Most of Nazis in Russia

These feeler thrusts came as an official Soviet spokesman said nine-tenths of the whole German army was on the Russian front and that Adolf Hitler had called up 1,900,000 reserves but that the Red army is moving up men to meet this immense threat.

(How or in what strength the Finns got to the Kalinin front was not disclosed. At latest reports, they were engaged in furious battle with the Russians on the Svir river front in the north, with both sides claiming success.)

Constant skirmishing, some of it violent, continued on the vast quagmire of the front, but there was yet no sign of a German spring offensive and Red army dispatches laid stress on the fact that no major action was being- joined.

Aerial Fighting Renewed

Russian reports did say, however, that aerial activity was mounting sharply in several sectors, with intensified German bombings but with Russian air advantage being generally manitained.

The army newspaper Red Star said the German air force was particularly active around Staraya Russa, where a German army has been long encircled, and also in the Kalinin area and in the southwest. It said most German air raids were against troops in frontline positions, attempts against Murmansk, Leningrad and Sevastopol having been forestalled.

(Axis and neutral reports received in London led observers there to think the Red army itself was feeling out German lines in the Donets basin and Crimea preparatory to beating Hitler to the spring punch in these southern areas. The Germans said the Russians were attacking on the Crimean Kerch peninsula, using from 20 to 30 tanks in one thrust; Stockholm dispatches said that the Russians were massing men near Kerch for a new drive westward and that others were being concentrated in the southern Ukraine, possibly for offensive action. These reports were substantiated to some degree by a German announcement that the Nazi air force was bombing troop concentrations southeast to Kharkov and in the Kerch area as well.)

Nazi Attack Fades

Russian reports from the southern sectors, where the ground now is hardening and where the German might be expected to strike an early new blow toward the Caucasus, indicated that German counter-attacks had waned mysteriously, and that in many sections the enemy was merely depending fortified populated places.

Of the total of German reserves called recently to the colors, at least 900,000 were said by Solomon Lozovsky, the Soviet vice-commissar of foreign affairs, to be from new military classes of youths 17 and 18 years old. Half a million more, he added, were taken from vital industry and another half a million from "the vassal countries."

Lozovsky said there was every indication that the German rear was disintegrating and the people exhausted. In this connection, he praised such British air action as the recent heavy raids on Augsburg and Luebeck. But he would not express an opinion as to whether this situation offered the possibility of creating of a second front in Europe by Russia's allies and he cautiously evaded a question as to the scope of U. S. supplies now arriving in Russia.

Relations with Japs Unchanged

Also he said there was no change in Soviet-Japanese relations since the April 13 anniversary of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact.

Most of the military action reported today dealt with the diminishing scale of German counter-attacks. Two of these were reported in the southwest, where the enemy threw a pontoon bridge over a river under cover of a heavy artillery and trench-mortar barrage, only to see it destroyed by Russian shells and the crossing frustrated.

On the southern front the only enemy action of consequence was an outflanking movement by a large Italian detachment. Half of the Italians were put out of action when the Russians closed a pincers on the detachment.

Another southern front dispatch told of the surrender of a Rumanian battalion commander, Maj. Marcu Bonkes, who gave himself up without even being scratched. A few days later, the dispatch said, the Russians captured the battalion headquarters and found reports of "the heroic death of Major Bonkes."

In the Bryansk sector of the central front Soviet units were moving through German log defenses to widen the wedge which they have driven into the strongly-held salient; at Yukhnov, on the central front, the melting snows were said to have disclosed a huge pit filled with thousands of German bodies.

Nazi Reserve Report

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(By the Associated Press

Kuibyshev, April 23—By mustering 1,500,000 reserves made up of workers from vital industries, boys as young as 17 and 18 and men from the conquered lands, the German army has concentrated nine tenths of its fighting force on the Russian front, a Soviet spokesman declared today.

He would not say, however, that this disposition of German power justified the creation of a second European front by the United Nations.

Cites Reds' Own Reserves

He did say that despite this mighty massing of Nazi troops the Soviet army, itself being bolstered by fresh forces, had enough reserve power to drive the invaders from Russian soil.

The spokesman, S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, told a press conference that the latest call of German reserves included 900,000 in two new military classes—youths of 17 and 18 years.

The remainder of the 1,900,000 reserves was said to be made up of a half-million men from the subjugated countries and 500,000 drawn from vital German industries.

"Nazi Rear Disintegrating"

Lozovsky said the German rear was disintegrating, while the Russian home front remained strong. The Germans back of the lines are "exhausted," Lozovsky asserted.

He praised the RAF's recent raids on Luebeck on the Baltic and Augsburg in the heart of southwestern Germany, saying, "The more the better, because this is the only language the Germans understand."

Lozovsky withheld comment when asked whether the reported arrival of the Nineteenth German Army on the Russian front offered a new opportunity for creation of a second front at the German rear.

The number of German prisoners, he said, is increasing, but the spokesman refrained from giving the figures.

Replying to an inquiry, Lozovsky said there had been no change in Soviet-Japanese relations in the past ten days—the period since the April 13 anniversary of the neutrality pact, when the Russian press warned Japan to abide strictly by the terms of the pact.

Asked if Premier Stalin had seen the new Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Sato, he said any such meeting would be announced in the press. There has been no such announcement.

Lozovsky said the Soviet press had given "a straightforward, clear" denial to Italian reports that American planes bombed Tokyo from a base on Soviet soil. He declined to say what action Russia might take if American planes should be forced down on Soviet territory.

Asked whether United States supplies were continuing to reach Russia satisfactorily, Lozovsky replied, "It is better to say as little as possible about this."

The number of German prisoners, he said, is increasing, but the spokesman refrained from giving the figures. Asked if they would be used in agricultural work in Russia, he said, "We'll not use prisoners as Soviet captives are used in Germany because their treatment is unimaginable."

Reds Say Nazis In South Turn To Defensive

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By Eddy Gilmore
Associated Press Correspondent

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 23—Battered heavily by Soviet divisions in recent weeks, the German armies on the Southern front were reported today to have abandoned their counter-attacks and changed their tactics to a defense of fortified positions.

A front-line dispatch to the army newspaper *Red Star* said that "only in a few sectors do the Fascist troops make futile attempts to strike at our units," and reported the partial annihilation and rout of a strong Italian detachment which was cut off by a Soviet pincers after attempting to outflank the Russian positions.

Violent Skirmishing

Fighting in other sectors apparently was limited to violent skirmishing: two Nazi counter-attacks beaten off in the southwest, where Soviet artillery smashed a pontoon bridge to block a German attempt to cross an unnamed river; Soviet units moving up through German wooden log defenses to widen the wedge driven into the invaders' lines on the Bryansk front below Smolensk; 200 Germans killed in the course of five unsuccessful attacks in a Central front sector.

At Yukhnov, according to a *Pravda* correspondent, thousands of Nazi bodies were found when the melting snows uncovered a huge pit in the central square of the town.

Sink Tanker And Transport

Soviet navy units have sunk two more Axis vessels in the Arctic.

"Our ships sank a 5,000-ton German tanker and a 4,000-ton transport in the Barents Sea," the Soviet Information Bureau said.

The Moscow *News* reported only yesterday that ninety-two German vessels totaling 456,400 tons had been sent to the bottom of the Barents and Norwegian seas by Russian naval patrols during the winter and spring through April 10.

The information bureau's midnight communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said Soviet airmen Tuesday destroyed thirty-two German planes, demolished or damaged thirty-five German trucks with troops and supplies, twelve guns and eight trench mortars and "dispersed" and partly annihilated about one company of enemy infantry."

"Our losses were fifteen planes," it said.

Although Red army dispatches reported reinforced Karelian combats units were pushing through two breaks in the Finnish lines and that four German thrusts had been pinched off in Arctic territory to the north, the bureau reported that "nothing of importance took place at the front during April 22."

These accounts were substantiated to some extent by German announcements that the Russians were using as many as thirty tanks in what the Nazis called only "armed reconnaisance" in the Kerch area, and that the Nazi air force was making repeated raids on Soviet troop and tank concentrations both in that sector and southeast of Kharkov.

On the other side of the picture was a prediction by Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, chief of the Polish army in Russia, that the German "soon" would make "one tremendous drive" to crack Russian resistance with attacks in the Ukraine and the Central front. He told a London press conference, however, that the Russians had accumulated "very great reserves" to meet such an offensive.

May Beat Hitler to Punch.

London, April 23 (A. P.).—The Russian Army, already feeling out German lines in the Crimea and the Donets Basin, may be preparing to beat Hitler to the punch and get its own spring offensive under way first, according to reports today from both Axis and neutral sources.

Stockholm dispatches spoke of Soviet concentrations near the Kerch Peninsula on the Crimea massing for a drive against the Nazi-held port of Feodosiya, with other troops primed for a major offensive in the southern Ukraine, where the terrain already is reported dry enough for heavy mechanized movements.

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Sikorski Defends His Policy

LONDON, April 23 (AP).—General Sikorski declared today that his policy of adjusting Polish relations with Soviet Russia "has been fully appreciated and most warmly welcomed not only in London but, I will say publicly and emphatically, in Washington also."

He predicted that the German Army's losses of "more than 2,000,000 young and fanatical soldiers in Russia" will make "its offensive in Russia and North Africa its last thrust."

Stalingrad Bombed

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 23 (AP).—German offensive operations have been successful in the central and northern sectors of the Russian front and local Soviet attacks have broken down, the high command said today.

German bombers were said to have caused fires and explosions in an over-night attack on a Soviet armament works in Stalingrad, on the lower Volga, and effectively raided harbor installations of Arctic Murmansk.

A Berlin broadcast reported that Junkers 87's dive-bombed Murmansk again this morning and said escorting fighters shot down nine Russian planes.

Raid Alarm in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, Denmark (From German Broadcasts), April 23 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm sounded here in the night and the alert lasted for an hour and a half. Residents of the Danish capital conducted themselves "in exemplary fashion," it was said.

STOCKHOLM, April 23 (AP).—Violent explosions in the vicinity of Copenhagen, which observers believed to be anti-aircraft fire, were heard early today at Malmoe, on the Swedish southwest coast.

Flashes of light accompanied the explosions, which continued for about 10 minutes and resumed after a half-hour interval.

GERMANS HAVE TYPHUS, SAYS SOVIET PAPER

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KUIBYSHEV, U.S.S.R., April 23—(AP) The Communist newspaper Pravda reported today that a typhus epidemic is raging among German troops on the Russian front.

It said advices received from within enemy lines indicated the plgaue was especially severe among troops of the Yartsevo garrison.

Stalin Receives Standley

MOSCOW, April 23 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin tonight received Admiral William H. Standley, the new U. S. ambassador, for a talk which lasted more than an hour.

Kuibyshev, Russia, April 23- (AP)-Red Star, official Army paper, disclosed today that the Red Air Force now is flying five new model planes; three fighters, a long-range bomber and a low altitude bomber.

Finns Reported Naming Minister to the Vatican

Pope Not Expected to Appoint a Nuncio at Helsinki

BERN, Switzerland, April 23 (AP)—Finland, which has fewer than 2,000 Roman Catholics in its population, has named G. A. Gripenberg, formerly its representative at London as Minister to the Holy See, the Rome correspondent of the Lugano newspaper "Corriere del Ticino" reported tonight.

While there has not been an official announcement, the newspaper said that the choice of Gripenberg showed the "great importance" which Finland attaches to representation at the Vatican, where the United States, Japan and other warring powers are represented.

Vatican circles were quoted as expressing belief that other countries would follow the example of Japan, China and Finland. Among those mentioned was Switzerland, which is not represented.

During the first World War the Vatican established a nuncio at Bern, although Switzerland did not reciprocate by naming a Minister to the Holy See.

The Lugano newspaper said the Vatican had no intention of establishing new nuncios in Japan, China or Finland during the war, but said that the Holy See might respond to Finland's action by creating a diocese in that country. There is now an apostolic vicar at Helsinki.

Second Front to Aid Reds Is Urged By Beaverbrook

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British Leader Declares Russians Could End War This Year.

NEW YORK, April 23 — (AP) Lord Beaverbrook, declaring that "Russia may settle the war for us in 1942," called tonight for a great new offensive by the British in the west to help the Soviet armies battling Germany.

"By holding the Germans in check, possibly even by defeating them, the Russians may be the means of bringing the whole Axis structure down," the British publisher told the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers association.

"This is a chance, an opportunity to bring the war to an end here and now. But if the Russians are defeated and driven out of the war, never will such a chance come to us again.

Can Make Contribution

"Strike out to help Russia. Strike out violently. Strike even recklessly, but in any event such blows that real help will be our share and contribution to the Russian battlefront."

The British publisher, who recently left Prime Minister Winston Churchill's cabinet to come to the United States on a government mission, said that he believed in the Russian theory that "the best form of defense is attack." He paid high tribute to the vital aid the United States has given the Soviet armed forces.

Speaking on the same platform with Francis B. Sayre, United States high commissioner to the Philippine Islands, Beaverbrook found an attentive audience in the publishers. Closing their fifty-sixth annual convention, they had sent a resolution to President Roosevelt pledging "our . . . unswerving support to our commander in chief in this hour of national crisis. . ."

Recalls British Misfortunes

Beaverbrook made no effort to minimize the misfortunes the British have been surviving on their present home front, and he also made an ardent defense of Stalin and his Communist generals.

"We know that the Russians kill more Germans every day than all the Allies put together. We know they destroy more enemy tanks, bring down more enemy planes than any of us or all of us. Russia is the fighting front . . . Communism under Stalin has produced the best generals in this war," Beaverbrook said.

He told the publishers that it was just two years ago that Britain lost everything she possessed except soldiers, and that they had had to begin all over again.

Guns, Vehicles Lost

"Guns we lost in thousands, vehicles by fifty thousand. Almost all our tanks, and many airplanes," he said.

"And remember too that many valuable and essential raw materials were cut off when our sources of supply fell under the power of Germany. Three quarters of our imports of iron and steel, all the raw materials of our aluminum output, most of our wood products, including newsprint, raw materials."

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In elaborating upon his advocacy of the Russian system of attack, Beaverbrook told the editors that it was his opinion that ". . . Britain should adopt it (the Russian idea by setting up somewhere along the two thousand miles of coastline now held by the Germans, a second front in western Europe. . ."

Detailing British losses with utter frankness, Beaverbrook confessed how close his country was to tragic disaster at several stages before the United States started getting up speed in the war effort against the Axis.

Naval Losses Serious

Acknowledging that the loss of materials was serious, he also said that ". . . .The biggest disaster was our naval losses. Forty-seven warships were sunk in the operations off Norway and Dunkirk. And when the evacuation was over half our destroyer fleet lay awaiting repairs in our shipyards.

"Hardly had we emerged from this peril when we were called upon to fight the battle of Britain. And I must tell you that when that struggle began we had in reserve only five fighter aircraft in the storage units. . .

"We were defeated in Greece. Crete was a weary burden and cost us many valuable warships and transports too. Other events, followed swiftly, and before the year was out the British army had fought major engagements on seven separate fronts in the Middle East.

"Then came the Japs. They caught us unawares in Malaya and Singapore. We have little to say in defense of our errors....but that is the story of the past. Now the day has come when in almost every quarter of Britain the cry goes up, 'Attack!' 'Attack in support of Russia.' For the passion to set up a western fighting front in aid of the Russians is deep in the hearts of all our people.

Favors Second Front

"Ever since a journey to Russia in October last I have been in favor of a second front. The British and American supply missions at that time provided our ally with aircraft and tanks, and anti-aircraft guns, and with anti-tank guns. And some shortsighted people complained that we did wrong to put weapons in the hands of Communists.

"I don't understand the complaint. Communism under Stalin has produced the most valiant fighting army in Europe. Communism under Stalin has provided us with examples of patriotism equal to the finest annals of history. Communism under Stalin has won the applause and admiration of all the western nations. . .

"Persecution of Christianity? Not so, there is no religious persecution. The church doors are open. And there is complete freedom to practice religion, just as there is complete freedom to reject it.

"Racial persecution? Not at all. Jews live like other men. There are many races in the Soviet Union and not even a color bar.

"Political purges? Of course. But it is now clear that the men who were shot down would have betrayed Russia to her German enemy.

"Then again, it is said by one of my neighbors: 'Don't give anymore supplies to the Russians lest they use their weapons against us the next time they change sides.'

Reds Will Not Change

"That is not possible. There is no crossing that river of martyrs' blood. Maybe more than a million men and women have died to save Russia. The peace will come, not from negotiation, but from subjugation. Russia or Germany must be destroyed....Stalin has pledged his word to make war and peace with Great Britain and America. He will respect his promise."

In a peroration defending Prime Minister Churchill as the "great crusader of modern times" and the "embodiment of the spirit of Britain today," Beaverbrook said:

"I am told here and there, wherever I go, that he will fall before the summer is out. You must help me to kill that bad rumor. Such a disaster we cannot contemplate in Great Britain.

Beaverbrook, emphasizing the importance of raw materials, said that alternative sources of supply must be developed and praised the efforts in that direction made by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones.

Lands Jesse Jones

"You have seen, for instance, the programmes of Mr. Jesse Jones for the manufacture of synthetic rubber," he said. "These projects involve a disposition of labor and with the production of munitions of war, and in a big way. But these plans must be pushed forward.

"Whatever may be the stock pile now, it is a monument to the persistence, tenacity and determination of Jesse Jones, who scooped up every available ton of crude rubber in the Far East. So far as my knowledge goes there was no rubber left when the crash came in any of the ports which the Japanese now occupy. Jesse got it."

Saying that the British got out of the rubber market in the Orient to make way for Jones, Beaverbrook said it was easy to make this gesture "for we owe the United States a deep debt of gratitude . . . you helped us over the hill."

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And in lauding Churchill he said, "We place our faith in him. The hour is dark, the way is long. Peace may be far off. But we are sure, we are certain, we are filled with the absolute conviction that victory awaits us at the end of our journey."

Production Front Vital

Sayre, who said it was difficult for him to realize that he was back in the gay, free and sunlit life of the United States, told the publishers that the production front at home was of "equal importance" to the front in the Philippines and other Far East outposts where American soldiers are giving their lives.

"No matter how magnificent their spirit," Sayre said, "men cannot win without planes and guns and ships and war supplies. Because we lacked sufficient planes and fighting material in the war areas our best fighters were powerless to stop the Japanese sweeping southward from Lingayen gulf to Manila.

"The hardest thing our man had to face was not savage hand to hand fighting with fanatical Japanese, not even planned mass attacks at critical points, but the helpless feeling of watching oncoming waves of Japanese bombers in the sky with no American planes to oppose them—having to stand by one's guns and just take it, utterly unable to fight back. . .

"The wheels of war production are turning in America, but we must get them turning faster. Time is of the essence. A plane today may be worth ten planes next year. We must drive production more furiously. . .

"America must awake to the grimness of the struggle. We must learn to forget our differences—to unite our forces in the great common cause."

Full Text Of Speech

Following is the full text of Beaverbrook's address:

"Never, never, has any race fought so hard, so furiously as the British people in the last two years.

Now I know this view is not generally held in the United States. And I ask you to hear me, a citizen of the empire, and just as free to criticize Britain in the past as any other man in this room.

It was just two years ago that we lost everything we possessed, save only our soldiers. We had to begin all over again. Nothing left to us but a portion of our army. All the weapons gone. The cupboard was bare. Not even a rifle.

Guns we lost in thousands, vehicles by the 50,000. Almost all our tanks and many airplanes.

Materials Cut Off

And remember, too, that many valuable and essential raw materials were cut off when our sources of supply fell under the power of Germany. Three quarters of our imports of iron and steel, all the raw materials of our aluminum output, most of our wood products, including newsprint raw materials.

This vast disturbance made necessary the most bold and vigorous plans of reorganization. You can have no idea of the expedients we were compelled to adopt at that time to make good these losses.

Now this was a harsh misfortune. But just the same the loss of the raw materials was not fatal to us. For we diverted our demands to other sources of supply. We retrieved the situation at some considerable expense to ourselves in the reorganization of our shipping lines.

The Biggest Disaster

But the biggest disaster was our naval losses. Forty-seven warships were sunk in the operations off Norway and Dunkerque. And when the evacuation was over half our destroyed fleet lay awaiting repairs in our shipyards.

Hardly had we emerged from this peril when we were called upon to fight the battle of Britain. And I must tell you that when that struggle began we had in reserve only five fighter aircraft in the storage units.

What did this mean? That if an airplane was lost, but the pilot reached safety, still he could not be used again, for we did not have another mount for him. By improvisation, by invention, by every form of makeshift, we managed to keep the fighting front supplied with aircraft. Every human being worked all out. There was no need for clocks or other timekeepers during the battle of Britain.

Went To Greeks' Aid

In the early spring of 1941, we went to the aid of the Greeks. And I do not hesitate to tell you that the British Prime Minister ordered this expedition in the full knowledge of the sacrifices it would entail. He made the decision because he believed no other course was possible. We were committed to the Greeks, and we fulfilled our promise.

We were defeated in Greece, Crete was a weary burden and cost us many valuable warships and transports too. Other events followed swiftly, and before the year was out the British army had fought major engagements on seven separate fronts in the Middle East.

Two big years for Britain—1940 and '41. Victory or defeat? Victory, certainly. The German plan of campaign was destroyed. Hard fighting, brave deeds, and vast powers of endurance was the record of the British army in two years of battle.

Caught Unawares

Then came the Japs. They caught us unawares in Malaya and Singapore. We have little to say in defense of our errors. We cannot explain our failures. We can only resolve to profit by our punishment and strive after higher efficiency and greater resource in the days to come.

But that is the story of the past. Now the day has come when in almost every quarter in Britain the cry goes up: "Attack!" "Attack in support of Russia!" For the passion to set up a western fighting front in aid of the Russians is deep in the hearts of all our pepole.

We know that the Russians kill more Germans every day than all the Allies put together. We know they destroy more enemy tanks, bring down more enemy planes than any of us or all of us. Russia is the fighting front. That is the opportunity, the chance to bring the Germans to battle.

Favors Second Front

Ever since a journey to Russia in October last, I have been in favor of a second front. The British and American supply missions at that time provided our ally with aircraft and tanks, and anti-aircraft guns, and with anti-tank guns. And some shortsighted people complained that we did wrong to put weapons in the hands of Communists.

I don't understand the complaint. Communism under Stalin has produced the most valiant fighting army in Europe. Communism under Stalin has provided us with examples of patriotism equal to the

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finest annals of history.

Communism under Stalin has won the applause and admiration of all the western nations. Communism under Stalin has produced the best generals in this war. I was always impressed by Lincoln's answer when Grant was charged with taking too much drink.

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Persecution Denied

Persecution of Christianity? Not so. There is no religious persecution. The church doors are open. And there is complete freedom to practice religion, just as there is complete freedom to reject it.

Racial persecution? Not at all. Jews live like other men. There are many races in the Soviet Union and not even a color bar.

Political purges? Of course. But it is now clear that the men who were shot down would have betrayed Russia to her German enemy.

Then, again, it is said by one of my neighbors: "Don't give any more supplies to the Russians lest they use their weapons against us the next time they change sids."

That is not possible. There is no crossing that river of martyrs' blood. Maybe more than a million men and women have died to save Russia. The peace will come, not from negotiation, but from subjugation. Russia or Germany must be destroyed.

Pledged His Word

Besides, Stalin has pledged his word to make war and peace with Great Britain and America. He will respect his promise. Stalin accepts the Atlantic Charter. The President has given us this momentous declaration, and for my part I shall strive for it always, with faith and confidence in his leadership.

He will bring us to the fulfillment of the charter. Be sure of it. And fulfillment provides that all nations shall dwell in security.

Stalin accepted the Atlantic Charter. He did so in my presence. He expressed no dissent, but agreement. He asked many questions, but, then, he is a curious man. He wants to know all about public men and national aspirations. He asked about our women too, or rather, I should say, your women.

Asked About Lady Astor

He asked about Lady Astor. She had called on him at the Kremlin a few years ago. So I asked Stalin what did Lady Astor talk about? And he said, "The Bible." "What did you talk about?" said I. "Churchill," Stalin replied. I knew there was no chance for agreement on either subject on either side.

Now Stalin has a vast knowledge of war as well as politics. He is a master of tactics and in the end he will defeat the enemy. He is convinced that the best form of defense is to attack. That was his decision at the very moment when the enemy had reached the suburbs of Moscow.

What then? In the midst of disaster, Stalin ordered an attack. Attack everywhere, violently, on every sector of the front.

Lauds Russian System

I believe in the Russian system, which holds to the faith that the best form of defense is attack. And I believe that Britain should adopt it by setting up somewhere along the 2,000 miles of coastline now held by the Germans, a second front in western Europe.

Now you may ask what is the reason for my advocacy of help to Russia. Is it due to confidence in a brave people or to the desire to help a hard-pressed comrade. Not at all.

It is the knowledge that Russia may settle the war for us in 1942.

By holding the Germans in check, possibly even by defeating them, the Russians may be the means of bringing the whole Axis structure down.

This is a chance, an opportunity to bring the war to an end here and now. But if the Russians are defeated and driven out of the war, never will such a chance come to us again.

Strike out to help Russia. Strike out violently. Strike even recklessly. But in any event such blows that real help will be our share and contribution to the Russian battlefront.

How admirably Britain is now equipped in weapons of war for directing such an attack on Germany, I well know.

The Story Of Production

The story of the production of arms and weapons of every description during the last two years is a high tribute to the British genius for war.

The task of equipping our army has far exceeded anything that was contemplated when war began. Each division now carries a thousand tons of ammunition, and consumes two tons of petrol for every mile it travels. A single anti-aircraft battery requires three tons of ammunition in one minute's action. Five tons of shipping are needed to keep one soldier overseas.

Our tank production has been doubled in the last six months. And our output of guns of two-pounder caliber and over exceeds 35,000 a year.

Our cruisers have been on duty 300 days in the year. Our submarines have sunk or damaged 326 enemy ships, 64 of them warships. And our attacks from sea and air have destroyed 5,250,000 tons of merchant shipping, 3 capital ships, 13 cruisers, 53 destroyers and many submarines.

10,000 Planes Destroyed

The Royal Air Force and other services have destroyed over 10,000 Axis planes for the loss of under half that number of our own. Last year we sent abroad 9,871 airplanes against the 2,134 we imported into Britain.

The national output of food and the general mobilization of man power give every Briton the right to stand before his neighbors with quiet confidence in work well done.

Our plowmen have turned up 6,000,000 acres that were not under cultivation before the war. Our dairymen have kept up the milk yield from their farms. And our stockmen have sustained the prewar herds of beasts and sheep.

20,000,000 Mobilized

There are 53,000,000 people in Great Britain between the ages of 14 and 64. Twenty million have been mobilized for the forces and for vital war work. Women, unless they have young children, are conscripted for industry up to the age of 41. Unmarried women under 30 may be called up for the services. There are already three times as many women in munitions as there were in 1918. Twenty-five thousand women have joined the women's land army.

The people of Britain have made many sacrifices, and without any complaint save only the ancient right to criticize and find fault with their Government.

They have adopted black bread for white. They have given up eggs. There is no more beef. Oranges and lemons have been forbidden. There is not even an apple in this "other Eden, demi-paradise." They have accepted a system of food rationing thorough and complete.

What They Sacrificed

They have sacrificed sugar to the Russians, whisky to the Americans, corn to the Egyptians, railway engines to the Persians and railings to the tank factories. They have abandoned turn-ups on their trousers and buttons on their cuffs. And don't ask the poor man for a match or the rich man for a dime because they have neither.

Britain has arisen at every call to all emergencies. In 1940, the need was for aircraft. And Britain made good. In 1941, it was for tanks. And Britain made good with interest. Now in 1942, it is for shipbuilding.

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We should be able to double our output of ships this year. And certainly nothing short of such an increase will satisfy the British public.

Seaborne traffic is now the bottleneck. And the need for more ships is greater far than any other requirement.

But don't be misled. Just as the shortage in tanks; just as the crisis today is shortage of ships, so there is still to be faced a final trial, a last test: The shortage of raw materials which followed the Japanese conquests.

Supply Sources Seized

The Japs have already seized our sources of supply in the Far East. Now India is threatened and with it the supply routes through the Indian Ocean. Oil and tin and rubber, jute and iron, this is the real objective, the main purpose of the Japanese attack.

Be sure, too, that the strategy of Germany and Japan is directly pointed at other sources of raw materials—the Caucasus, Persia and Iraq—all oil producers. Thus, above all, do they hope to subdue the rest of the world to their will.

And unless we can protect these raw materials, and restore our lost treasures then the struggle for victory becomes a struggle for survival.

Alternative sources of supply must be developed forthwith. And something more must be done, in Britain and elsewhere. We must look to the programs of substitutes for the raw materials lost to us. The heaviest burdens must rest on your shoulders.

Praise For Jesse Jones

You have seen, for instance, the programs of Mr. Jesse Jones for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. These projects involve a disposition of labor and plant which interferes directly with the production of munitions of war, and in a very big way.

But these plans must be pushed forward. And other programs of a similar nature must be developed here and in Britain.

Here let me say that I do not know how much crude rubber there is in this country today. But this I do know. That there would have been a great deal less if it had not been for Jesse Jones.

Whatever may be the stock pile now, it is a monument to the persistence, tenacity and determination of Jesse Jones, who scooped up every available ton of crude rubber in the Far East. So far as my knowledge goes, there was no rubber left when the crash came in any of the ports which the Japanese now occupy. Jesse got it.

We stood aside at the request of Mr. Jones. We cleared out of the market to make way for him. This was something new, but it is easy for us to make concessions to America.

For we owe the United States a deep debt of gratitude. We have relied on you greatly and we have not been disappointed. You have been generous in our times of difficulty. You have been sympathetic when we were greatly troubled. You helped us over the hill.

Churchill Extolled

Of course, I know there is criticism of us and our public men. There is nothing new on that account. Besides, public men should be subjected to criticism. I have drunk deeply of the hemlock cup myself on occasion. Nor do I complain of a system that finds fault and sometimes affixes blame.

But in war we must praise our leaders, too. We must give them our faith. We must tell them that Britons and Americans love those who give themselves to their country. And we must assure them that we do not believe they fail us.

Of our own great leader, Mr. Churchill, I read in all the newspapers and I am told here and there, wherever I go, that he will fall before the summer is out. You must help me to kill that bad rumor, Such a disaster we cannot contemplate in Great Britain.

We owe the British Prime Minister so much. We are grateful to him for all that he has done in the post. And, of course, we can pay him off in coins of gratitude.

But in truth we are not capable of such folly. For it is his service in days to come that we count on.

This man has a heart steeled against all disappointments, proof against all setbacks and disasters. He has the greatness that is born of the spirit. He burns with the flame of passionate conviction.

He makes mistakes and profits from the errors he commits. He achieves successes—and cares little for the public praise that follows.

He has an intellect keen and receptive, a will strong and unbending. And all his great qualities of heart and mind are geared to one purpose, set toward one goal.

The defeat of our enemies, the punishment of the evil men who threaten the world.

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The Spirit Of Britain

He thinks and acts for nothing else. No thought of compromise ever enters into his head, even in the darkest hours. He is the great crusader of modern times. "Nor shall the sword sleep in his hand."

Churchill is the embodiment of the spirit of Britain today. And if we deny him we deny our very selves. Dogged, grim, undaunted, he summons his people to fresh efforts, to renewed resolutions. And, make no mistake about it, they will answer the summons in the mood in which he makes it.

We give our confidence to Churchill. We place our faith to him. The hour is dark, the way is long. Peace may be far off. But we are sure, we are certain, we are filled with absolute conviction, that victory awaits us at the end of our journey.

10.

Protest By Sweden On Arming of Ships

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 23. (AP)—The Swedish government protested today to Britain against the alleged arming of 10 Norwegian ships which recently attempted to run the German gauntlet in a dash from Goteborg to Britain.

Six ships were sunk, two returned to port and two reached England. The Swedish government said 20 British machine-guns of an old model were smuggled aboard by British employes.

It was said the Norwegian ships were not armed when they arrived in Sweden and that no license to buy or export war material had been granted because Britain was a belligerent.

The public prosecutor at Goteborg brought suit against the two British captains of the chartered Norwegian ships which returned, the Dicto and the Lionel, charging the illicit export of firearms.

But in France industrial circles regard the development as the first step toward transforamtion of that defeated nation into an agrarian state. (A Paris dispatch received via Vichy said the 150,000th French workman had gone to Germany as a "volunteer laborer.")

In Germany, the government ordered the closing of a number of textile factories as part of a drive to release workers for more direct war labor and to reduce production of consumers' goods.

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RAEDER, KEITEL DECORATED

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts) Friday, April 24—(AP) Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, commander in chief of the German navy, and Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the army high command, have been awarded the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy by King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy, the Berlin radio said today in a Rome dispatch.

Shortage of Material Closing Axis Shops

STOCKHOLM, April 23. (AP)—A lack of raw materials, power and transport facilities is causing many French and northern German factoires to shut down, reports reaching here said today.

From the Nazi standpoint the closings have provided an added inducement to Frenchmen to answer the call to work in Germany, as well as removing produtcion from the more immediate areas of danger from RAF bombs, it was said.

Stockholm Tells Of Defense Activity

By William J. Humphreys
Associated Press Correspondent

London, April 23 — Following closely upon yesterday morning's Commando raid at Boulogne, dispatches from Stockholm reported today that the German expectancy of and preparations for Allied invasion in Western Europe had considerably increased.

British sources here counseled correspondents at the same time to "Remember von Rundstedt," Field Marshal General Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, whose name gen-

erally is associated with the German army's offensive operations, was reported a week ago to have moved into France.

Nazis More Apprehensive

Older reports were that Rundstedt had gone there to strengthen defenses of that German-dominated country against invasion but current advices were that he went there with parachute troops.

Despite the German offensive suggestion in its latest report on the game of nerves—who's going to invade whom and where?—it appeared that the Germans were more apprehensive than the British.

In contrast to Britain, where responsible leaders have said they expect air-borne invasion on a "diversionary scale" sometime, and expect to repel it, Stockholm dispatches said the Germans were taking hasty precautions along their entire western "front"—from northernmost Norway to France.

Norway Shift Raported

Stockholm advices were that both the air and naval headquarters of the Germans in Norway had been moved "northward" from Oslo.

Recently Stockholm reported Norwegian civilians had been evacuated from the Molde and Tromsoe districts along the central and northern parts of the coast, evidently to give the Germans more freedom of movement and to minimize the fifth column threat in case of Allied invasion.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* was permitted to write for his newspaper that "certain optimists are convinced the British will come by May 1." The British regard this as a feeler so obvious that anxiety must have dictated it.

The *Dagens Nyheter* writer reported that military circles held fast to the thesis that any Allied invasion plan was destined to fail.

Germans Undecided

One Berlin military commentator was quoted by *Dagens Nyheter* as saying that "although the possibility of a landing in northern Norway must be considered, the recent 'pinpricks' (Commando raids) show that the French coast is the main interest of the British."

To which London observers commented. "It seems to show that the Germans are undecided and that they are keeping an open mind on the subject. Well, that's the frame of mind we want to keep them in."

Nazi Fear Indicated

Other Stockholm reports, in part, indicating German fears that the Allies would invade northern Norway and link up with the Russians, included:

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1. That the Arctic defense highway from Bodoe, Norway, to Kirkenes, Finland, has been completed.

2. That construction of a motor road from Halden, near the Swedish frontier, through Oslo to Trondheim would be undertaken imediately. This road would accelerate communications between the Baltic area and northern Norway.

3. That 40,000 laborers are "completing" anti-invasion defenses in Norway.

Among the latest precautions taken by the Germans in France is an order barring civilians from Normandy's coastal roads between 8:30 P. M. and 6 A. M. The assumption left apparent is that any person abroad in the forbidden hours is a British commando or some other foe of the Germans, subject to shooting on sight.

GEN. MIHAILOVIC'S FAMILY IS SEIZED

Nazis Hold His Wife and Children as Hostages.

London, April 23 (A. P.).—The Germans have seized the wife and children of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, leader of the big-scale Yugoslav guerrilla resistance to the invaders, a Yugoslav Government official reported today.

He said that in spite of the Nazis' announced policy of holding the families of guerrilla leaders and their threats of reprisals against these hostages there was no possibility that Mihailovic would surrender.

Bucharest (From German Broadcasts), April 23 (A. P.).—Two persons described as Jews were sentenced yesterday to death and twelve others were given twenty-five-year terms at hard labor by a military court which convicted them of writing communist slogans on Rumanian bank notes.

400 Germans in Norway Slain by Guerrilla Bands

Radio Reports Own Weapons Strike at Invaders

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (AP).—Guerrilla bands, sometimes equipped with the invaders' own weapons, are continually harrying German units in northern Norway and in the last three months have killed more than 400 Nazi officers and men, the Khabarovsk (Siberia) radio declared today. The broadcast, heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting System, credited its report to Stockholm sources.

Persons recently reaching the Swedish capital from Norway "relate that Norwegian guerrilla fighters operating in the far north of their country deep in the German lines have the support of the whole Norwegian people," said the broadcast.

"As a result of frequent partisan attacks, the Germans are forced to accompany their mechanized columns with heavy guards."

Norwegian Premier Reaches New York

Johan Nygaardsvold, Prime Minister, Says Nation Still Wages War On Foe

New York, April 23 (AP)—Nazi-occupied Norway is far from being "Nazified" and still is waging war against the German foe, Johan Nygaardsvold, Prime Minister of Norway, said today upon his arrival from London where he heads Norway's refugee government.

En route to Washington with the expectation of conferring with President Roosevelt, Nygaardsvold said he hoped "to strengthen the war effort and to inspect Norweigian forces in the United States and Canada."

He predicted that United States forces would be "decisive in bringing victory to all of us."

SICILIAN TOWNS BOMBED BY R. A. F.

More British Ships Sighted in the Mediterranean.

Rome (From Italian Broadcasts), April 23 (A. P.).—British bombing planes raided the Sicilian towns of Ragusa and Comiso last night, the Italian High Command announced today The raiders caused only slight damage and no casualties, the announcement said.

Axis planes, meanwhile, were reported to have continued their assaults upon the British Mediterranean base of Malta. German fighters were credited

attacked objectives and docks at Le Havre, the Air Ministry announced today.

Four of the attacking aircraft are missing, it said.

The raids followed the two-hour smash on Boulogne by commandos early yesterday and the point of attack marked England's celebration of the day of her patron saint, St. George.

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Heavy guns on the English Channel coast — emplaced both to counter German long-range artillery and challenge German shipping—boomed across Dover Strait about midnight and continued firing at frequent intervals for about thirty minutes.

Anti-aircraft and aerial machine-gun fire sounded briefly along the Thames estuary early this morning and a few Nazi planes flew over a southern English coastal area last night, but reports indicated that there was no bomb damage in either incident.

RAF Bombs Le Havre Docks, Rhineland

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 23—British bombers, reopening their weather-interrupted air offensive, last night attacked objectives in the Rhineland officially with shooting down nine British planes over the island. Numerous other planes were destroyed on the ground, the communique added.

Vichy, April 23 (A. P.).—A French information office dispatch speculated today on whether a powerful British flotilla, including a 35,000-ton battleship, reported to have passed through Gibraltar straits yesterday, was en route to relieve Axis pressure on Malta, or to replace ships of the Mediterranean fleet based on Alexandria. The British flotilla, according to information available here, followed the shortest route between the Balearic Islands and the North African coast.

London, April 23 (A. P.).—A recent R. A. F. raid on Greece scored a direct hit on two Italian destroyers at Piræus and the arsenal at Salamis, Greek governmental circles reportd today, quoting a person who just had escaped from Greece.

Cairo, April 23 (A. P.).—Eight Axis planes were shot down by the defenders of Malta on Tuesday and Wednesday, R. A. F. headquarters reported today. Unofficial figures issued at Valletta, Malta, last night said that the two-day raid had cost the Axis thirty-seven planes destroyed or damaged.

Libya Front Quiet

Cairo, April 23 (AP)—British army headquarters said today there was "nothing to report" on the Libyan battlefront.

western Germany overnight.

"The civilian population suffered some casualties," a communique said, and "slight material damage was caused, mainly in residential quarters."

DNB reported that German bombers attacked a munitions factory on the south coast of England during the night and said "hits were scored in the works area, causing violent explosions."

Six Enemy Planes Are Destroyed Over Malta

VALETTA, Malta, April 23 (AP)—Six enemy planes were destroyed and four damaged over Malta today.

The raiders were shot down in two heavy raids on this island fortress. Anti-aircraft was credited with downing four bombers in the first raid alone, with results still to be checked on the second.

One German flier who bailed out of his plane was shot at by his fellow fighters both during his descent and after he got into a dinghy, the British announced.

R. A. F.'s Halifax Can Carry 5½ Tons of Bombs

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 23.—The R. A. F.'s 4-engined Halifax, which has been in the forefront of the British aerial offensive against Germany, has a maximum bombload of 5½ tons, a maximum range of 3,000 miles and a maximum speed of 300 miles per hour, it was disclosed today.

Specifications of the big bomber had been kept secret since it entered operations in the final months of 1940.

The Halifax carries a crew of seven, and is powered by a row of 1,175-horsepower Rolls-Royce Merlin engines. Its heavy armament consists of three Boulton Paul gun turrets with an aggregate fire power of eight Browning .303 machine guns. Its length is 70 feet and the wingspan 99 feet.

The plane is reported to be extremely adaptable, and in evasive action can bring its fire power to bear successively against a number of enemy fighters.

London, Friday, April 24—(AP)—A row of cottages was damaged and a few persons were injured early today by incendiary and high explosive bombs dropped during a raid on a southwest district of England.

Raiders also were reported over South Wales.

One German plane was shot down duringthe night over England, an authoritative source said.

Berlin Claims Five Bombers.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 23 (A. P.).—The High Command said today that German night fighters and anti-aircraft fire downed five of the British bombers which raided

New Primate Of England Succeeds Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Who Retired

Dr. William Temple Regarded As Social Reformer And Progressive Leader

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[By the Associated Press]

Canterbury, England, April 23—Wearing the same resplendent robes his father wore in a similar ceremony, forty-five years ago and against a traditional background altered only by teh war, Dr. William Temple, 60, was enthronud today as the ninety-eighth Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England.

Spitfire fighter planes heading toward France flashed in the April sky, striking the note of incongruity in the ritual now eight centuries old.

Used Marble Chair

Trumpeters sounded their fanfare as the Archbishop and retinue entered the great west door of Canterbury Cathedral. The Rev. T. K. Sopwith, the Archdeacon of Canterbury, led Dr. Temple to the massive, marble chair of St. Augustine where "the enthronement of the most Reverend Father of God, William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England" was duly performed.

Forty-five bishops stood by in the sand-bagged church and the sun splashed through the bomb-marked

ARCHBISHOP IS ENTHRONED

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stained-glass windows as the renowned liberal churchman formally took office.

In an address, the new Archbishop declared that "if the Christian movement and all the hopes connected with it are to prevail, the Axis must be defeated.

Calls For Defeat Of Axis

"It is our duty as Christians citizens to do our best toward winning the war that we may keep open the possibility of a Christian civilization."

The new Archbishop said that German victory would entail abandonment of international fellowship "under the allegiance to our Lord."

"This is no guess," he said. "It is the declared policy of the German state and follows of necessity from its principles."

Succeeds Dr. Lang

Dr. Temple was named Archbishop of Canterbury last February 22 to succeed Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, who resigned January 21, at the age of 78, with a request for replacement by a younger man.

The new Primate, formerly Archbishop of York, is known as an outspoken social reformer and one of the most progressive leaders of the Church of England.

Among representatives from abroad were the Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Bisho pof Rhode Island; Dr. W. Adams Brown, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and Pastor Hildebrandt, who before escaping from the Nazis to England, was assistant to the now imprisoned Berlin pastor, the Rev. Martin Niemoeller.

New Archbishop Installed

[By the Associated Press]

Canterbury, England, April 23—In a solemn ceremony which had its origin centuries ago, Dr. William Temple was installed today as Archbishop of Canterbury and "primate of all England," while forty-five bishops, including one from the United States, stood by in sand-bagged, bomb-pocked Canterbury Cathedral.

"If the Christian movement and all hopes connected with it" are to prevail, the Axis must be defeated, the new archbishop declared.

"It is our duty as Christian citizens to do our best toward winning the war, that we may keep open the possibility of a Christian civilization," he said.

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Dr. Temple was named Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, last February 22, to succeed Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, who resigned January 21 at the age of 78, with a request that he be replaced by a younger man.

The new archbishop has been known as an outspoken social reformer and one of the most progressive leaders of the Church of England. He formerly was Archbishop of York.

From the United States, Bishop Perry of Rhode Island, formerly presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church; Dr. William Adams Brown, of Union Theological Seminary; Clifford Moorhouse, editor of the *Living Church*, and Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, attended the ceremony.

No Time For Catacombs

Dr. Temple declared that a German victory would mean abandonment of international fellowship "under allegiance to our Lord."

"This is no guess," he said. "It is the declared policy of the German state, and follows of necessity from its principles."

Declaring that a secular movement is taking the world farther and farther from "peace and mutual understanding," the archbishop said the present era is marked by "more intense and fiercer competition, conflict and war between larger and ever larger concentrations of power."

This is no time, he asserted, for the church to take refuge, "morally if not physically returning to the catacombs."

The one active force of hope for the future is "world-wide Christian fellowship," he added.

St. George Day Marked By England

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 23—Today marks both the feast day of St. George, the Patron Saint of England, and the twenty-fourth anniversary of the British naval raids which temporarily blocked the Zeebrugge entrance of the Bruges Canal to Kaiser Wilhelm's Flanders submarine flotilla in the World War.

Newspapers stressed the Commando raid on Boulogne and carried many pictures of St. George's legendary fight with a dragon. A year ago England was being attacked night after night by powerful German squadrons; Plymouth and London were hard hit.

"Spirit Of Attack"

The *Daily Express* commented editorially on the change.

"Not so long ago we gazed with anxiety at the French coast, so near and so bristling with threatening German invaders," it said. "Now we look at the same coast and brandish our fists. We are full of the spirit of attack instead of defense."

The new Archbishop of Canterbury to be enthroned today at Canterbury—Dr. William Temple—asked for dedication of "ourselves, our nation and our church to God and His service."

"A St. George's Year"

There were traditional services by the Royal Society of St. George.

"This is going to be a St. George year," said the man in the pub, grinning over his heavily taxed beer.

The attack of two British naval squadrons on the Zeebrugge and Ostend entrances of the Bruges Canal the night of April 22-23, 1918, was a forerunner of the Commando raids of 1942.

Naval and landing parties commanded by Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes, head of the Dover patrol and head of the Commandos for a time in this war, struck simultaneously at the U-boat haven.

Success At Zeebrugge

The cruisers Intrepid and Iphigenia and the submarine C-3 were maneuvered in, sunk and blown up at the Zeebrugge end.

The combination of a smoke screen that blew back upon the British and shifting of a channel buoy thwarted the Ostend effort and the two vessels assigned for destruction there ran aground three quarters of a mile short of their goal. The crews, however, tried again seventeen nights later and sank the cruiser Vindictive at the Ostend entrance.

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Both U-boat operations and German morale were affected.

Britain Accepts Bid To Air Training Parley

London, April 23—(AP)—The British government has accepted an invitation to a conference at Ottawa in May or at which representatives of the United Nations will discuss the air training program in the United States and Canada, an official spokesman said today.

Plans for the conference were announced last Friday by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada.

The spokesman said Britain would send a delegation headed by Capt. Harold H. Balfour, undersecretary of state for air, and that the talks were expected to develop "still closer cooperation in air training between the United Nations.

FUEL RATION DEBATE

London, April 23—(AP)—An official spokesman said today the House of Commons would debate the issue of fuel rationing before any order limiting supplies would be enforced by the government.

This statement followed animated opposition to coal, gas and electricity rationing which developed immediately after the government had announced a plan on Tuesday.

NO-TREATING LAW URGED IN BRITAIN

London, April 23 (A. P.).—The no-treating law forbidding drinks on the house, which was as close as Britain came to prohibition in the last war, was proposed again in the House of Commons today as a means of cutting down the consumption of beer and spirits in England's numerous pubs. Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said that the Government had considered the idea, but decided that it was "undesirable to interfere with the liberty of persons merely for the sake of doing so."

J. J. Davidson, Laborite from Glasgow, thought the law unnecessary because "the no-treating practice is found in England very much at present."

"There is an even higher percentage in Scotland," quipped George A. Griffiths, Yorkshire Laborite.

Shantz, Embassy Aide, Transferred To Nigeria

Move Interpreted As Effort To Strengthen U. S. Diplomatic Front In Africa

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London, April 23 (AP)—Harold Shantz, of Rochester, N. Y., first secretary of the United States Embassy in London, has been transferred to Lagos, Nigeria, as consul general, it was announced here today, in a move political observers interpreted as an effort to strengthen the United States diplomatic front in Africa.

The announcement followed quickly the transfer of Frederick Hibbert, legation counselor at Lisbon and one of the State Department's outstanding careermen to Monrovia, Liberia, as charge d'affaires.

Maynard Barnes, first secretary in Paris, was transferred simultaneously to Brazzaville, in Free French West Africa, as consul general.

Drops Duties on Nickel Production Machinery

HAVANA, April 23 (AP) — Cuba today announced all machinery, equipment and materials to be used in the development of Cuba's mineral resources would be admitted free of customs duty.

The exemption was decreed to benefit the large amount of equipment and materials to be brought here from the United States by the Nicaro Nickelo Company for the $20,000,000 development of Cuban nickel mines in Oriente Province. The development is being financed by the United States government to provide needed nickel for the war effort.

CHILE INDICTS AXIS PAPER

Starts Prosecution for Attack on Brazil and Aranha

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 23 (AP)—Moving swiftly after a reported protest by the Brazilian Ambassador, the Chilean Government today began prosecution of the "German newspaper supplement for Chile" for "a rude attack on the Brazilian Government and people and especially the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha."

The Interior Ministry directed the police to expel any "foreigners" on the staff of the afternoon propaganda newspaper published in the Spanish language.

ALLIED SHIP TORPEDOED IN WESTERN ATLANTIC

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 23—(AP) An Allied ship has been torpedoed by an Axis submarine in the western Atlantic, 33 survivors of the vessel disclosed when they were landed here after spending 16 hours in one lifeboat. The missing included the 36-year-old captain.

Blazing oil gushed from the stricken vessel after the torpedo struck and engulfed one lifeboat and a raft with flames, the men said. Those on this boat and the raft finally were transferred to the remaining boat, in which they were picked up next morning. All who arrived here were uninjured.

They reported the submarine popped up to the surface after the torpedoing, and its officers questioned the survivors from the conning tower. The nationality of the sub was not given.

WARNED TOO LATE, SHIP IS TORPEDOED BUT REACHES PORT

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Crewmen Say Plane Reported U-Boat Near Just Before Attack.

NORFOLK, Va., April 23.—(AP) Crewmen who brought an American cargo ship limping into an east coast port the day after it was attacked by enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast on April 18 said their skipper was warned of the approaching torpedo by a Navy plane zooming low over the water.

Captain John D. Baldwin, of Brooklyn, N. Y. master of the medium-sized vessel, barely had time to shout "hard aport" and give the alarm before the torpedo from the unseen raider struck forward on the starboard side. The explosion left a gaping hole, buckled deck plates overhead, made a shambles of the wheel house and caused minor injuries to the captain and a crewman.

The Fifth Naval district public relations office, in announcing the torpedoing today, quoted crew members as saying that vessels and planes in the vicinity dropped a number of depth charges in the area where the attack occurred.

Chief Mate Matthew T. Hannan, of Paterson, N. J., and Chief Engineer Andrew H. McGarigle, of Cliffwood, N. J. told naval officers they saw the wake of the torpedo.

"I saw the torpedo break the water twice about 30 seconds before she hit," McGarigle said, adding that the explosion "felt like we had hit a tremendous sea."

Second Mate Lars Olen, a naturalized Norwegian, whose home is in Brooklyn, N. Y, said he had been torpedoed twice during the first World war.

"But they warned us then and gave us time to get off in the lifeboats," he added.

10 Missing As Ship Is Shelled

[By the Associated Press]

Miami, Fla., April 23—A slow-moving United States merchantman, which tried desperately to outrun or outmaneuver a fast Axis submarine, was attacked by machine gun and shell fire off the Brazilian coast April 9 with possible loss of eleven lives.

Loss of the ship had been reported earlier from Brazil. Details were made public today by the Sixth Naval District officers after twenty-six survivors were brought to Miami from a Brazilian port by plane. They reported one man, second Mate C. Christopher, whose widow lives somewhere in California, was killed by a shell, and ten members of the crew of thirty-seven were missing.

May Have Escaped

Survivors said the ten missing men may have escaped from the ship, which was a mass of flames when last seen, but at least two of them were believed injured by machine-gun fire.

The vessel was attacked in the early evening while proceeding off the coast of Brazil. For an hour the captain tried to avoid the undersea raider. Finally the cumbersome ship was halted by a direct shell hit on its steering mechanism and was at the mercy of the submarine.

The survivors heaped praise on Allan Brown, 48, of Colwyn, Pa., the radio operator, who was credited with sticking to his job of summoning aid after the order to abandon ship had been given by Capt. B. F. Svendson, of Brooklyn.

Brown was modest about the incident, but George Sinewski, 46, of Scranton, Pa., a seaman, said the radioman worked his sending key on orders from the bridge without

knowing details.

"I went to tell him we were getting into the lifeboats," Sinewski said.

Torpedoed Ships In Port; 21 Dead

[By the Associated Press]

Brunswick, Ga., April 23—Two merchant vessels, torpedoed off the coast on April 8 with the loss of twenty-one lives, were brought into port here by salvage boats and will be sent to another port for reconditioning.

Sixteen bodies were recovered from one of the boats and two were missing. Two bodies were found aboard the other vessel and one was still missing. Thirty-five men were rescued from one of the boats and nineteen from the other at the time of the attack.

Unable To Identify All

Officials said it would not be possible to identify more than six or seven of the bodies recovered. Those identified will be sent to their homes for burial and the others will be buried here.

Naval and private tugs brought one of the damaged vessels into port yesterday and the second was towed in early today.

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Canadian Vessel Sunk

[By the Associated Press]

Portland, Maine, April 23—Eleven survivors of a small Canadian freighter, who spent twenty-seven hours in a lifeboat after their vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine off the eastern coast of South America, were landed here yesterday, naval officials reported today.

Two men lost their lives in the sinking, late in February.

The survivors were picked up by a vessel a few miles off shore and were landed at the nearest port. Several were hospitalized, and later all were taken aboard a foreign freighter bound for the United States.

"Two of the crew lost their lives in the sinking," the navy communique said. "The ship went down almost immediately after the torpedo struck. The submarine surfaced and ordered the one lifeboat that had been launched to pull alongside. The commander of the submarine offered to furnish the survivors with first-aid equipment, food and water. These were not needed. He then gave them their course to the nearest land and submerged."

BUSY PLACING EQUIPMENT TO DETECT PLANES

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Army Supplying Coasts With Devices Revealing Foe Far at Sea

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson reported today the Army was "working very hard" to build and place all along the coasts radio detector devices which he said could signal the presence of hostile ships and planes more than 100 miles away.

Have Lot of Them

"We already have a lot of them," the secretary told his press conference.

Telling of an inspection trip he made Saturday to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., and near-by areas, Stimson said Army officers using the secret instruments at a station on the coast "picked up and showed me an approaching plane 60 miles away."

At the Ft. Monmouth Signal Corps training center, the secretary said, intense study is being given to the wave echoes of radio as applied to the so-called electric-eye, which he said can see 100 miles or more and warn of danger.

"The device can see at night, through fog and clouds, and tell the location of enemy vessels or planes," he said.

Stimson also disclosed that despite the urgency of wartime military operations Army flying was 10 per cent safer on the average than in the last decade of peace.

Rigid Regulations

Because a predominant number of accidents are due to the inexperience of younger pilots, he said that as the air forces expand rigid regulations and flying practices would be substituted for experience.

Lt. Col. Samuel R. Harris has been appointed director of flying safety for the air forces, a new post.

Other Army developments announced today:

To expedite the commissioning of officers for the Medical Corps, physicians under 45, who have stated their willingness to enter Army service and who meet requirements, are to be commissioned immediately by recruiting officers' boards.

Four states have been transferred to other corps areas, to facilitate defense, supply and administration. The shifts are: Arkansas, from 7th to 8th Corps Area; Louisiana, from 4th to 8th; Arizona, from 8th to 9th; and Colorado, from 8th to the 7th.

Enlisted men of reserve components whose recall to active duty has been deferred only because of dependency may now apply for admission to officer candidate schools provided they have had at least three months' active service since Sept. 1, 1940, and otherwise qualify.

NAVY CROSSES WON BY 2 MEN

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Marine Sergeant And Corporal Honored For Action At Pearl Harbor

2 Officers And 3 Enlisted Men Get Letters Of Commendation

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 23—Their heroic actions during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7 won the Navy Cross today for a marine sergeant and a corporal.

The sergeant is Thomas E. Hailey, son of Oliver C. Hailey, of St. Joseph, Mo. The corporal is Willard D. Darlington, son of Mrs. Eula A. Darlington, of Wilson, Okla.

Hailey, 26, was aboard a ship which was sunk during the Japanese attack. He swam to another ship and assisted in the rescue of his fellows. Then, on his own initiative, the navy said, he assisted in manning an anti-aircraft gun despite severe enemy bombing and strafing.

Up In Airplane

"Later, upon arrival at the Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor," the navy citation said, "Hailey, clothed only in his underwear, and armed with a rifle, volunteered and went up in an airplane that was leaving on a search mission."

Darling, 24, was being removed from a sinking ship when he saw an officer in the water too weak to swim and apparently drowning. He dived overboard, swam to the officer and kept him afloat until he was picked up.

When the boat in which he was rescued came under heavy strafing and other men in it went overboard for safety, Darling jumped into the water and, discovering that the officer was too exhausted to swim, took him ashore.

Also Get Letters

Two marine officers and three enlisted men also received letters of commendation from the commander in chief, United States Pacific Fleet, and two men received letters of commendation from their commanding officer.

The officers were Major Adolph Zuber, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Capt. Chevy S. White, of Norton, Kan.

Zuber was commended with the formal statement that he "not only carried out his original duties (at the naval air station, Pearl Harbor) in a most efficient manner, but displayed unusual initiative in the manner in which he assisted in care of the many survivors that made their way or were carried to the station from the near-by disabled ships, despite the severe enemy bombing and strafing to which the station was being subjected."

Extraordnary Courage

Captain White was commended "for distinguished devotion to duty and extraordinary courage and disregard of personal safety" during the Pearl Harbor attack.

The three enlisted men who received letters of commendation from the fleet commander were:

SERGEANT LEO G. WEARS, of Kansas City, Kan.

CORPORAL MARLIN S. SEALE, of Burbank, Cal.

CORPRAL JAMES H. CURRAN, JR., of Pontiac, Mich.

The two men who received commendatory letters from their commanding officer were Gorge Brewer Bierman, (Private first class, of Los Angeles, and Private Carl R. McPherson, Jr., of Bakersfield, Cal.

U. S. Sailor Says Unit Of Fleet Hid In Rain

San Diego, Cal., April 23 (AP)—An American sailor related today that rain squalls which continued two days in Dutch East Indies waters saved an unprotected unit of the United States fleet from sixty heavy Japanese bombers with fighter escort.

The account was given in aletter from bluejacket, released by the Eleventh Naval District. Written to his former Sunday school teacher here, the letter said:

"My experiences have been just like a story book, or a thrilling movie, but probably were nothing compared with what is to come.

"We were bombed at, torpedoed at, shelled at and mined at, but came through it all with a scratch. We picked up survivors, hauled refugees and troops, ran the gauntlet across oceans, seas, bays and gulfs without escorts, and hid in rain squalls when we were entirely at the mercy of sixty Japanese bombers and saw the last days of the Dutch East Indies."

Concerning the welcome rain storm, the sailor wrote:

"The hiding in the rain squalls actually happened. We received word that sixty heavy Japanese bombers with fighter escorts were headed for us at six minutes flying distance away. When the word came it was fairly clear with only scattered clouds.

Welcome Rain Storm

"Yet, before we even sighted the planes, we were in the midst of a heavy rain that continued without a letup for two solid days. During those two days we could hear the Japs without opposition flying back and forth over us, just hanging up there waiting for the weather to break so they could get us. But when the weather finally did break they had lost us.

"Do you think I will ever again let a little wonderful protective rainfall irk me? No man, not this lucky little sailor."

The sailor's name was withheld.

Senate Asked to Approve Advancement of O'Hare

Roosevelt Nominates Doolittle for Brigadier General

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—President Roosevelt asked the Senate today to approve his advancement of Lieutenant Commander Edward H. O'Hare, flying hero, thirty numbers on the Navy promotion list.

Commander O'Hare shot down five Japanese bombers and damaged a sixth in engagements over the Pacific. The President conferred the Congressional Medal of Honor on him last Tuesday and at the same time promoted him from lieutenant to lieutenant commander.

The advancement on the list will place him ahead of some of his fellow officers when further promotions are considered.

Lieutenant Colonel James H. Doolittle, speed flyer, was nominated for advancement to brigadier general. Colonel Doolittle, winner of numerous trophies and one-time holder of the world's high-speed record for land planes, has been on active Army duty for nearly two years. He was an Army flyer in 1917-'30. Colonel Doolittle is forty-five years old and his home is in Detroit. His present assignment was not disclosed.

Also transmitted to the Senate was the nomination of James P Pope to be director of the Tennessee Valley Authority for another term.

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President Reaffirms Pledge to Servicemen

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt today pledged America's armed forces that the nation would "preserve for them, wherever they may be, and without regard to race, creed or color, the moral and spiritual values of the democratic ideals and freedoms for which they are fighting."

In a letter to Harper Sibley, president of the United Service Organizations, endorsing the USO's $32,000,000 war fund campaign opening May 11, the President wrote:

"Not by machines alone will we win this war.

"Unitedly, unstintingly and without interruption or delay, we have solemnly promised to give our men a mounting tide of guns, tanks, planes and ships.

"We shall keep that promise, and one promise more—that we shall preserve for them, wherever they may be, and without regard to race, creed or color, the moral and spiritual values of the democratic ideals and freedoms for which they are now fighting.

"Because the USO is unitedly dedicated to that high purpose, and because that high purpose is a vital part of the job of winning this war, the USO should be supported by everybody—cheerfully, generously, and now."

ALL PEOPLES EQUAL, SAYS WENDELL WILLKIE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 23.—(AP)—Declaring the day of equal peoples is at hand, Wendell L. Willkie said tonight "the day is gone when men and women, of whatever color or creed, can consider themselves the superiors of other creeds or colors."

Addressing the concluding session of the University of Rochester's conference on the Far Eastern front, at which Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese ambassador to the United States was awarded an honorary doctorate of laws, the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate asserted:

"On Bataan the Filipinos and Americans, fighting side by side, learned the real meaning of equality. We know now, in a way we could never have known before, the real equality between races.

"We know, too, that in that idea of equality lies the hope, and the only sure hope of the future."

Halifax Says This War Is People's War

Victory Will Be a People's Victory, He Tells Sons Of St. George in New York.

NEW YORK, April 23—(AP)—Lord Halifax, the British ambassador, declared tonight that "this is a people's war, and the victory will be a people's victory."

"The life that we shall seek to establish will rest upon the twin foundations of rights and duties," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at the 172d annual banquet of St. George's Society of New York, "in the new England there will be no room for either selfish privilege or idleness."

The ambassador emphasized that new unity has been born in England "as our people have looked at the German force in full array across a narrow 20 miles of sea."

"It sprang to life after Dunkirk as everyone realized the duty of holding nothing back from the common cause," he said. "It has been born in shelters, as men have heard the beating of death's wings and learnt how strong are the things by which they are united, compared with those by which they may be divided.

"So in the England we mean to build we shall be determined to do everything we can to give full and equal opportunity to all our citizens," said Lord Halifax.

The ambassador said that no one need fear that in fighting the totalitarians the Englishman will become a totalitarian himself.

"The worth of the individual soul and mind and conscience stands too high with the Englishman for him to put it in pawn to some self appointed leader," he said. "We are not out to kill dictatorship in Germany in order to introduce it into England, from whatever position of the political compass it might be suggested."

Lord Halifax said that the Englishman is always mistrustful of new orders, because he suspects that new orders are old tyrannies revamped.

The ambassador discussed that he

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called the apparent contraditions of the English character and said that "even those who dislike us least—and there are many who dislike us much more than we think we deserve—are often perplexed by what seem to them queer inconsistencies."

"In the main, I think," he said, "the English character, cautious, slow, obstinate, and more reserved than some, is the natural product of English history."

England, he observed, "is an old country, whose whole history has been concerned with the growth of freedom."

Lord Halifax said that the world has moved so fast that "it is not realized what changes have actually been taking place in England."

"Taxation is levelling out the differences of wealth, and is redistributing the national income in a way that our fathers thought inconceivable," he said. "As far as is humanly possible, we shall see that the curse of unemployment which haunted us in the twenties and thirties does not return after this war. . ."

He noted that solid progress had been made towards the achievement of freedom from want, that the war had seen an extension of the system of social security and that the housing problem, too, had the attention of all political parties and of public and private funds.

"Yes," said Lord Halifax, "there will be changes (after the victory is won) but I believe the double secret of England's strength will continue to lie in a combination of reverence for tradition and the love of freedom that that tradition has enshrined.

"For freedom to the Englishman is not some new gospel that has just caught his fancy. It is the most ancient ideal of his race. Freedom is in his blood just as it is in yours, because our fathers shed their blood to win and save it . . ."

Bankrupting Jap Firm Sought By Creditors

San Francisco, April 23 (AP)—A petition asking that Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japanese shipping line, be thrown into bankruptcy, was filed in Federal court today by three creditors.

Before the war the firm operated passenger liners and freighters in Pacific trade.

The creditors, Matson Navigation Company, Walter N. Moore Drygoods Company and S. L. Jones & Co., charge the company concealed and removed property to the home office in Japan, intending to deprive the creditors.

The petition mentioned that one creditor had filed an attachment suit on behalf of American employes of the firm, who have salary claims of about $30,000. The manager for San Francisco, Yahei Taoka, now is in an internment camp in Montana.

2 SENATORS BACK 'CROSS AND FLAG'

Nye, Reynolds Commend Editor of New Monthly Magazine.

WASHINGTON, April 23 — (AP) Senators Nye (R.-N.D.) and Reynolds (D.-N.C.) said today they had endorsed a new monthly magazine, "The Cross and The Flag," published by Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit.

Both senators declared in separate interviews that they had written letters to Smith commending him for his views as set out in the magazine.

"Mr. Smith wrote me," Nye said, "that a Michigan or Ohio mother was concerned about the death of her son with the British military service and in acknowledging the letter I added these lines: 'I have received issue No. 1 of the new magazine. It is excellently done.'"

"I haven't any apologies to offer at all for having written these lines except that they have been used for a promotional cause, seemingly. But I don't figure it is of sufficient importance to even ask that there be a ceasing of the quoting of the lines."

Reynolds, chairman of the Senate Military committee, said he had not endorsed Smith himself but rather the principles he stood for.

"After looking over Mr. Smith's first issue," he said, "the things that impressed me favorably were these: that he is against Communism, Naziism and Fascism; that he is against union now with Britain because we first have to win the war; and that he is 100 per cent for complete victory.

"I have no apologies to offer for endorsing the program of any individual or group standing for the things I have stood for many years. I would do the same thing if it were John Jones or Henry Brown."

'SOCIAL JUSTICE' SALES ARE BARRED BY ESPIONAGE ACT

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Attorney General Warns Against Transportation, Distribution of Magazine.

WASHINGTON, April 23—(AP) Attorney General Biddle warned today that any one who takes part in "transporting or distributing by any means whatsoever" a publication declared non-mailable under the so-called sedition clause of the Espionage act is subject to 10 years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

Officials explained that this prevented even street sales of banned copies of Social Justice, a weekly magazine founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. Last week's edition of the magazine has been barred from the mails and this week's issue is prohibited pending a decision by the postmaster general on its "mailability."

Street Sales Banned

A hearing to determine whether the mailing rights of *Social Justice* should be revoked altogether because of alleged seditious statements had been scheduled for April 29, but the Postmaster General announced tonight it had been postponed to May 4 at the request of the publication's counsel. A Federal grand jury has begun, meanwhile, an investigation to determine who is responsible for the magazine. Its editor, E. Perrin Schwartz, appeared before the grand jury today. Schwartz carried a suitcase and a box containing records of the magazine when he arrived at the grand jury room. He declined to talk to the press.

Coughlin To Be Called

William Power Maloney, a special assistant to the Attorney General, said recently Father Coughlin would be called as a witness.

The Royal Oak (Mich.) priest issued a statement last week saying he was responsible for the policies of the magazine after Attorney General Biddle had directed the grand jury inquiry and described some of the contents of recent issues of *Social Justice* as seditious.

The only other magazine to lose its mail rights during this war, *The Gallilean*, suspended publication and later the publisher, Willim Dudley Pelley, was arrested under the sedition clause.

Biddle issued a statement citing the provisions of the espionage law and said that they applied "to editors, express companies, truckers and all others concerned in publishing or distributing a seditious publication."

REPORTS BOOM CAME AS NAZIS BROKE CARTELS

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Arnold Would Revise Patents Laws to Cut Chances for Monopoly

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP) — Asst. Atty. Gen. Thurman Arnold told senators today that "when Hitler broke the cartel system" in Germany there was a boom within six months.

"Lot Meaner" System

Arnold, head of this Government's antitrust prosecutors, quickly added that Hitler used a "type of antitrust enforcement which is a lot meaner than anything I would advocate."

But the Justice Department official urged the Senate Patents Committee to press ahead with a revision of patents laws, saying this should reduce chances for monopoly.

Arnold spent several hours explaining a consent decree in an antitrust case involving patents on magnesium —a metal which Arnold said was of vast importance in construction of airplanes, bombs and other prime war products.

He testified that a cartel agreement between the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) and Dow Chemical Company, another United States concern, and the I. G. Farbenindustrie, of Germany, created a virtual monopoly restriction of magnesium production here and gave the German firm world domination in this field.

Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) broke in to ask Arnold why Justice Department officials had agreed to the consent decree on April 15—just a few days ago—if they believed they had a "dead open and shut case for conviction?"

Interferes With War

Arnold said he agreed there was some basis for criticism of consent decrees in general and this one in particular in antitrust cases but noted that there were some people who said:

"If you don't stop prosecuting cases like this, you interfere with the war effort."

A former official of one of these German cartels told him, Arnold continued, that Hitler summoned the president of the cartel and ordered him to cut prices and increase employment or go to a concentration camp.

"Hitler also broke the labor unions and took away their treasuries," Arnold said. "In six months he had a boom."

Arnold Charges Patent Control Of Magnesium

Tells Senate Committee of 'Absolute Monopoly' in Vital Defense Metal

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—Thurman Arnold, director of anti-trust prosecution for the Justice Department, testified today that patents were used to create in the United States an "absolute monopoly" on production of magnesium, a "light metal with many war uses."

The Assistant Attorney General made this charge before the Senate Patents Committee as he referred to the recent consent decree obtained by anti-trust prosecutions involving Alcoa (Aluminum Company of America), the Dow Chemical Company and I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G., of Germany.

"This (magnesium) monopoly control began in 1927 and complete control was exercised by patents until 1941," Mr. Arnold said. He explained that patents of the American and German industries were pitted together to obtain control.

As the hearing opened, Chairman Homer T. Bone, Democrat, of Washington, called attention to a number of full page advertisements in metropolitan dailies by Carboloy, Inc., and General Electric Company, dealing with issues raised at the Senate inquiry.

Bone Questions Advertising

Senator Bone said he wondered "how much of this dough" was charged to national defense or the public. The Western Senator said it had been his experience that "so-called institutional advertising in newspapers by utilities" actually were paid for by the consuming public.

Mr. Arnold said he was "very much amused, and the newspapers owe to his committee the money they got."

Senator Scott Lucas, Democrat, of Illinois, said he would like to know how much General Electric and its subsidiary, Carboloy, spent on these advertisements.

"We'll probably get a flood of letters now," Mr. Arnold said for the anti-trust division. "The public always writes us 'they must be guilty or they would not be advertising.'"

Mr. Arnold said he was convinced that cartels and patent monopolies were not the way for a nation to encourage development of skills and inventions, nor to increase foreign trade.

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"A much better and simpler method would be direct use of government subsidies," he said.

The Assistant Attorney General said that a 1926 Supreme Court decision had been utilized by the General Electric Company to operate a nation-wide licensing cartel "which is purely fiction." Under this, he said, the company licensed 48,000 retail stores by calling them "agents" and referring to royalties and fees collected as "commissions."

Returning to the consent decree covering magnesium, Arnold said that it "was not perfect but did much to remove restrictions."

Meanwhile Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce declared today that Senate defense subcommittee criticism of a contract between Defense Plant Corporation and Basic Magnesium, Inc., for construction of a magnesium plant at Las Vegas, Nev., was "without foundation."

At the same time he said in a statement that "the very serious charge of malfeasance against officials of D. P. C. on the floor of the Senate by Senator Berkeley L. Bunker, Democrat, of Nevada, was "completely refuted by the facts" and was "false and misleading" as well as "unworthy of a United States Senator."

Welcomes Fair Criticism

"We do not object to honest or fair criticism," Jones said, "but unwarranted charges tend to discredit honest officials and destroy confidence in our government at the most crucial period of its existence."

Mr. Jones's reply to the subcommittee and Senator Bunker was filed for the defense committee record by Chairman Harry Truman, Democrat, of Missoui.

"I, of course, agree," Mr. Jones said, "with that part of the subcommittee's report which states that government plants should be built as economically as possible. This is a government plant, and is being built as economically as possible.

Replying to the subcommittee's charges that the Defense Plant Corporation was paying "tremendous fees for 'know-how,'" Mr. Jones said fees paid to the ten contracting and engineering firms "aggregate less than 2 per cent of the total cost of the plant," $73,500,000.

He termed "a low fee" the $560,000 a year which the subcommittee charged the Defense Plant Corporation agreed to pay Basic Magnesium, Inc., for operation of the plant.

Replying to the allegation that "miserable progress" was being made on construction, he said that Lieutenant General William S. Knudsen personally inspected the plant April 12 and reported that the preparation plants 60 per cent finished, the settling basin 60 per cent complete and the first reduction unit 40 per cent complete. He said 6,800 men were employed in construction.

The subcommittee's charge that the Defense Plant Corporation was guilty of "most flagrant attempts at war profiteering" brought from Mr. Jones the statement that "this is just another use of superlatives," and he added: "The charge cannot be substantiated."

Drive for 50 Million Bond Buyers Started

Secretary Morgenthau Wants Americans to Invest at Least 10 Per Cent of Each Month's Income in War Bonds

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WASHINGTON, April 23. (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau tonight launched a campaign to get 50,000,000 Americans to invest at least 10 per cent of their income every month in war bonds.

Endorsed by O'Hare

Morgenthau participated in a radio program over the Blue Network in which the campaign was endorsed by Lieutenant Commander Edward H. O'Hare, naval pilot who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for shooting down five Japanese bombers, and leaders of labor, agriculture and business.

Morgenthau said, "You and I, civilians, are just as deeply involved in this war as Lieutenant Commander O'Hare when he fought those Japanese bombers.

"It is now high time for us civilians, as individuals, to make our own declaration of war against the enemy—to fight, to work, to save with all our heart and soul. x x x

"All of us who get a regular income should set aside at least 10 per cent of it every pay day for war savings bonds, and those who have been earning especially high pay in the war industries are going to set aside even more. x x x We have got to enlist an army of 50,000,000 war bond buyers."

At the same time, the Treasury made public quotas which each state and territory is expected to fill in order to boost bond sales to $600,000,000 in May, compared with a monthly average of $437,951,243 in the period from July, 1941, to January, 1942, inclusive. The treasury will raise the quotas to $800,000,000 in June, and to $1,000,000,000 in July.

Many administration advisers have recommended a compulsory system of bond purchases, and the Treasury designed this campaign in an effort to prove the compulsory method unnecessary.

Quotas by States

The Treasury said each state's quota was based on the proportion of the national total of bond sales which it contributed during the July to January period. Among the states, May quotas ranged from $580,600 for Nevada to $125,000,000 for New York.

After a brief description of the engagement for which he was decorated, Lieutenant Commander O'Hare said "From what I've seen of the Japanese, I'd say that if we can meet them on anything like even terms, we can lick them."

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard praised the efforts of farmers to increase production of food and pledged them to buy bonds, saying "Farmers are hit hard when inflation gets out of hand. Buying war savings bonds is a way to check inflation. Farmers may need nest eggs if the present period of good prices ends. Bonds will provide that nest egg."

President Philip Murray of the CIO, pledged his members to buy, on the average, more than 10 per cent of bonds, but added that "some workers cannot, under their present earnings, maintain their well-being in health and decency, and lay aside any of their meager earnings in savings. x x x That is one reason why the present voluntary system can provide that flexibility which makes it possible to distinguish between those who can and those who cannot participate in the program."

Others who pledged cooperation of their members were President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President W. P. Witherow of the National Association of Manufacturers, Chairman John W. O'Leary of the executive committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman T. C. Cashen of the Railway Labor Executive Committee.

TOLEDO EDITOR WARNS OF DRIFT TO CENSORSHIP

Patterson Says Total War Requires No Blackout of Bill of Rights.

BARS SLAVERY OF SILENCE

Declares in Lecture at Yale That Bureaucracy Is on Upswing in Washington.

New Haven, Conn., April 23 (A. P.).—Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade, asserted today that "anything like autocratic censorship or restriction bearing upon the first Ten Amendments to the Constitution would be a blackout of the very purposes for which we fight this war."

"Total war means that we must all be enlisted in one way or another," said Mr. Patterson in a prepared lecture under the Block Foundation at Yale. "But all this does not mean that we are to accept the slavery of silence which the masters of totalitarian nations impose upon their subjects. No, come whatever blackouts there may, we shall be alert to keep alive and alight our facilities for free expression.

"We shall not do this principally for ourselves, for our aggrandizement. We shall do it as a major contribution to the only way of life which can give dignity and nobility to mankind."

Mr. Patterson asserted that editors must "impose a censorship upon ourselves—the censorship of our most careful and honest judgment, the censorship of the public welfare, the censorship of good taste. We must be restricted — restricted by the truth."

U. S. to Buy All Peru's Rubber, Surplus Cotton

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP) — The State Department announced agreement today with David Dasso, finance minister of Peru, for the United States to purchase all rubber produced in Peru over a five-year period and also to purchase all of Peru's surplus cotton production.

The department released an exchange of notes incorporating a number of decisions for collaboration between the two nations, including extension of a $25,000,000 credit by the Export-Import Bank and agreement for the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an experiment station at Tingo Maria.

Doolittle Nominated To Be a General

Washington, April 23 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. James H. Doolittle, outstanding speed flyer, was nominated today by President Roosevelt for advancement to brigadier-general.

Winner of numerous trophies and one-time holder of the world's high-speed record for land planes, Col. Doolittle has been on active army duty for nearly two years. He was an army flyer from 1917 to 1930, is 45 years old and lives in Detroit. His present assignment was not disclosed.

In the War Zone

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Commando Raid Indicates Extent Of Nazi Troop Withdrawals to East

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The significance of the astonishing British Commando raid on the coast of France in the neighborhood of the important channel port of Boulogne is the fact that the Britons encountered so little Nazi resistance that they were able to scout about for two hours and then withdraw without losing a man.

Now it would be rash to rush into sweeping conclusions on the strength of this circumstance, but it does tend to confirm recent reports that, because of the urgent demand for troops on the Russian front, the Germans haven't been holding this vitally strategic channel coast in full strength. The Boulogne area is of the utmost military importance, and one would expect it to be about the last place the Nazis would leave with light protection, in view of their obvious fear that the Allies are preparing for invasion.

This ancient port, through which a steady stream of troops passed during the long years of the last war, lies within sight of the white cliffs of England, and is one of the harbors nearest the coast of Britain. German big guns can easily drop their freight of death on British towns from there.

The reader will recall it was from Boulogne that Napoleon in 1804 proposed to invade England. He abandoned this dangerous enterprise after more thought, but the project is commemorated by a marble shaft 176 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Little Corporal—if Hitler's men haven't destroyed it.

Blow to Nazi Morale.

The fact that the Commandos found this sector fairly easy of access gives to wonder what the situation may be at less important points along the French and Belgian coasts. That is a point which the Allies are bound to be investigating in their search for an opening to get at the master gangster.

One of the great values of such a raid, of course, is to stimulate the Nazi fear of an invasion. There is a salty tang to the bold deeds of the Commandos, and even their name rather reminds one of the devil-may-care buccaneers of the old Spanish Main. There is a sort of inevitability in their raids which you may be sure has its effect on the enemy morale.

A constant prodding of the coast by the Commandos certainly would compel the Nazis to man the defenses strongly, from Norway right down the French coast to Brest, for fear that one of these black-faced expeditions might be the spearhead for a major landing.

This would have the effect of making Hitler defend two fronts at once—something which every commander dreads and which the Nazi chief especially fears in view of the terrific pressure from the Red Army. In other words, the Commandos are helping to create a pseudo-invasion which will force the Fuehrer to maintain on the western continental coast strong forces which he desperately needs in Russia.

Stimulus to Revolt.

To this Allied advantage we must add the encouragement which these raids undoubtedly give to the rising revolt among the French people. That is a very real threat to Hitler, as he clearly indicates in his slaughter of hostages in an effort to stem the sabotage and slaying of Nazi soldiers.

When we also take into account the fierce onslaught which the Royal Air Force is making on France and Germany, the cumulative offensive should prove of great value to the Russians, who have been urging that the Allies create a distraction which would lessen the German resistance on the eastern front. Word that American airmen and Commandos are joining the British in these adventures against western Europe can bring no joy to Hitler. Certainly it keeps him in constant fear of invasion.

Out of all this one would expect to see emerge a real invasion of western Europe by British and American fighting men. That it will come sooner or later there can be small doubt, and we are safe in saying that it will be at the earliest feasible moment in the world—and this applies to the nonaggressive as well as to the aggressive nations—are being weighed in the remorseless balance of war. Some, we are sure, will not survive the test, but all have shown weaknesses that call for drastic alterations. "It is only the very wisest and the very stupidest who never change," observed one of our sages.

We have chosen the path that we shall tread in the future.

We are determined that there shall be no more exploitation of China.

Old Grievances

I have no wish to harp on old grievances, but realism demands that I should mention the ruthless and shameless exploitation of our country by the West in the past, and the hard-dying illusion that the best way to win our hearts was to kick us in the ribs. Such asinine stupidities must never be repeated, as much for your own sake as for ours.

America and Britain have already shown their consciousness of error by voluntarily offering to abrogate the iniquitous system of extraterritoriality that denied China her inherent right to equality with other nations.

While as a nation we are resolved that we will not tolerate foreign exploitation, we are equally determined that within our country there be no exploitation of any section of society by any other section or even by the state itself.

The possession of wealth does not confer upon the wealthy the right to take unfair advantage of the less fortunate. But neither, as a nation, does China believe in Communism or wish to obtain it in our land.

No Use for Isms

We have no use for most isms which pose as panaceas for all the ills of the human race. In fact, all forms of authoritarianism adopted by some European countries, Japan, and certain Latin-American republics (which in late years have flirted a little, discreetly perhaps, with dictatorship) leave the Chinese people cold. We are disposed to be politely skeptical of sweeping claims such as are made by Henry George's Single-Taxers, who believe that all that is wrong with the world could be righted by a tax on land values.

In postwar China, although we shall not countenance exploitation, international or national, we shall grant private capital its rightful place, for it implements individual initiative, and we Chinese, being realists, fully recognize basic facts.

Our age-old civilization has been de-

First Lady of China Draws Picture of Postwar Goals

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Reveals Socialist Plan Tempered With Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and Thomas Jefferson

(Editor's note: What kind of postwar order is China fighting to bring into being? What is to be her place in a world purged of Axis aggression and domination? Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, American-educated wife of the Chinese leader, replies to these questions in the following story, which is the main part of an article she cabled the May Atlantic Monthly from Chungking. It is copyrighted and published today by the magazine and released to Wide World and The Springfield Union. It is a remarkably frank, far-seeing blueprint for China after the war, prepared by one of the world's most influential women, the spokesman of the remarkable couple that lead 450,000,000 people.)

By Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

It may not seem to be the best of good sense to prepare plans for architectural improvements while the house is still afire and one is having hard work to extinguish the flames.

Application of Ideals

Yet the United Nations realize that after the war is won new problems will automatically arise which will demand for their solution as much thought, devotion and practical application of idealism as winning the war itself.

We in China, though we have been harried for years by death and destruction, have been giving careful thought toward the perfection of a political and social system that will insure in the future the greatest good for the greatest number.

All the existing systems of govern-

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veloped through harmonizing conditions as they existed and as they ideally should be. But no individual will be permitted to wax rich at the expense of others. The rights of the people will be protected by progressive taxation.

I maintain that when incomes exceed legitimate needs and a reasonable margin to insure freedom from want the excess should belong to humanity.

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Capital With Labor

On the other hand, private capital must be given every encouragement to develop the resources and industry of the country—but only in co-operation with labor. All public utilities should be state-owned.

Any governmental policy in China ought to take cognizance of the all-important fact that we are an agricultural nation. Over 90 per cent of our people are dependent directly or indirectly upon the land—the overwhelming proportion directly.

It follows that the nation cannot flourish unless the farmers are prosperous.

At present they are enjoying a degree of prosperity undreamed of since the Golden Age.

As a byproduct of war, prices for all that comes from the land have increased so much that the standard of living of the rural population has reached a height that did not seem possible. Children are attending school who formerly would never have had a chance of education; homes that have been perforce mere inadequate protection from the elements are being made hygienic and comfortable.

This is as it should be.

We want these gains held and consolidated. . . .

There has been one fly in the ointment—there always is: While those who live on and by the land have prospered, government employes and men and women classed as intellectuals have been having a hard time to make ends meet. But they represent a very small percentage of our people; when victory is won, a permanent solution of their difficulties will be arrived at.

Path of Progress

It is significant, however, that the masses of our people are now following the path of progress and happiness, from which I hope they will never swerve, certainly not as a consequence of any act of omission or commission by our government.

We are striving to institute a flexible system of political and economic development that will serve the future as well as the present. This attempt started directly China became a republic, 31 years ago, and has continued even throughout the war years. In order to give our people fuller and better opportunities for a well-rounded and happier life, a new kind of Chinese Socialism, based on democratic principles, is evolving. It is no mere pale reflection of Western Socialism. China colors all seas that wash her shores. We do not necessarily reject everything the West has to offer; to views of modern Soicalists we lend a willing ear, more especially as most of their ideas find their counterpart in the third of the three principles envisaged by our later leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, upon which our whole ideology is based.

Dr. Sun's Principles

These three principles are: first, nationalism; second, the people's rights; third, the people's livelihood.

Nationalism means that there should be equality among all peoples and races, and that all peoples should respect each other and live in peace and harmony.

The people's rights means that the people should have these four rights: election, recall, initiative and referendum.

The people's livelihood means that people are entitled to proper clothing, food, housing and communications. . . .

I have already referred to Chinese Socialism, for our political compass shows our ship of state ploughing in that direction. Nevertheless, some people are alarmed at the very word "Socialism," much as a timid horse shies away from its own shadow.

Actually, though not called by that name, Socialism has influenced national thought in China for decades, even amid the confusion caused by civil unrest and the present war. But it does not have any affiliation with Communism.

The Chinese do not accept the much-mooted theory of enriching the poor by dispossessing present owners of their wealth, nor do they believe such a step would give any prospect of an enduring alleviation of poverty and human misery. We prefer levelling up to levelling down. . . .

Democratic Progress

In the midst of war in 1938 the People's Political Council was established as the precursor of a national parliament. This body of 240 members includes not only regional representatives, some of whom are women, elected by provincial and municipal popular assemblies, but also scholars and experts appointed by the national government. It has the power of revision and recommendation and has become an important element of our national life. One of its outstanding achievements was the adoption of a proposal to constitute the county (Hsien) as a unit of self-government. As I write, greater scope of action and further popular representation have been given to the council.

This new Hsien system aims to enable people to manage the affairs of their home districts by electing their own representatives to local governing organizations. When this program for local self-government is carried out, they will be free to elect their chief magistrate. Furthermore these assemblies, composed entirely of elected representatives, will choose delegates to a national convention for the purpose of adopting and promulgating a permanent national constitution and for the election of the President of China. . . .

Guilds Useful

Some of our time-honored institutions such as our trade guilds, will usefully complement this new pattern of national political growth. For centuries they have been a valuable feature of our social and commercial life. The provincial guilds in our large cities relieve fellow provincials in distress, settle disputes among members, thus preventing costly litigation, and help in numerous other ways. We propose to give these organizations more executive power and to obtain for the government the benefit of their experience.

Regarding civil administration, I have often expressed strong views about our civil service. I hold no brief for a system of political patronage. In our country, after the war, civil service appointments must be made on merit alone. . . .

One of our national characteristics is not to do things without careful deliberation.

Those who are privileged to direct the aspirations of a quarter of the world's population have a wonderful opportunity but a fearful responsibility.

Leader of Asia

This responsibility has grown weightier, now that China has become the leader of Asia. If their program for social and political development is carelessly planned, they will imperil the happiness of hundreds of millions of their fellow countrymen and jeopardize the very core of world society. No instrument devised by human brains can be absolutely perfect.

We, however, are recruiting the wisest intelligence available amongst our people in order to insure that the political and economic machinery which will swing into full operation in China after the war will be as nearly perfect as possible and susceptible of readjustment without causing civil unrest.

To my mind democracy means representative government, and by "representative" I mean representative of the steadfast and settled will of the people as opposed to the irresponsible and spell-binding slogans of political hawkers.

Furthermore, in a true democracy the minority parties should not be left out of consideration. I am opposed to any system which permanently gives absolute power to a single party. That is the negation of real democracy, to which freedom of thought and progress are essential. . . .

Forms May Differ

There is no necessity, moreover, for the systems of democracy in our respective countries to be slavish replicas of each other. They must adhere to the fundamental principle, of course, but each democracy should have an order that fits truly its own peculiar requirements.

Therefore, our Chinese democracy will not be a colorless imitation of your American democracy, although it will undoubtedly be influenced by the Jeffersonian views of equality of opportunity and the rights of the individual. It will be redolent of our soil and expressive of the native genius of our people. It must meet China's own needs and be in harmony with our present environment, which is inevitably linked to the best traditions of our past. . . .

The fortune of war has brought China for the first time abreast of the great powers. We have won our place in the front rank by our prolonged and unyielding resistance to violence. We shall keep it by playing a major part in building a better world.

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In the old world that is crumbling to pieces as I write, nations strove with each other to win supremacy in the means of destruction.

The defunct League of Nations, whatever its shortcomings, had in its conception of world peace an area of thought which we should do well to cultivate. While lip-service to international equality and justice was not found wanting, signatories of the League Covenant did not have the courage actively to implement the principles enunciated so piously by their representatives round the conference table.

Weak Nations Fell

China, Abyssinia, Spain, Poland and other military weak nations became the victims of aggression, and the democracies, which should have seen their own fate from the writing on the wall, did little more than make futile protests.

It is my hope, therefore, that when victory is ours we shall have learned the lesson that "The substance of wisdom is made out of the substance of folly," and profit thereby.

Cannot we, in the new day whose dawn is nearing, strive together to gain supremacy in the peaceful arts of government and administration that will secure lasting happiness for the people of all races and thus create a world vitalized by new hopes and worshiping a more Christlike ideal?

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South American Mines Enjoying War Boom

APR 24 1942

[Wide World News]

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 23—mond mining is booming in Brazil with the United States holding the right in a soaring market to buy all that can be produced of the little bright stones that cut the hard steels used in armament.

In 1941 Japan was the second largest buyer of Brazilian diamonds, followed by Italy and Switzerland. It is probable that many of precious packets bought by Toky found their way to Germany's war mills.

Last year the United States signed an agreement with Brazil to take all production of specified strategic materials for two years, and the entry of the United States into the war has had the effect of cutting off even the contraband diamond shipments which occasionally slipped through on boats or the Italian Lati Air Line.

Sharp Price Rise

Brazil produced $1,500,000 of diamonds in 1939 and $5,000,000 in 1940. White diamonds which sold for $11 a gram in 1936 now bring $90. The figures are only approximate, however, for diamond mining is still carried on in the little-explored back country by individual who sell their finds to traveling buyers.

The state of Bahia is reported to have the world's greatest reserve of black diamonds, of especial industrial value because of their hardness. Prices for these have quadrupled, and exports risen from 3,000 in 1936 to more than $700,000 in 1941.

Although Brazil's diamond production is only five per cent. of the world total, it is of high importance in wartime, with Brazil and British Guiana the only producers in the Western Hemisphere.

All over South America mining is being encouraged to expand production of mercury, tungsten, platinum, nickel, mica, chrome, bauxite, tin and copper.

New Resources Project

Projects are under way to develop new resources of fibers which no longer can be obtained in the Far East. Many of these formally went to Europe or the Axis. Now they go to the United States in the assembly of its vast war machine.

One of the most important of all reserves is bauxite for aluminum. Brazil's are estimated at 150,000,000 tons, largest in the Western Hemisphere and enough to supply maximum plane-building program for years.

British and Dutch Guiana export most of the bauxite to Canada and the United States, but United States commercial and technical experts have discussed the problem of mining and transporting the Brazilian reserves, scattered in eighty-one deposits.

Brazilian resources, untouched until 1936, produced 7,000 tons that year, 14,000 tons last years, and the output is expected to rise sharply with the importation of mining equipment and financial assistance.

Rivaling rubber as a strategic material since the fall of the Dutch East Indies and Malaya is tin. Land-locked, miner-rich Bolivia is the biggest producer in the hemisphere.

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Production Expanding

Spurred by an agreement with the United States creating a $25,000,000 Bolivian development corporation, the country is expanding production and urging workers to put forth every effort. There has been a tremendous development of roads and railroads to get the tin to points of shipment.

Before the war Bolivia shipped all its tin to Great Britain where it was smelted. Now the United States gets part of the output and plans to smelt it in a new plant in Texas.

While Bolivia has been called a "one-crop country" because of its famous tin mines, its resources of wolfram, antimony and bismuth are extensive. Formerly Japan took much of the wolfram, important in alloys, but now the United States gets it all.

The United States will also get all of Argentina's available tin through a purchase agreement, and is investigating tin deposits in Brazil with a view to gaining an additional supply.

One of the greatest mineral storehouses of the hemisphere is Mexico, where water transportation presents less of a problem.

Minerals Pour In

Following President Avila Camacho's appeal to workers to increase production, thousands of tons of mercury, tungsten, copper, graphite, molybdenum, lead, cobalt, gypsum, zinc, vanadium and antimony, as well as manganese and some tin, have been mined and sent in a steady stream over the border.

Closed shafts have been reopened and new shafts driven, thousands of workers employed, and production of many mines doubled.

Graphite mines in Sonora state have upped production fifty per cent. Some smuggling of meraury to Japan was stopped by the Pacific war.

Exactly half way around the globe from the Netherlands East Indies, tiny Ecuador is finding her strategic importance suddenly magnified by the resources of her rough Andean Mountains which in many items match those of the fallen Dutch colonies.

Here is being produced in growing volume cinchone bark for quinine, necessary for tropical life, coffee, cocoa, coconut products, rice, mangrove extract, copper, as well as rubber.

The United States is sending exploration, purchasing and medical missions to improve health conditions in fever-ridden jungles and increase production.

Copper Output Rising

Reopening of the Catapaxi Mining Company properties is expected to push up copper production.

Balsa wood, used in airplane construction, tagua nuts, frequently called vegetable ivory, and kapok, used in lifebelts, are other products giving Ecuadorean economy a lift.

Argentina, which has not gone along completely on hemisphere anti-Axis policies, nevertheless, is supplying the United States with the bulk of her exportable surpluses of vital materials.

Under a purchase agreement she has promised to produce 9,000 tons of tungsten in three years, and the United States will get practically all her exported zinc, mica, wool, linseed, skins and hides.

Her supply of mica, important as insulation in mechanized warfare, may prove vital should the resources of India be cut off. Paraguay and Colombia also are potential supplies of mica.

Argentina is stimulating the mining industry with liberal loans to miners.

Hemp From Panama

Colombia's platinum in the early years of the war found its way by air shipment to Germany, but this was cut off some months before Pearl Harbor. The country also is rich in nickel, copper, cobalt, lead, antimony and zinc.

Panama promises to strike it

lucky through the production of manila hemp.

Experiments with abaca, a member of the banana family, have been carried on in Panama for years and the crop is just moving into the experimental stage. Time will be required to get it into production on a scale that counts, but maturity of the plant is reached between eighteen months and two years.

Mexico and Cuba are expecting a big boom in henequen, a fiber used to make twine, partly because there was a big demand in the last war.

Peru plantations have reported good results with experiments in growing jute, of which India today is the world's great producer. It is needed in sandbags.

Guatemala is producing chrome as part of her war effort, and Nicaragua has requested that experts be sent to the country to supervise an expansion program.

Duchess Knows Bahama Babies By Name

APR 24 1942

By Fred D. Strozier

Nassau, Bahamas, April 23 (Wide World)—The Duchess of Windsor is one of the busiest persons in this British colony, and therein lies the reason why she and her royal husband have become popular during less than two years' occupancy o Government House.

Without fanfare, the Duchess has made for herself a place in the community life of this colonial capital of 25,000 inhabitants.

After twenty months' activity as wife of the Governor, the Duchess is the acknowledged leader of virtually every civic and welfare organization on the 'sland, and her kindly i fluence reaches down into the lives of even the most lowly subjects.

The natives will tell you that the Duke and Duchess have outgrown the simple designation of romantic lovers and now are known, in addition, as considerate neighbors, busy administrators of colonial affairs and the most popular couple who ever occupied Government House.

Credit To Duchess

And these natives, who are as British as Piccadilly, give a major share of the credit to the American-born Duchess for whom the Duke abdicated the British throne more than five years ago.

When the Duke and Duchess arrived in August, 1940, and he took up his duties as Governor of the Bahamas, some of the islanders feared that the Duchess might play the role of grand dame on a scale beyond the ken of a provincial outpost.

But now they like to tell what she has done for the welfare of babies among the poorer classes—in some cases without the best of medical care and sometimes in conditions of squalor.

It was considered a fine gesture when the Duchess paid for erection of two child welfare clinic buildings, one on each end of the island, and when she provided the public nurses with automobiles and bicycles. But her interest didn't end with providing the money.

Attends Clinics

With thoroughness that won admiration, she took over the work and pursued it enthusiastically. The clinics are open three times weekly. And the Duchess hasn't missed one yet. She watches and helps as each infant is given the benefit of clean, modern surroundings.

But what pleases the people most of all is that she knows the babies by name and by case history. She takes an interest in all. Thus she has accumulated an amazing store of knowlegde about the affairs of the island's poorest families.

This humanitarian work takes only part of her time. In addition, she is president of the Bahamas Red Cross and, in this job, finds plenty to do.

In her Red Cross activity, she had her hands full during a recent foray of Axis submarines in Bahamian waters. During three weeks of March, 170 survivors from four Allied vessels reached Nassau.

Under the personal direction of the Duchess, each seaman was provided with clothing, food and shelter, and with such essentials as shaving kits, all of which they had lost before reaching shore.

The Duke and Duchess were on the dock to greet each group and talked with them at great length.

The Bahamian people have recognized the Duchess' energy and interest by electing her head of just about everything in the island. She is president of the Red Cross, the Nassau Garden Club, the Imperial Order of Daughters of the welfare group founded by one of her predecessors—and director of infant welfare work.

Despite all these activities, the Duchess has found time to supervise redecoration of Government House, ancient official residence of the Governor, where the Duke also has his office.

Also Plays Golf

Society has been "out" for the duration, from a patriotic viewpoint, but the Windsors have attended benefit affairs.

The Duchess' most recent private undertaking was learning to play golf. She didn't play the game when she came to Nassau and during part of her stay here was not well enough to start.

A few months ago, however, she began taking daily lessons and now can be found on the links most late afternoons, playing with her women friends while the Duke — an ardent, but inexpert golfer— plays in another foursome.

Schramm wrote, and after a few weeks "the heavy and heaviest batteries of the army and later the navy were posted at all important points of the Atlantic coast."

Four points were mentioned as characteristic of this fortified zone which was two years in the building. (The broadcast version of Von Schramm's story did not, however, name these strong points.)

Teheran, Iran, April 23-(AP)-The Japanese Minister to Iran, Hikotaro Ichikawa, and his staff left for Tokyo today via Russia, nine days after this country broke relations with Japan.

Iran (Persia), occupied by British and Russian soldiers and midway between the North Africa battlegrounds and India, ordered the Japanese home because the British and Russians charged that the Legation was a center of Axis propaganda.

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New Delhi, India, April 23-(AP)-Soldiers of the American expeditionary force in India, irate over the arrival of a cargo of mail dated about last Dec. 15, complained today against the delayed postal service. They raised such a yell that officers hastily asked Washington to do something about it immediately.

Higher officers manage to keep in touch with families by occasional cables but that is too costly for the average soldier.

The officers empahsized that regular and prompt delivery of mail was of the highest importance in keeping up soldier morale.

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LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 24-(AP)-THIRTEEN DUTCHMEN HAVE BEEN SHOT WITHIN THE PAST WEEK FOR ANTI-ADMINISTRATION OFFENSES IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED HOLLAND, AND ALL JEWS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM COASTAL AREAS, THE FREE DUTCH NEWSPAPER VRIJ NEDERLAND SAID TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED 13 YOUNG NETHERLANDERS SAID TO HAVE ESCAPED ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO BRITAIN TO JOIN THE RAF.

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"THE NETHERLANDS IS A HEADACHE TO THE GERMANS," ONE YOUTH

Helsinki, Finland, April 23-(AP)-Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, Commander of the Finnish armedforces, today issued an order of the day thanking the Finnish army for what he called a glorious victory over the Russians in two weeks of fighting in the Svir River area of Karelia, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega.

He described the victory as one of the greatest chapters in Finnish war history.

The Field Marshal cited General Lennart Oesch, former Chief of Staff, who commanded the operatios, for special commendation.

(The Russians, on the other hand, announced Wednesday that their Karelian armies pushed back the Finns in violent fighting.)

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 23-(AP)-The first details on the German defensive system along Europe's Atlantic coast to be published under German auspices were given today by the German war reporter, Captain Ritter von Schramm in the Bruesseler Zeitung.

Experts who gathered valuable experience in construction of Germany's West Wall (Siegfried Line) started the Atlantic fortifications in the spring of 1940, Von

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WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

"EVERYONE EXCEPT A FEW DUTCH NAZIS PLAYS A PART IN TRYING TO UPSET THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE. EVEN THE BLACK MARKET IS ORGANIZED ON 'ROBIN HOOD' LINES--THE POOR GET GOODS AT BARGAIN PRICES AND PATRONAGE OF THE GIGANTIC BLACK MARKET ORGANIZATION IS REGARDED AS PATRIOTIC BECAUSE IT DISRUPTS THE OFFICIAL MARKET PLAN." #

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE DOMEI (JAPANESE) NEWS AGENCY, IN A CODE BROADCAST FROM TOKYO TONIGHT, SAID 124 AMERICAN AND BRITISH NATIONALS HAD ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI.

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THE BROADCAST, PICKED UP BY THE CBS SHORT WAVE LISTENING STATION SAID THE GROUP INCLUDED MEMBERS OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE WHO WERE EVACUATED FROM CANTON, AMOY, AND SWATOW.

AWAITING DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE, CONSULAR SERVICE MEMBERS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE CATHAY HOTEL. THE REST OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NATIONALS HAVE BEEN HOUSED IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS, THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

LONDON, APRIL 23-(AP)-THE LONDON TIMES PRESSED ITS EDITORIAL CAMPAIGN TODAY FOR SELECTION OF A MILITARY SPECIALIST TO DIRECT BRITAIN'S CHIEFS OF STAFFS COMMITTEE.

"HIS APPOINTMENT," IT SAID, "WOULD CRYSTALLIZE AND NOT REVERSE THE PRINCIPLES OF STAFF ORGANIZATION."

THE NEWSPAPER ASSERTED THAT COMPROMISE AMONG THE CHIEFS OF STAFF OF ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES IN PROSECUTING THE WAR IS "THE HIGH ROAD TO DEFEAT."

A WHITE PAPER ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT TUESDAY NIGHT FOLLOWING PREVIOUS CRITICISMS OUTLINED THE MAKEUP OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFFS COMMITTEE AND DECLARED THAT, ADJUSTED TO MEET WAR DEVELOPMENTS, IT WAS FUNCTIONING AS A SINGLE, CLOSELY-KNIT UNIT.

INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF KUIBYSHEV RUSSIAN XXX ANNOUNCED TODAY.

SOVIET FORCES IN THE KALININ ZONE, BETWEEN THE LENINGRAD AND SMOLENSK FRONTS, WERE OFFICIALLY DECLARED TO HAVE SLAIN 900 GERMANS AND KNOCKED THREE TANKS OUT OF ACTION IN REPULSING A NAZI ATTACK.

MORE THAN 600 OTHER GERMANS WERE LISTED AS KILLED IN OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

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"OUR SHIPS SANK ETC XXX SECOND GRAF. #

Tokyo (from japanese broadcasts) april 23-(ap)-the families of japan's war dead gathered at yasukuni shrine tonight for ceremonies commemorating 15,017 soldiers killed in the fight for china and in the 1939 battle of nomohan on the manchukuo-mongolian border.

the ceremonies will continue until next tuesday and emperor hirohito is expected to pay his respects to the war dead in an appearance at the shrine saturday morning.

domei reported that a united states ensign taken from the gunboat wake which was seized at shanghai at the outset of the war in the pacific, and a british naval ensign taken at singapore

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were displayed at the shrine along with a panorama depicting the japanese attack on pearl harbor.

London, April 23-(AP)-Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherland decorated nine Dutch and three British seamen today for "conspicuous gallantry" during enemy attacks.

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The ~~six~~ dates and places were NOT disclosed, nor were the names of the Dutch, lest their families in the Netherlands be subjected to german reprisals.

Assistant Dockmaster C.W. King and Dock Pilot A.H. Coe, who ~~xxxx~~ saved five netherlands vessels from blazing docks, received insignia of merit. Gunner A.G. Brazier was awarded the Bronze Cross for repairing a gun under heavy fire without seeking cover.

A Dutch gunner got the Bronze Cross for silencing the fire of an attacking submarine, and three others received similar awards for bravery during attacks at sea.

Insignia of merit were awarded a chief engineer who saved

his ship from a german bomber a[t]tack, to a carpenter and third mat[e]

who extinguished a fire on their ship, to a captain who sailed his vessel safely from an enemy port without charts, and to a second mate who rescued a wounded stoker on his ship.

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london, april 23-(ap)-the house of commons held a secret debate today on the war situation, but its members insisted that they would demand the chance to air their views publicly as well.

earl winterton, the irish peer, said ~~that~~ ~~xxx~~ the secret session "will not alter the fact that large numbers of members consider it in the public interest to have a public debate on

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certain aspects on the conduct of the war at the earliest possible opportunity."

sir stafford cripps promised immediate consideration of the demand, adding "perhaps after today's debate it would be easier to see how it could be arranged."

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berlin (from german broadcasts), april 23 (ap).-the berlin radio reported in a dispatch from rome today that the italian government had begun a wool collection campaign for the armed forces.

(under the direction of propaganda minister dr. paul joseph goebbels, germany made an extensive roundup last december of warm winter clothing for her troops in russia.)

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the dispatch said the collection was begun yesterday, the anniversary of the foundation of rome, and that "the royal family and the duce have set a good example", mussolini by sending "a considerable amount of woolen things from his possession to one of the red cross depots which serve as collection centers in every district" and the king and

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queen by sending more than 200 pa

t's royal household drawn by two horses.

JERUSALEM, APRIL 23 (AP)--

TODAY IN THE GARAGE OF THE INSPECTOR GEN

KILLING ONE OF HIS SERVANTS AND A LARG

HOUSE BUT DISMANTLED BEFORE IT COULD EX

melbourne, australia, april 23 (ap)

on the united states for reinforcements be

location was stressed today in a st. georg

h. cross, british high commissioner to au

be declared that britain and all h

their own men to fight in australia, but that the shipping problem made this impossible and that help from england therefore must be indirect--in other theaters of the war.

"but by the percy of providence our assistance comes from an english-speaking people which shares with us the inheritance of the free way of life," cross added,"it is the english-speaking people throughout the world who will have to bear the biggest brunt of the struggle lying before us."

APR 24 1942

R. A. F. CARRIES OUT RECORD ATTACKS ON ROSTOCK PLANE PLANTS, FLUSHING

Flushing, Rostock Pounded

Largest Force of Fighters Ever Sent Against Single Objective in Holland Attack.

TERRIFIC RAID ON BALTIC PORT

Gigantic Fires Started at Rostock Visible Over 90 Miles at Sea

APR 25 1942

LONDON, April 24. (AP)—The largest force of RAF fighters ever sent against a single objective escorted bombers attacking the Netherlands port of Flushing by daylight today, following up a pre-dawn assault on the Heinkel aircraft factories and the German Baltic port of Rostock in which the Air Ministry said massed bombers loosed the "greatest weight of bombs" in the service's history.

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Nine fighters were lost in the Flushing raid and in sweeps over Northern France, while five Nazi planes were destroyed. One of these was a Junkers 52 troop transport, shot down in flames by two American Eagle pilot officers, Arnold Skinner, of Webb City, Mo., and William Daley, of Amarillo, Tex.

As Effective as Luebeck Raid

In saying the fighter group was the largest ever employed, the Air Ministry declined to disclose the actual number.

It said the hour-long raid on Rostock and the Heinkel works, which cost four planes, started gigantic fires visible for more than 90 miles at sea.

The "very heavy" explosive bombs set the town and harbor ablaze in an attack officially described as "effective as that on Luebeck," if not more so.

The tremendous attack of March 28 on Luebeck, 60 miles southwest of Rostock, was a landmark in the campaign to sap the power of the German offensive preparations in the east and north by wrecking industrial areas. British authorities say 40 per cent of Luebeck's main area was destroyed, on the basis of photographic evidence.

In striking just as heavily at the Heinkel works near Rostock, the British bombers dropped down to 3,500 feet and did not release a bomb until the center of the factory area was in the bomb sights.

Plant Apparently Gutted

The Ministry said there were indications the plant was gutted.

Fighters followed up the night attack in daylight today, the Air Ministry announced that nine British fighters were lost and five Germans destroyed in attacks over northern France and on the docks at Flushing, The Netherlands.

Four German planes this morning and two this afternoon attacked points in southeast England.

But it was the Rostock attack which dominated the RAF's operations of the past 24 hours.

It was a raid with the same purpose if not quite of the same scope as the tremendous attack on Luebeck, 60 miles southwest of Rostock, March 28.

The aim of both raids was to sap the power of German offensive preparations in the east and north and to create havoc in the Reich's industrial rear areas. Authorities say 40 per cent of the main area of Luebeck was destroyed, on the basis of photographic evidence, and that this damage was gerater than anything the German air force has inflicted on a single raid in this war—greater even than the toll at Rotterdam, Belgrade or of any one raid on England.

Widespread Fires

Preliminary reports of last night's raid on Rostock said there were widespread fires and heavy damage—at the cost of only four RAF bombers. German accounts, which have admitted severe damage at Luebeck, minimized the Rostock raid, but they did disclose that one of the attackers approached Berlin. It is 530 miles by air to Rostock, 50 less than to Berlin.

Some 90,000 persons live in Rostock and, in addition to the extensive port faciilties known to have been attacked last night, there are Heinkel aircraft factories at Marienehe and Warnemuende, near the city.

Rostock itself, on the Warnow estuary, is a key base for sea-borne supply of Nazi armies in Norway, Finland and north Russia.

Canadians Pilot Bombers

Canadians again were in the bombers which blasted Rostock. The weather was good and they told of the spectacle of flame which lit sky and sea as they roared homeward.

"The flashes of our bombs were outlined for a few seconds in the flames," said Sgt. R. J. Heather of Toronto. "Then they were swallowed up in great fires."

Authorities said the Rostock attack was part of a new British bombing strategy of concentrating the bulk of aircraft in operation on one town; thus to wipe out at least for the time being one target from the list of objectives.

That is what happened at Luebeck and the British hope reconnaissance will show that it happened at Rostock, too.

New Air Ministry figures, released tonight, said that in addition to power stations, docks and factories, 2,000 homes and apartment houses were razed in Luebeck, a city of 150,000 and that photographs showed an area three-quarters of a mile long and from 200 to 600 yards wide was almost completely devastated in the center of the town.

Sets Big Fires in Rostock Vital Baltic Shipping and Arms Center.

HEINKEL FACTORY IN SUBURB

Nazis Say One British Plane Approached Berlin but Dropped No Bombs.

London, April 24 (A. P.).—An overmastering concentration of R. A. F. bombers, loosing the greatest weight of bombs in the history of the service, spread wreckage and fire over the Heinkel plane works and the Baltic port of Rostock in an hour-long raid early today, the Air Ministry reported.

Fires visible for more than ninety miles at sea were set amid the wreckage at the great Heinkel factories. The British planes dropped down to 3,500 feet and did not release a bomb until the center of the factory area was in the bomb sights. The Ministry said there were indications that the plant was gutted.

R. A. F. Smashes At German Port Supplying Finns

Fire, Damage Left In Rostock, Baltic Base, British Say

(Map on Page A-6.)

By Associated Press.

APR 25 1942

LONDON, April 24.—A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers "heavily attacked the Baltic port of Rostock" last night and left widespread fires burning and apparently much damage, the Air Ministry announced today.

The Germans had been reported sending streams of war supplies from Rostock to the Russian-Finnish fronts.

"Four of our aircraft are missing," the ministry reported.

Marienehe, near Rostock, is the site of the head office and a manufacturing unit of the Heinkel aircraft works, Ernst Heinkel Flugzeugwerke. Another Heinkel factory is at Warnemuende, just north of Rostock.

Canadian airmen who flew some of the R. A. F. bombers said Rostock was "really blasted." Rostock was bombed the night of September 11, 1941, when large fires were started.

Linked to Luebeck Raid.

Observers saw a tie-up between the Rostock raid and last month's big smash at Luebeck, about 60 miles southwest of Rostock, but on the basis of preliminary reports hesitated to say Rostock was as heavily hit as Luebeck. Luebeck, like Rostock, is a vital base of Germany's war transportation routes.

"All I could see of Rostock was a square of fire as I headed homeward," said one of the Canadians. "The town was lit up to such an extent that the flames were visible for 60 miles."

Rostock lies between Luebeck and Stettin, another major Baltic sup-

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ply port which has been a target of the R. A. F. offensive aimed at doing all possible to aid Soviet Russia.

A shipbuilding and seaplane factory center as well as a supply base, it is situated on the estuary of the Warnow River 8 miles from Warnemuende, a seaplane base. It is linked with Denmark by a train ferry.

The German radio carried a D.N.B. report that a British plane reached the approaches of Berlin, but said it dropped no bombs.

2 Nazi Bombers Felled.

Two German bombers were reported shot down over Britain in the night. A Dornier crashed in flames in an isolated area. Crew members bailed out before the plunge and were captured.

More than a dozen Britons were reported killed in the German attacks, and there was considerable damage to dwellings.

In one Southeast English town five persons, including three firewatchers, were killed and three were seriously injured. A high explosive bomb which hit an institution in another area killed eight and injured others.

Two Messerschmitts dived on a southeast coast town at breakfast time today, dropping bombs on a working class district. Many small shops and a number of houses were damaged by bombs which exploded in a roadway.

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One man was dead when dug out of the wreckage of his home and several other persons were injured.

Important Baltic Port.

The blows at the Baltic ports were described as designed particularly to break up the German shipment of munitions and other supplies to the Russian-Finnish front.

Rostock, connected by rail with Berlin, which is only 108 miles to the south, is one of the most important commercial ports on the Baltic.

It has been reported busily engaged in the trans-shipment of war materials from the German arms industry and in handling incoming food supplies—mainly from Denmark. The city has a population of about 90,000.

Like Luebeck, 45 per cent of which was reported burned out by the R. A. F. raid there, Rostock is a medieval port town.

Plane May Have Reached Berlin

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 24 (AP).—D. N. B., German official news agency, said today that a British plane approached Berlin last night but failed to drop any bombs. The Nazi high command communique made no mention of the incident. It spoke only of a night attack by British bombers on "residential districts in the north German coastal area," which took a few civilian casualties and cost the raiders four planes.

150 ARRESTS BY NAZIS REPORTED AT BOULOGNE

LONDON, April 24.—(AP) Reuters' diplomatic correspondent reported tonight that the German command in France claimed information that the inhabitants of Boulogne prepared the grounds for the British Commando raid at that coastal strong point early Wednesday.

Reuters said the German general, Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, inspected the scene following the attack and disciplined civil and military authorities. As many as 150 arrests were reported made at Boulogne.

German Planes Attack Southwest England

LONDON, SATURDAY, April 25 (AP)—German air raiders inflicted casualties and damage in attacks early today on areas of southwest England.

In one town casualties were caused by high explosives falling in a working class district.

British night fighters engaged the raiders, who came over singly. Bursts of cannon and machine gun fire were heard in the sky ---

Report RAF Raided Points in Denmark

LONDON, April 24. (AP)—A Copenhagen dispatch relayed by Stockholm tonight to Reuters said British aircraft flew over a wide area of Denmark Thursday night dropping bombs at certain places."

One British plane was reported to have crashed at Soender in the Province of Sjaelland.

Thrust At Foe Now Is Urged

APR 25 1942

Lord Beaverbrook Calls For Second Front—Recent Events Seen Diminishing Risks.

COMMANDOS GOT AID AT BOULOGNE

Roosevelt Tells Churchill He Agrees With Conclusions Reached in London.

LONDON, April 24. (AP)—The issue of an Allied invasion of Europe was sharpened today by Lord Beaverbrook's militant demand for a second front and by the suggestive information that President Roosevelt had notified Prime Minister Churchill he agreed with all conclusions reached by Gen. George C. Marshall, United States chief of staff who recently visited Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt was said to have sent a message to that effect to Churchill today.

Huge Army in Britain

(The nature of Gen. Marshall's conclusions was not disclosed, but in Britain he said "the time for action is near," and that Americans "inevitably soon will join the Commandos.")

Lord Beaverbrook's New York speech last night emphasized the British public's concern over what the government will do with the largest army ever assembled in this country.

An army of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 equipped with tanks and mechanized weapons, is cooperating with the largest air force in Europe and is a formidable fighting machine, assording to its own commanders and visiting American officers.

Its employment in a great European campaign this Summer is an urgent necessity, according to a section of the public clamoring for action now.

Lord Beaverbrook, famous publisher and lease-lend coordinator, is the powerful advocate of this group.

Sign of British Change

British sources said his address could not be regarded as coming from the British war cabinet, but many nevertheless held it was a symptom of governmental change toward the idea of invading Europe this year.

Beaverbrook's catalogue of the British power for "directing such an attack against Germany" has had an admittedly "profound effect" on those who believed Britain lacked the munitions and equipment.

Advocates of continental invasion realize the risks. Beaverbrook's own Evening Standard said today:

"It will not be easy. There will be difficulties and hazards and pitfalls. It will mean heavy sacrifices."

Developments in the past two months have noticeably diminished these risks in the minds of many Britons, however.

Success of the Commando raids at Bruneval, St. Nazaire and Boulogne in German-occupied France have demonstrated what can be accomplished by daring men with the right equipment.

The growing force of the RAF offensive also has demonstrated that Britain has enough planes to protect a large landing force within fighter-plane range.

Unrest Also Favors Attack

Unrest in occupied countries and evident Nazi uneasiness about the political and military defenses in the west are facts "unquestionably favorable to attack in Europe," experts say.

The recent Commando raids were declared to have shown weaknesses in German defense areas which were thought to have been formidable, particularly on the "invasion coast."

The Reuters news agency's diplomatic correspondent reported that after the raid this week on Boulogne, the German commander, Gen. Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt toured the scene, severely disciplining civil and military authorities. The Reuters report added that the Germans claimed to have information that the Commandos received help from Frenchmen of the region, who prepared the way.

Experts traced an all-around slackness in the German Army of Occupation to two years of comparatively peaceful living in conquered territory. They said that an "especially significant" item in the Boulogne raid was the failure of the Germans to throw against the Commandos even one of the vaunted armored columns which are supposed to be the foundation of German anti-invasion precautions.

The Commandos lingered on the Boulogne shore two hours, which should have been time for an alert foe to bring up his armored units, if he possessed them.

In any event, Lieut. Col. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, told an audience at Birmingham tonight that the next few weeks "may be more fateful for the future of the world than any since Dunkerque."

SABOTAGE CALL GOES TO EUROPE

APR 25 1942

Col. Britton Tells Conquered Peoples to Hamper German Operations.

NEW YORK, April 24. — (AP) The British radio's mysterious "Colonel Britton" told his "V-for-victory" army in German-occupied Europe tonight to make ready for large scale sabotage for "within six weeks from now there may open what may prove to be the greatest battle in the history of the world."

"To win this great battle the Germans must make the greatest effort they've ever made," he said in a broadcast beamed to Europe and heard here by CBS.

"This will mean more machines, more courage, more skill and more staying power than they've ever needed in their history. This is their last chance.

"If this onslaught fails they'll never find the strength again. To beat this attempt England needs all the men, the means, the courage, the skill and the staying power that we possess.

"The Nazi intend to strike, as I said, within the next six weeks. It may be delayed, but I don't think for long, because the longer it is delayed the less chance for success it has. . . But we too will attack and the Russians will attack and you in Europe will attack.

"But you must not be deluded that all these attacks will not necessarily occur at the same moment. And you will be given due warning."

"Colonel Britton" told his followers that they must not think that all these attacks would not occur at the same moment.

He declared due warning would be given and urged them to make plans now so that they would strike at them most vulnerable points when the time came for action.

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British Reaction to Talk By Beaverbrook Differs

London, April 24 (AP)—The British reaction to Lord Beaverbrook's New York speech advocating opening of a second European front varied today from the jubilant "You tell 'em, Beaver," of the man in the street to cautionary remarks in informed military circles.

Although British said the address by the British lease-lend coordinator could not be regarded as coming from the war cabinet, many observers held it as symptomatic of a government change of heart toward the idea of a European front this year.

Roosevelt Backs Marshall In Message to Churchill

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 24.—Prime Minister Churchill has received a message from President Roosevelt that he agreed with all the conclusions reached by Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, after his visit to Britain, an informed source said today.

The remainder of this dispatch on the Roosevelt-to-Churchill message was stopped by the British censor.

Gen. Marshall, with President Roosevelt's adviser, Harry Hopkins, flew back to the United States last Sunday after 10 days of consultation.

On his arrival in London the United States chief of staff had told reporters the United States wants "to expand over here" and this was followed by his statement last Saturday at United States Army headquarters in Northern Ireland that American troops "inevitably will join the Commandos" who have been raiding the German-dominated European coast.

Gen. Marshall also said at that time that the United States Air Force would establish units all over the British Isles. It was authoritatively reported in London on Tuesday that all-American striking units, soon to fly with the R. A. F. against the Germans, were being ferried to British operational bases.

CRISIS SEEN NEAR

Amery Asserts Next Few Weeks Will Be Crucial.

London, April 24 (A. P.).—The next few weeks "may be more fateful for the future of the world than any since Dunkirk," Lieut.-Col. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, said today.

"They will decide whether our enemy has shot his bolt and the end is in sight," he told the

Unionist annual meeting at Birmingham.

Col. Amery said that after the war social conditions in England must be bettered and "partners in the commonwealth" built up.

"We must do so not by niggling, timid half-measures but in bold spirit and on the great scale with which President Roosevelt tackled America's difficulties. What we shall need, in fact, is a New Deal for the empire."

Plane Delivery To Be Speeded

London, April 24—(AP)—One result achieved by Harry L. Hopkins on his recent visit to London was elimination of the tangle over warplane modifications which at one time nearly caused United States manufacturers to refuse British orders, The Daily Mail said today.

Because of the settlement, deliveries of planes to Britain will be speeded up considerably, The Mail's air corespondent wrote.

Hopkins, lease-lend supervisor and member of the War Production Board, now is back in the United States.

The tangle over plane modifications originated early in the war. The types first delivered were more or less experimental and the British decided they needed extensive changes for active service—such as additonal gun turrets.

Even after the American manufacturers began to meet the British requirements, however, The Mail said, "large establishments which the air ministry built up to handle modifications continued to insist on many alterations which experts said no longer were necessary.

Gneisenau Reported Very Badly Damaged

NEW YORK, April 24. (AP)—The British radio reported today the 26,000-ton German battleship Gneisenau was so heavily damaged during the German fleet's mid-February dash through the channel that she has been laid up at the Baltic port of Gdynia "for extensive repairs."

The BBC account, heard here by CBS, said the battleship Scharnhorst also was undergoing repairs, presumably at Kiel, and that the battleships Tirpitz and Admiral Scheer and the heavy cruisers Prinz Eugen and Hipper still were lying in Trondheim fjord.

In one attempt to dash to the open sea the Tirpitz was turned back to the Norwegian coast by British torpedoplanes, the British reported last month.

MALTA'S GROUND GUNS DESTROY NAZI RAIDER

VALLETTA, April 24.—(AP) One German plane was destroyed and 12 other Axis craft were damaged over Malta today during raids in which the enemy inflicted considerable civilian property damage and heavier casualties than yesterday's high total, it was reported tonight.

A communique credited anti-aircraft batteries with downing the one raider and damaging two fighters while R.A.F. interceptors damaged five bombers and five fighters.

There were five raid alarms during the day, the last of which was in progress when the communique was issued.

Mombasa Evacuation Planned

London, April 24 (AP)—The Colonial Office said today that officials of the Kenya Colony Government at Nairobi were considering a plan for the removal of women and children from the Mombasa area, but that a final decision had not yet been taken. There was no indication whether Americans were included in the removal plans.

Axis Loses Ground in Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, April 24 (AP).—British artillery dispersed Axis infantry and motor vehicles moving along the coastal sector of the Libyan battlefront yesterday, but sandstorms prevented any other land operations, the Middle East Command reported today.

The destruction of seven German bombers over Malta was announced by R. A. F. headquarters.

BRITISH PILOT INTERNED

DUBLIN, April 24.—(AP) The Eire information bureau announced tonight: "A British aircraft made a forced landing in the neighborhood of Arklow today. The pilot was interned."

CORVETTE DRIVES OFF PLANE

LISBON, Saturday, April 25.—(AP) A German plane attacked a British corvette off the Portuguese coast yesterday afternoon, but the ship was believed to have escaped damage after putting up a heavy anti-aircraft barrage.

Say Five British Ships Sunk

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 24 (AP).—The Nazi High Command said today that German U-boats prowling the Mediterranean had sunk two British transports totaling 13,600 tons, and three coastal sailing ships.

Sicilian Towns Raided Second Night by R. A. F.

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 24.—R. A. F. raids on the Sicilian towns of Cosmiso and Ragusa were announced for the second successive day today by the Italian high command.

Across the Mediterranean, it said, Bengasi also was attacked by the British flyers.

"Two persons were killed and three injured among the Mohammedan population" in Bengasi, the high command said.

Large Axis air formations were said to have attacked Malta air and naval bases destructively. German fighters shot down six British pursuit planes, the high command reported.

Two raiding British bombers were said to heve been shot down near Vittoria, Sicily. The high command said the Sicilian thrusts "injured a little girl and damaged several residences."

Reds Capture Strong German Post in Crimea

Improved Conditions for Increased Soviet Offensive Reported.

KUIBYSHEV, April 24. (AP)—Recapture of the "Golden Range", a German stronghold in the Crimea, was announced today by the Russians, who said the advance of Spring was improving conditions for increasing the Red Army's counter-offensive.

The "Golden Range" was not specifically located in the account by Red Star, official Army newspaper, but its reduction was declared to have followed four days of bitter fighting in which the Germans once routed the Russians but finally withdrew or surrendered.

300 Nazis Killed

Some indication of the size of action was given in the announcement that 300 Germans were killed.

In that far southern sector and on the northwest, around Leningrad and the Kalinin front, minor but bitter fighting continued.

The main areas of the central front still were clogged with slush and mud, but Pravda, the Communist Party paper, said these conditions were clearing up and "the Red Army, which beat the enemy in winter, will beat him in the Spring and summer."

Pravda declared, "we have considerably more tanks than we had before, and their quality is universally recognized as considerably better than that of the Germans.

"The Soviet Air Force has increased in numbers and strength . . . our command continues to hold the initiative firmly despite the immense difficulties involved in our winter counterattack—difficulties unprecedented in the history of warfare."

German Stronghold In Crimea Taken, Russia Reports

Finn Troops Reported To Have Joined Nazis On Kalinin Front

By the Associated Press.

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 24.—Red Star said today Russian forces had captured "the Golden Range," a menacing German stronghold in the Crimea, but there were reports that some Finns had moved south to bolster Nazi divisions on the Kalinin front.

The Golden Range, not specifically located in the Soviet account, was said to have been taken after four days of sharp fighting. The Germans lost 300 killed, several big guns, 50 machine-guns and dozens of trench mortars, said Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper.

The Germans were said to have routed the Russians once from freshly captured positions before finally capitulating.

(A Stockholm dispatch to Reuters today quoted a Berlin spokesman as saying units of the 16th German Army trapped in Staraya Russa area had pierced Soviet lines and re-established contact with the main German forces.)

Main Sectors Still Slushy.

With the main sectors of the German-Russian front still slushy, fighting flared spasmodically in the deep south and the north where the battlefields were respectively dry and still frozen.

Russian advices said the Red Army broke through a sector of the Finnish front before Leningrad last week and knifed through the Finnish lines in Karelia this week. There has been nothing here since to indicate a lessening of the Soviet drives.

On the Southwest front Red Army men found ten big guns and additional small arms abandoned with melting of the snows. Others encountered the grotesquely frozen body of a German guard who wore a woman's garb over his uniform and his two iron crosses. Behind him was an ammunition dump of 12,000 shells.

(Germany sent many women's coats to the Eastern front during the winter.)

Sees Advance Continued

The Moscow radio broadcast a *Pravda* editorial saying:

"Deep snows that hindered the advance of our troops is melting in the sun. Conditions for an increase in the scope of our attacks as well as for guerrilla activity are becoming more favorable. The Red army, which beat the enemy in the winter, will beat him in the spring and summer."

Amid generally increased aerial activity, *Red Star* said the Russian Air Force had been supplied new-type fighters and bombers and, although the enemy still was not smashed, "we now have everything necessary to win the fight for supremacy of the air."

Tells Of Fierce Fighting

The Communist party newspaper Pravda said the German-Finnish Allies' Kalinin front thrusts—made in a region where the 16th Nazi Army long has been reported encircled at Staraya Russia—developed fierce fighting on many sectors.

All the counterattacks were repulsed and the Russians pushed west again to capture another settlement, Pravda said.

(It was not brought out how Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, chief of Finland's armed forces, could spare even token troops for distant operations in view of fierce fighting the last two weeks on the Svir River front.

(Mannerheim declared in an order of the day issued at Helsinki yesterday, however, that the Finns had won this combat between Lakes Ladoga and Onega. He commended his army and its field leader, Gen. Lennart Oesch. The Russians had reported two breaks in the Finnish lines and claimed victory in violent engagements there Wednesday.)

12 Blockhouses Destroyed.

Speaking of the zone between the Kalinin and Svir River fronts, the Soviet Information Bureau said:

"Our units operating on separate sectors of the Leningrad front in two days of fighting killed more than 1,400 German officers and men. They destroyed 12 enemy blockhouses."

Thawing fields of reoccupied territories were said to be yielding huge booty—tons of machine guns, rifles, grenades and other war implements abandoned in the Germans' winter retreat. The Russians are repairing some for use at the front; others are moved to the rear for scrap metal.

Red Star identified the Russian air force's new planes as three fighters, the Mig, the Yak and the Lagg, the low-altitude bomber Il and the long-range bombers PE-2 and PE-3.

It said new Messerschmitts, Junkers and Heinkels which Germany planned to produce had not appeared in large numbers.

Denies Finnish Troops Shifted to Kalinin Area

WASHINGTON, April 24. (AP)—Hialmar J. Procope, Finnish minister to the United States, denied today Russian reports that Finnish troops had been transferred to the Kalinin front, northwest of Moscow, where Nazi forces are battling the Red Army.

Asserting that "no Finnish troops are fighting on the Kalinin front," Procope said in a statement that "all troops of the republic are engaged on fronts not far from the territorial boundaries of Finland. Finnish volunteers, enlisted, as far as I know, in the German Army prior to the Russian attack on Finland in June 1941, cannot be termed as Finnish troops, as they do not stand under the command of Finnish authorities and have entered in foreign service on their own responsibility."

Advances in Donets Basin Claimed by Germans

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 24 (AP).—Nazi troops have made a number of successful advances in the Donets Basin, on the southern half of the Russian front, the German high command reported today.

In a northern sector the Germans said they wiped out a Soviet unit which battled for several days after being encircled, while the Soviet Arctic supply port of Murmansk again was bombed and a merchant ship was hit.

In land fighting in Far Northern Lapland German mountain troops were credited with inflicting heavy losses while beating off repeated Russian attacks.

The communique also reported an air attack on Russian shipping in the Black Sea, in which a tanker and two other vessels were said to have been damaged.

London, April 24-(AP)-A Stockholm dispatch to Reuters today quoted a Berlin spokesman as saying units of the 16th German army trapped in the Staraya Russia area had pierced Soviet lines and reestablished contact with the main German forces.

APR 25 1942

30.24 — 16149

30.24 — 16149

London, Saturday, April 25-(AP)-A violent Russian thrust northeast of Kursk has cut the Orel-Kursk railway at one point, Reuters said today in quoting Istanbul dispatches to Vichy.

The attacks began Thursday in the direction of Fatezh, about 20 miles northeast of Kursk, the dispatches said, and was accompanied by heavy fighting along a road leading to Kursk. The Russians apparently were aiming to outflank the city's defenses.

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RUSSIA IN SPY DRIVE

Catching One Held Equal to Smashing a Company.

Kuibyshev, April 24 (A. P.).—Soviet authorities undertook an intensive drive against Nazi spies today, and the army newspaper Red Star declared that "catching one German spy is equal to smashing an enemy company."

The newspaper cited several instances of under-cover agents who had been caught:

A woman spy posing as a nurse in a sea coast city; a lame beggar in another town who was assigned to blow up warehouses; a woman posing as an officer's wife who sought information from a sailor on a train.

"The more enemy plans fail, the more the enemy becomes beastly and tries to avenge regret for the war by the force of his dogpack of spies," commented the newspaper.

Soviet Red Cross Trains Corps of Parachute Nurses

By the Associated Press.

BERN, Switzerland, April 24.—The latest development on the Russian front is a specially trained parachute corps of Soviet Red Cross nurses.

The Bern newspaper Der Bund printed a photograph today of nine members of the corps, equipped with parachutes and first-aid cases.

Their function, a caption said, is to bring aid to wounded in difficult terrain where normal means of communication might prove too slow.

It said a considerable number of nurses had been trained for the work.

None of U. S. Raiders Returned Japs Imply

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), April 24 (AP).—Tomokazu Hori, Japanese Information Bureau spokesman, said today in a press conference the United States Government had not yet issued a communique on last Saturday's air raids on Japan because "it has no way of communicating with the American warplanes which attacked Japan."

Domei declared that Hori, answering a question by a neutral correspondent with respect to this comment, implied that none of the raiders had returned to their bases.

(First Japanese reports on the raid said nine of the attacking planes were shot down. Later it was stated several flew on toward China. Subsequently the Japanese declared advices from Shanghai indicated one of the planes had made a forced landing in Japanese-occupied China and its crew captured.)

Tokio morning papers printed articles reviewing Japanese relations with Soviet Russia and expressing belief they would remain harmonious despite the world situation.

(There was no reference to Russian dispatches reporting that one of the United States planes which participated in the raid on Tokio last Saturday had landed on Soviet territory and had been interned with its crew, but the timing of the articles suggested they may have been inspired by this incident.)

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"There is no reason why Japan and Russia should quarrel," declared Asahi, and voiced a hope that relations between the two countries might be strengthened through "Russia's better understanding of the Greater East Asia war."

Nichi Nichi said "Britain and the United States have little chance to pit Russia against Japan" and urged that the Kremlin return Soviet Ambassador Constantin Smetanin to Tokio. Smetanin now is in Russia "on leave."

Standley Asks U. S. For Instructions

By Henry Cassidy

KUIBYSHEV, April 24. — (AP) United States Ambassador William R. Standley asked Washington today for instructions as to procedure on the case of five U. S. airmen interned in Siberia after they had raided Japan. This indicated that the case has not been completely closed by the Soviet union's strict application of international law.

Japanese Ambassador Naotake Sato also was busy. He called this morning at the foreign commissariat.

Fliers in Good Spirits

The American airmen were declared to be "well and in good spirits." They were interned at Khabarovsk, which means they are under surveillance, and the Soviet's prompt action in their case indicated strict observance of the Russian-Japanese neutrality pact.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, reported the landing and internment early today in the following brief dispatch dated Wednesday:

"Khabarovsk, April 22—On April 18th on the territory of the maritime province there landed an American warplane. As stated by the plane crew, the latter participated on the same day in a raid by the American air force on the Japanese islands, and losing orientation, committed a forced landing on Soviet territory.

"According to common international regulations, Soviet authorities interned the American plane and crew."

The location was not disclosed, but Khabarovsk is about 1,000 miles northwest of Tokyo and 400 miles north of Vladivostok.

Angus Ward, U. S. consul general at Vladivostok, was reported handling matters for the American fliers.

Russian Action Correct

Diplomatic sources said the Russian action was "perfectly correct," and no United States protest was expected because the procedure was normal under established practices of international law.

It was learned that the Russians were prompt in advising U. S. authorities of the landing and internment, the U. S. embassy having been notified within two days. The Soviet diplomatic representative in the Far East advised the U. S. consul general in Vladivostok, who relayed the information to Kuibyshev.

(Official Washington declined comment. There has been no Washington announcement on any phase of the raids, on which the Japanese have issued variety of reports, including suggestions the planes were launched from aircraft carriers and "escaped to China.")

Russia Neutral

Under the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact which was one year old April 13, Russia is a neutral in the Pacific struggle even though allied with the United States in the war against Germany.

As a neutral, she must intern belligerents who enter her territory.

Only yesterday the Soviet spokesman, S. A. Lozovsky, was asked at a press conference what Russia's position would be in the event of such a landing. He replied:

"One can imagine dozens of suppositions. Let's wait until something happens." ("Something" already had "happened" but had not at that time been disclosed.)

Pressed further for an answer, Lozovsky replied that he was not inclined toward "philosophic discussions."

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Standley Talks to Stalin

Ambassador Standley was in Moscow yesterday, being received by Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

(The Tokyo radio, without mentioning the forced landing incident, said that Japanese papers Friday printed articles reviewing relations with Russia and expressing belief that harmony would prevail.

(The papers were quoted as saying "there is no reason why Japan and Russia should quarrel," and that "Britain and the United States have little chance to pit Russia against Japan." They suggested also that the Soviet ambassador, Constantin Smetanin, who now is "on leave" in Russia, should return to his post in Tokyo.

(Thus the Japanese, ostensibly at least, had no quarrel with the Russian action apropos the American airmen.

(The Tokyo radio also quoted the Japanese Information Bureau spokesman as saying the United States had issued no communique on the April 18 raids because "it has no way of communicating with the American warplanes which attacked Japan.")

American Envoy to Soviet Asks Instructions in Plane Seizure

Internment of Flyers Who Bombed Japan Offers Delicate Problem for Russian Officials

By Eddy Gilmore

By the Associated Press.

APR 25 1942

KUIBYSHEV, April 24.—Russia announced today that a United States bomber which raided Japan last Saturday and then lost its way has been interned with its crew in the Russian Maritime Province on the Sea of Japan.

It appeared to be an already completed test of the year-old Japanese-Russian neutrality pact, but United States Embassy officials here said Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley had asked Washington for instructions.

The plane was said to have carried five men, one a captain. The short dispatch announcing the interment said the airmen, "losing orientation, committed a forced landing on Soviet territory." Loss of "orientation" was taken to mean that the plane was trying to make a landing in China.

(The Japanese, identifying the attackers as medium bombers, carrying crews of five, had said that apparently some planes flew on to China.)

The only official account yet made public was circulated by Tass, official Soviet news agency, under the caption: "Forced landing of American plane in Maritime Province." The full dispatch follows:

"Khabarovsk, April 22.—On April 18 on the territory of the Maritime Province there landed an American warplane. As stated by the plane crew the latter participated on the same day in a raid by the American Air Force on the Japanese islands and, losing orientation, committed a forced landing on Soviet territory.

"According to common international regulations, Soviet authorities interned the American plane and crew."

The dateline of the dispatch indicated the general locale of the forced landing, although none was specifically given. Khabarovsk is about 1,000 miles northwest of Tokio and 400 miles due north of the main port of the Maritime Province, Vladivostok.

The United States Consul General at Vladivostok, Angus Ward, was handling affairs for the Americans from that end.

The internment of the flyers offered a delicate problem for the Russians—how to treat a soldier with whom you are allied on one front (the German front) when he enters your territory on another frontier in war against a nation (Japan) with whom you are at peace.

There have been many cases in which British and German flyers came down in neutral Eire. The Irish held that their position was clearly dictated by international law—the flyers were interned for the duration. The indications in the present incident were that Russia likewise was following international law to the letter.

(On April 13, only five days before the raid on Japan, the first anniversary of the Russian-Japanese neutrality pact, the organ of the Russian Communist party, the newspaper Pravda, warned Japanese militarists to hew to the line of neutrality.

("It is necessary that the Japanese military and Fascist cliques who are dizzy on military successes should understand that their blabbering about war and invasion in the north (the Maritime province) might damage first of all and most of all Japan herself," Pravda's editorial said.)

Spokesman Evasive.

Only yesterday at his press conference, the official Russian press spokesman, S. A. Lozovsky, Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, was asked what the Russian position would be if such a landing, as is now confirmed, were made on Russian soil. Lozovsky replied:

"One can imagine dozens of sup-

positions. Let's wait until something happens."

Asked what would happen in event of a forced landing in the Moscow region, the spokesman replied with another question:

"Why a forced landing if we have good airdromes for American and British bombers?"

Pressed for an answer on the position of Russia on any landings on Russian soil by "planes of Russia's Allies or planes of some power with which Russia has a neutrality pact," Lozovsky answered:

"The correspondent is inclined toward philosophic discussions. I am not."

Ambassador Standley was at Moscow yesterday and was received by Joseph Stalin, in the presence of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, several hours before Tass circulated the Khabarovsk dispatch.

(Under the Moscow-Tokyo pact, Russia is technically neutral in the Pacific war, just as Japan is technically obliged to keep hands off the German-Russian struggle. Neutral nations are required to intern war parties which stray into their territory. To do otherwise would offend the opposing forces. Such internees are universally treated with courtesy.

(Washington spokesmen have never confirmed official Japanese declarations that United States planes took part in the raids on Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe Saturday. Silence was maintained also upon the Tass announcement.

(State Department officials said they were withholding comment pending receipt of a report from the U. S. embassy in Russia.)

Text of Statement

The text of the Tass statement as broadcast from Moscow:

"On April 18, an American warplane landed in maritime territory.

"According to the statement of the plane's crew on that day this plane had participated in an American air raid on Japanese islands and, having lost its bearings, made a false landing on Soviet territory.

"In accordance with International Law, Soviet authorities interned the American plane and its crew."

While the landing area was described only as maritime territory —which might apply to any of the coastal regions between Vladivostok and Bering Straight—circumstances indicated the reference was to the Maritime Province.

The lower half of the Maritime Province, which stretches in all about 850 miles from Vladivostok to Uda Bay, fronts on the Sea of Japan. At the closest point only about 250 miles of water separate its shore and the beaches of Hokkaido, northernmost of Japan's main islands and one of the three which were under air raid warnings Saturday.

U.S. Not to Dispute Red Action on Plane

Reported Russian Internment of American Air Raider and Its Crew Will Be Accepted, Declare High Officials.

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WASHINGTON, April 24. (AP)—High officials indicated today that the United States government had no disposition to object to the reported Russian internment of an American plane and its crew which landed in Siberia after bombing Japanese cities.

Roosevelt Informed by Russia

When reporters called President Roosevelt's attention at a press conference to Moscow dispatches concerning the incident, the Chief Executive replied with light banter. However, he did supply the tangible information that he had received an official communication from Moscow relating to internment of a plane.

Presumably, this communication was from the Soviet government, for Secretary of State Hull told a later press conference that nothing had been received as yet from Ambassador William H. Standley.

The State Department head went on to say that he was not in a position to discuss the international legal aspects in the absence of a report from the ambassador. But, he said, news dispatches from Russia indicated that the matter was being dealt with according to international law and precedent.

Russia and Japan have a non-aggression pact, Hull commented adding that it might be on the basis of this pact that the Soviet action was taken.

Limited as these comments were, the plain intimation appeared to be that officials here were quite content at this time for Russia to maintain its attitude of neutrality toward the Pacific struggle while concentrating on battling Hitler.

President Won't Confirm Raid

President Roosevelt, in his exchange with reporters, declined even to confirm that American warplanes had raided the Japanese islands.

"The Russian announcement tends to confirm the Tokyo reports," a reporter remarked.

That, said the Chief Executive with a twinkle, was not put as a question and hence did not require an answer.

Then another reporter inquired whether the plane would become a Lend-Lease craft.

To this, Mr. Roosevelt replied that he had read only that it would be interned and that he assumed an interned ship was immobilized.

A hearty laugh was the only response to a question whether the plane might be interned on the front facing the Germans.

Asked if the names of the interned crew would be released here he said probably not.

JAPAN TO MOBILIZE MATERIAL RESOURCES

New Ships to Offset Losses and Better Air Defenses Planned

TOKYO, April 24 (From Japanese broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Japanese Cabinet approved today a "material resources mobilization plan" designed chiefly to strengthen armaments and taking into account, according to an official broadcast, "the vast material resources made accessible to Japan by her sweeping victories in the present war."

The plan was drawn up by the Cabinet Planning Board in close cooperation with the army and navy and presented by the planning board's president, Lieut. Gen. Teiichi Suzuki. It covers the fiscal year which began April 1.

It calls for "accelerating the construction of new ships, the strengthening of air defense activities and increasing the production of iron, steel, aluminum and other munitions needs," the broadcast said.

[Japan's heavy losses in shipping in the Pacific war are believed to threaten her with a shipping shortage. Last week's raids on Tokyo and other cities have intensified the demand for stronger air defenses.]

"Regarding the demand and supply of petroleum," the broadcast said, "General Suzuki said that newly acquired sources of oil in Japanese-occupied areas in the southern regions have been taken into account.

"He emphasized that the government further has thoroughly considered the problem of the demand and supply of daily necessities to safeguard the people's livelihood."

Rabaul Again Hammered By Allied Planes

Japanese Shipping, Barracks and Warehouses Are Bombed.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 24—(AP)—Allied airmen, bolstered by an ever-increasing flow of American craft of all kinds, pounded the Japanese yesterday with another raid on the invader's insecure foothold at Rabaul, New Britain.

Allied Headquarters announced the raiders bombed shipping, barracks and warehouses and machine-gunned Japanese ground forces there. Four Japanese Zero fighters challenged the attackers but were easily fended off.

The Japanese sent bombers and fighters against Port Moresby, New Guinea, in three raids yesterday but General MacArthur's headquarters said damage was negligible.

In the Philippines, artillery and tank reinforced Japanese infantry made new landings in the Iloilo, Capiz and Antique areas of Panay Island where American and Philippine forces are continuing stubborn delaying action.

Corregidor fortress was being subjected to intermittent fire from Japanese batteries and its own big guns were replying in kind, while in Mindanao sporadic patrol action was reported continuing.

A high United States air authority disclosed that the nucleus of a well-balanced striking force has been built up in Australia with reinforcements of American planes, including both medium and heavy bombers, fighters, transports, photographic and observation craft.

This source described the ground crew situation as satisfactory and added that great strides have been made in airdrome construction.

Allied Warplanes Smash at Rabaul Ships, Barracks

Jap Damage Is Negligible In Three Attacks on Port Moresby

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By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 24.—Allied warplanes continued their almost daily attacks on Rabaul, New Britain, by blasting shipping, barracks and warehouses at that Japanese base again yesterday, Allied headquarters announced today.

The raiders swooped low to machine-gun Japanese forces on the ground, a communique said.

The bulletin also reported the Japanese made three bombing attacks yesterday on Port Moresby, New Guinea, but said damage was negligible.

Bombers in First Raid.

Eight bombers, escorted by fighters, participated in the first raid on Port Moresby about 10 a.m., the communique said. The second attack, an hour and one-half later, was carried out by three fighters and the third, in midafternoon, by two fighters.

Four Japanese Zero fighters attempted to intercept the Allied raiders which attacked Rabaul, but failed to divert them from the target, the bulletin added.

Reporting on the situation in the Philippines, headquarters announced that Japanese infantry, reinforced by artillery and tanks, had effected new landings at Iloilo, Capiz and Antique in the Visayan group.

"Our forces are still engaged in delaying action," the communique said.

Corregidor Answers Fire.

Corregidor Fortress was reported under intermittent fire from Japanese batteries, to which it was replying with its big guns. Sporadic patrol action is continuing in Mindanao, headquarters said.

A high United States air authority, meanwhile, disclosed that many types of American aircraft now are being employed in Australia.

These, he said, include both medium and heavy bombers, fighters, transports and photographic and observation planes, providing the nucleus of a well-balanced striking force.

The ground crew situation was described as satisfactory and it was said that great strides had been made in airdrome construction and equipment.

Morale is high, and the men are well trained and "ready to go," the authority said.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur and United States Minister Nelson T. Johnson will participate tomorrow at various cities in Anzac Day services commemorating Australia's world war dead, it was announced today.

General headquarters announced that Gen. MacArthur would place a wreath at the beautiful stone shrine on Saint Hilda Road in Melbourne in one of his few public appearances since his arrival from the Philippines. Mr. Johnson will represent the United States in a simple ceremony at Canberra, the capital.

Anzac Day Draws Churchill Greeting

Melbourne, Saturday, April 25 (AP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur participated in Anzac Day services commemorating Australia's World War dead today by placing a wreath on the shrine in Saint Hilda Road.

Prime Minister John Curtin received a cable from Prime Minister Churchill of Britain which said:

"Greetings to you on Anzac Day. We will never forget the great comradeship of Gallipoli with its imperishable memories."

Australia Plans Soldiers' Fun

Allied Headquarters, Australia, April 24 —(AP)— Prodded by the sight of thousands of uniformed men, Americans and Australians alike, aimlesaly killing time on Sundays, the Australian government is about ready to apply a light cheering touch to the traditionally gloomy Sabbath.

The premiers of the six Australian states after a conference with Prime Minister John Curtin announced that Sunday entertainments definitely would be provided the troops.

Each state is to work out its own form of conditions, hours, and possible charges.

Sunday in a typical Australian city is no day for finding entertainment. There is a complete theater shutdown and an almost complete restaurant closure.

Maj. Lynn Cowan, U. S. army entertainment director, said:

"Despite the protests of clergymen and others, we must remember that this is war, which the boys fight seven days a week. When they are off, they must and will be entertained."

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An American soldier said "about the only thing t do here on Sunday, if it isn't raining, is to walk in a park. "You can't go riding; there's no gasoline. You can't go cycling, No shops are open. You can't go window-shopping because most of the windows are boarded up."

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30.24- 16151

30.24-16151

Petitioner for Peace Jailed in Australia

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 24.—A Melbourne resident was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment today for trying "to influence public opinion in a manner likely to be prejudicial to efficient prosecution of the war" by seeking signatures for a petition asking Prime Minister John Curtin and members of the Federal Labor Party to make peace with Japan.

Witnesses testified that he sought the signatures between February 17 and March 17 and told one person that "your cities will be bombed and women and children killed on March 29."

A similar charge against another man was dismissed for lack of evidence; the case against a third man was adjourned indefinitely.

Australia Spends More For Raid Precautions

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, April 24 (AP).—The Australian government authorized today the expenditure of an additional $1,500,000 for air-raid precautions work and the six state governments set aside an equal sum, bring the total now available to $9,000,000.

The commonwealth government previously had appropriated $4,500,000 and the state governments $1,500,000.

Japanese Drive Within 100 Miles of Mandalay

APR 25 1942

NEW DELHI, India, April 24. (AP)—Mechanized Japanese vanguards have reached the Taunggyi area within 100 miles of vital Mandalay in a thrust of nearly 80 miles northward from the region of fallen Loikaw, a Chinese communique disclosed tonight.

Violent Combat Raging

This force was located at the town of Hopong, 10 miles east of Taunggyi, in confirmation of a previous announcement from British headquarters that the Chinese were locked in violent combat with the invader in that region.

The Chinese announcement stated that 40 enemy aircraft had been continuously bombing the Chinese positions, which are at the left of the Allied Burma line, and that there were heavy casualties on both sides in continuing fighting.

On the Toungoo front far to the southwest of this action, Chungking's communique reported the Japanese had suffered 3,000 casualties in a week's fighting between the Swa River and the town of Pyinmana and that in four days about Pyinmana itself 3,000 invaders had been killed or wounded again. Chinese losses of 1,000 killed or wounded.

Fighting on that front was said now to be centered about Tatkon, which is 30 miles north of Pyinmana.

Fighting on Chinese Front

The earlier British communique telling of the invader's thrust far above Loikaw had thus briefly summarized the action:

"Chinese front: Fighting attacks were developing in the east front vicinity of Shwenyaung and Taunggyi. Reports of both actions were meager but matters appear to be developing satisfactorily."

These Chinese troops are under command of the American Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell.

On the Allied right, held by Chinese and British, no action of consequence was reported and at the center the British forces which previously had made a slight withdrawal to a point just above the town of Taungdwingyi apparently were consolidating their positions.

The enemy was throwing up defensive positions below Yenangyaung, in the middle of the ruined oil fields.

The British command announced that Mandalay and vicinity had again been bombed, but that there were no particulars of casualties or damage.

Chinese Call for Effective Blow

The Chinese Foreign Office spokesman in Chungking issued a statement urging stronger offensive action against Japan, "who can easily be licked by a timely and effective blow."

He remarked that while a major front now existed in Burma "the burden on the Chinese forces is not in any sense lessened. On the contrary our burden is correspondingly increased.

"Fortunately, Japan's plight has grown steadily from bad to worse. She is more vulnerable than Germany and can easily be licked by a timely and effective blow . . . The superior offensive position she used to enjoy is fast deteriorating into one of inferior defense. Japan is more stupid and brittle than Germany. It is only natural that Britain and Russia should put the defeat of Hitler before everything else.

"It is equally natural that China, the United States and other Pacific nations regard the defeat of Japan as their most important role and a logical requirement of the entire strategy of the United Nations."

Japanese 100 Miles From Mandalay, British Report

APR 25 1942

New Attacks by Enemy Declared Developing Along Burma Front

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, April 24.—The Japanese are within 100 miles of the important Burma city of Mandalay, it was disclosed today by a British communique which said new attacks were developing in the Taunggyi area.

This point, 80 miles north of fallen Loikaw, is the deepest penetration in any of the three major northward thrusts of the Japanese.

It was not clear whether the advance was from Loikaw, which fell Tuesday, or from the Thailand border in a westward flanking action.

Chinese Hold Part of Line.

Chinese forces directed by Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, are holding that part of the Allied front.

"Fighting attacks were developing in the east front vicinity of Shwenyaung and Taunggyi," said the British communique. "Reports of both engagements were meager, but matters appear to be progressing satisfactorily."

Shwenyaung is 10 miles east of Taunggyi.

Japanese Digging In.

On the western flank the Japanese were reported digging in south of Yenangyaung, the oil town which was recaptured for the Allies by a British-Chinese counterattack.

Mandalay itself and the neighboring area came under renewed enemy air attack, but the communique said no new damage or casualties were reported.

(Japanese bombers heavily raided Maymyo, temporary capital of Burma, April 8, killing or wounding 100 persons and damaging civilian property, a dleayed dispatch from Maymyo said. The attack was confined to civilian areas.)

There was no report on action in the central sector of the front.

Chinese withdrawal from Pyinmana, less than 150 miles south of Mandalay, under heavy pressure from Japanese land and air attacks, forced British troops under threat of encirclement to retire from Taungdwingyi, forty miles farther northwest, a miltary commentator in London said today.

Striking Before Rains

The British pulled out of their positions "most skillfully," to straighten the sagging Allied line, he declared.

Japanese forces, reinforced by fresh, rested troops and using planes and tanks, were reported throwing all their strength into the Burma battlefield in an effort to break through to Mandalay before heavy rains begin.

The forces under Stilwell and British troops, both of whom have fought for weeks without relief and rest, were battling all along the Burma front from the Shan states, near the Siamese border, westward to the Yenangyuang sector on the Irrawaddy to hold the Japanese attacks.

Roads To Be Clogged

Normally there are about seven inches of rain in M[illegible]ost of Burma, but from Ju[illegible]ptember the rainfall var[illegible]eighteen to twenty-one in.

Japanese communi[illegible]by road with ports to the south may be clogged with mud from the seventy-five inches of rain in the Rangoon area from June to September.

Threat of Encirclement Forces British to Retire

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—Chinese withdrawal from Pyinmana, less than 150 miles south of Mandalay, under heavy pressure from Japanese land and air attacks, forced British troops under threat of encirclement to retire from Taungdwingyi, 40 miles farther northwest, a military commentator said today.

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Chinese Trap Jap Unit

CHUNGKING, China, April 24 (AP)—The Chinese announced tonight that Chinese forces near Kaocheng, Honan province, had ambushed a Japanese supply unit of 100 carts, inflicting 100 casualties on the Japanese, burning 30 of the carts and capturing two machine guns, many rifles and supplies.

Chinese and British in Accord

CHUNGKING, April 24 (AP). — China and Great Britain have reached an understanding for closer military collaboration, and there now is no limit to the number of Chinese troops who may be sent into Burma, Chinese sources said today. The extent of Chinese aid, these quarters declared, depends entirely upon the exigencies of the situation on the Burma front.

The Chinese already are taking over from the British the task of supplying their own troops fighting in Burma, the newspaper "Ta Kung Pao" declared.

Chinese Repulse Japanese

Heavy Losses Inflicted After Foe Pushes Northward

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (AP).—The Chungking radio said today the Japanese had been repulsed with heavy losses after pushing northward from west of Tsengshing on China's Kwangtung front. "Indicative of the ferocity of the fighting," Chungking said, "carloads of Japanese dead and wounded were observed moving toward Canton on Monday night."

China Further Restricts Use of Gasoline and Oil

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, April 24.—While authorities emphasized that China has sufficient gasoline and oil to meet her urgent military needs provided there is no wastage, further restrictions were announced today on the use of liquid fuel, since supplies are threatened seriously by the Japanese invasion of Burma.

Only cars whose operation is approved by the Government will be allowed to draw their monthly gasoline rations. In Chungking, where more than 1,000 gasoline-driven vehicles were operated formerly, only 200 now are running. Even embassies are curtailing the use of cars, since gasoline costs them $4 per American gallon.

As emergency measures the Government is expected to step up production of high-grade alcohol, of which Szechwan Province alone already produces 500,000,000 gallons and to hasten experiments by United States-trained Chinese engineers seeking a new method of cracking oil from wood oil.

In sections of China where gasoline is even harder to get than in Chungking, buses and other vehicles have been converted into charcoal burners. The National Military Council is installing charcoal-burning engines in 2,000 trucks; many buses in Szechwan are being remodeled along the same lines, while almost all vehicles in Hupeh Province are fueled in this manner.

Indian Government Plan Parley Urged

Madras, India, April 24 — (AP) —A resolution urging the All-India Congress party's executive committee to invite the Moslem league to consultations on the establishment of a wartime national government for India was passed today by the Madras branch of the party.

The resolution also recommended that the Congress party "acknowledge the Moslem league's claim for separation, should it persist in that claim when the time comes for framing the future constitution of India."

AVG Flyers Mild College Boys At Night

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By Daniel De Luce

[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the American Volunteer Group in Burma, April 11 (Delayed)—When the starry night sky blankets the Burma battleground over which their speedy planes will go hunting Japanese raiders in tomorrow's dawn patrol, the hard-hitting members of the American Volunteer Group turn into mild-mannered ex-college boys mothered by a plump dormitory manageress.

Mrs. Marion Davidson, widow of a United States Army major, and her khaki-clad brood slip into chintz-covered easy chairs in a spacious clubroom this Saturday night for a special get-together to celebrate the annihilation of a Japanese fighter squadron with no losses. They are also going to see movies flown in from Calcutta and have a "pow-wow with Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, the AVG's proud boss.

Chennault Sees Fights

Chennault arrived just in time to see the boys he had coached destroy at least fifteen Japanese planes—and possibly twenty—in a series of dogfights Wednesday and Friday.

"Fine work," says the stocky middle-aged officer who built the AVG from the ground up into the deadliest streamlined weapon the Japanese have yet encountered. "What I told you last fall at Toungoo you haven't forgotten."

Mrs. Davidson, who has a 20-year-old son, George, in San Francisco, turns out a dinner featuring an

inch-thick steak smothered with mushrooms and fresh-fruit salad.

U. S. Flag On The Wall

An eight-foot American flag hangs on the wall in the room where the flyers eat.

"It's good for morale," Mrs. Davidson explains.

Sergt. Pilot Jack Gibson, of Columbia, S. C., arrives from a nearby RAF mess and reports on the condition of another flyer, Fred Barrack, of Odessa, Texas, who destroyed one enemy plane and was shot down by a second yesterday. Barrack is all right except for cuts and bruises.

He and R. C. (Moose) Moss, of Oderun, Ga., a member of the AVG, were United States air cadets at the same time at Love Field, Dallas.

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Swartz, Wounded, Improving

The sturdy, gray-thatched AVG surgeon, Dr. Lewis J. Richards, of Parsons, Kan., says he is without patients now.

The latest word of Flyer Frankie Swartz, of Dunmore, Pa., who was gravely injured in the Japanese bombing of an RAF-AVG base in Central Burma late in March, is that he is progressing nicely in a Calcutta hospital and probably will be sent home to the United States soon.

Dr. Richards' quick work in the raid is credited with saving Swartz' life.

Newlyweds

The AVG's newlyweds, Pilot Fred Hodges, of Memphis, Tenn., and the former Helen Anderson, of Rangoon, daughter of an English warrant officer, are in a corner making plans about their future after the war.

They were married last week in this clubroom. The bride carried roses and orchids and was given away by Dr. Richards.

Last Wednesday she stood praying on the ground while her husband shot down one of ten Japanese planes that fell that day on the Chinese-Burmese frontier.

Tonight the big blue battleground in the sky is full of stars and empty of danger.

Canberra Women Organized

CANBERRA, Australia, April 24 (AP).—An army of women vegetable growers, who will share surpluses with their neighbors, has been organized by Mrs. Nelson T. Johnson, wife of the American Minister to Australia.

Writer Tells of War In Kipling's Country

Finds Burmese Port Dying Flames—Describes Pitiful Sight of Marching Indian Families Waterless and Foodless.

(Editors: A blond California giant in a jeep, the AP's Daniel de Luce writes in this dispatch from the heart of the Burma battleground a superficial story of the strange warfare in the Kipling country. Shattered communication facilities have delayed its receipt for more than two weeks, but have robbed it of none of its reality.)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ON THE IRRAWADDY FRONT, Burma, April 6. (Delayed—By Courier and Airmail to India) (AP)—I blundered into no-man's-land for 22 miles today and saw the little Irrawaddy port of Allanmyo dying in the flames that the retreating British Army started last night.

Scores of Blazing Buildings

My observation post was the white-washed brick base of a pagoda on a steep, burned over hillock, one of the chain along the eastern edge of the pinched-in river valley.

A milestone on the lonely highway below the pagoda read: "Rangoon 230."

Allanmyo, erupting smoke from scores of blazing buildings looked about 10 miles away.

Nothing moved in the road within my range of vision and the sky was empty of the Japanese planes whose bombing and gunning had helped drive the British from Prome to Allanmyo, 60 miles in two days, and then forced another retreat—"Breaking contact with the enemy"—which was still in progress today.

Some time in the morning the Japanese infantry was believed to have filed into Allanmyo but there was no booty left behind in the fiery ruins of wooden shops, river wharves, warehouses, Indian temples and Buddhist monasteries.

Oil Fields Destroyed

Westward out of sight across the Irrawaddy, from Thayetmyo to Minbu, some 70 miles, five small oil fields and one refinery were put to the torch.

"Because they are scattered and impossible places to defend and it was senseless to disperse our troops," said a British government official, the "oil field executioner."

When I met him last night he was organizing the possible demolition of Burma's oil capital, Yenangyaung.

A dynamited bridge just south of Allanmyo appeared to have choked off the stream of Japanese lorries temporarily and what troops moved northward, seeking the new British positions, came afoot.

A gentle breeze stirred the pagoda bells but everything else was silent and the land seemed dead.

Yet five minutes later I encountered 30 Burmese armed, fortunately, only with long-handled dahs-swords.

They dashed into the scrub jungle toward the left when they caught sight of my jeep roaring around the turn. There, a crippled Indian grandmother, in grimy cotton dress but with a golden ringlet in her nose, lay in the dust of the roadside, her hands lifted to beg for water and bread.

The Indian Army captain who was my conducting officer fired his revolver into the air to make sure that the Burmese kept running, and we stopped to give the ancient amma something to eat and to quench her thirst.

She had crawled thus from Allanmyo.

We did not know whether the Burmese were the advance guard of the enemy or simply lawless neighboring villagers, intent on robbing or killing the unarmed and impoverished Indian coolies fleeing north. Since not one return shot was fired we left our jeep parked in the middle of the road, motor running, and hiked to a pagoda.

Unwittingly I had driven through the temporary British line miles back and I had seen nothing like I'd seen in Poland, Albania or even Burma, marking the front. So the Indian captain and I rambled on, untroubled and unsuspecting.

Even the screen of tanks in the bush which was protecting the last units to be withdrawn escaped our notice and we continued far beyond without a challenge.

Indians Waterless, Foodless

Only the pitiful groups of marching Indian families, waterless and foodless in the afternoon heat, tried to halt our jeep.

Tiny, chocolate-skinned babies with big, staring eyes snuggled in the arms of their mothers who were begging for help. Old grandfathers, leaning on wooden staffs, implored in a strange tongue, motioning with fingers to lips.

We asked them why they didn't stick to the Irrawaddy instead of hiking inland along a road crossing the dry and desolate hills toward Taungwingyi, 40 miles from the river.

They replied:

"Oh, sahibs, there are many Burmese villages beside the river and we dare not go near them. Here, if the bad hats see one English car, they cease to harm us."

One of them pointed to his cheek, bleeding from a knife wound.

We left the pagoda as the sun's rays, flaring behind the western clouds, made a scene like an old master's painting of The Resurrection. We went back through the lines of Indian refugees, our water and dry rations distributed.

Tired Indian troops greeted us at the advance post which we had missed before, and a captain who once was wounded, captured and escaped in the Salween River fighting said this was his first quiet time in four days.

He was commanding what was left of a Baluchistan battalion which had not rested since the first of February.

His knee was sprained but he had marched afoot with his men more than 100 miles in the past fortnight.

He said what every soldier on this front has been saying:

"We need planes and more men."

Pawley Says Allies Could Stop Japs With Third as Many Planes

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN.
Associated Press War Correspondent.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 24.—If the Allies can get one-third as many planes as the Japanese into action in vital theaters of the Pacific, they "can knock them right out of the air and hamper if not stop altogether their land advances," William D. Pawley, co-founder of the American Volunteer Group now fighting in Burma, declared today.

The feats of the A. V. G.'s "Flying Tigers" have demonstrated, Mr. Pawley asserted, that numerical superiority or even equality is not necessary to ground the Japanese air force.

What this little group has accomplished is a fair indication of what could be done, he added, if the Allies can get large numbers of planes on the scene quickly. He emphasized, however, that a steady flow of replacements and spare parts is essential in any circumstances.

Mr. Pawley, who erected the first American airplane factories in China and India as founder-president of Intercontinent Aviation, is en route to the United States. He expects to return to India in several months.

From his own observations, Mr. Pawley declared the average Japanese fighter pilot was distinctly inferior to American flyers and their allies, though he said Japanese bomber pilots—with four and one-half years of practice in China—were excellent.

Chinese flyers, when sufficiently trained, are more than a match for the Japanese, Mr. Pawley asserted.

He said he had not as yet seen any Japanese planes comparable to those turned out by Britain and the United States.

Many members of the A. V. G. never had flown a fighter plane before they went to Burma, although they were familiar with other types, Mr. Pawley said. The feats they have accomplished with only a few months' training therefore are all the more remarkable.

Turning to the situation in India, Mr. Pawley said:

"It is inconceivable to me that the Japanese will make the mistake of trying to invade India. If they do I am convinced the Indian people will put up much greater resistance than is believed possible almost anywhere. I think the Indian contribution to the war effort from both a military and productive standpoint is much greater than generally realized."

Mr. Pawley said India would not be without outside help.

"I have reason to believe," he added, "that American and British authorities are sending in supplies in substantial quantities."

CHINESE TO NAME AIDE

LONDON, April 24.—(AP) Reuters news agency reported tonight that the Chinese government had decided to appoint a minister to Washington to assist Ambassador Hu Shih and that some envoy now in the Middle East probably would get the assignment.

Swedes Protest On Ship Action

London, April 24—(AP)—The Swedish legation was reported today to have lodged a protest with the British government over alleged infringement of the British arms law on the occasion of the recent attempt by 10 British-chartered Norwegian ships to escape from Goteborg to Britain.

(A Stockholm dispatch last night said Sweden's protest was founded on the charge that British employes had smuggled 20 machine guns aboard the vessels, only two of which succeeded in reaching Britain while six were sunk and two returned to port.)

This report followed word from Stockholm that the German government, alleging a violation of Swedish neutrality, had protested to Sweden that before their attempted dash the ships were armed with machine guns.

Durban, Union of South Africa, Saturday, April 25-(AP)-The possibility of Allied action against Madagascar off the coast here was suggested today by the newspaper Mercury, which said South Africa's diplomatic break with Vichy "may be followed by an even more important development."

Declaring that the hostile attitude of the governor of Madagascar island could not be ignored, as well as reported Axis attempts to establish bases there, the newspaper said:

"The time has gone for handling Vichy gently. Laval and Darlan are nothing but dishonest puppets of Hitler and must be treated as such.

"France today is a dangerous enemy of the Allies."

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Rome (From Italian Broadcasts) Saturday, April 25-(AP)-The Union of South Africa's severance of diplomatic relations with Vichy is a prelude to Allied action against the strategic French island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, the Turin newspaper Stampa predicted today.

NAZIS SAY NEW FIGHTER IS FASTEST IN WORLD

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts) April 24.—(AP) A new German fighter plane, the Focke Wulfe 190, was described tonight by Voelkischer Beobachter as "the fastest in the world," the German radio said.

Few details were given, but the announcer said the plane, powered by a 14-cylinder motor and equipped with a broad retractable landing gear to facilitate quick take-offs, was designed by Kurt Tank, who originated the long-range Condor bomber.

30.24—16153

30.24-16153

500 Teachers in Norway Sent to Nazi Work Camp

Herded in Small Ship on Way to Arctic Zone, Some Go Mad

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 24 (AP).—The Oslo correspondent of the newspaper "Social Demokraten" reported today that 500 Norwegian school teachers jammed below decks on a small steamer designed to accommodate half that number, had been shipped to a Nazi work camp in the Arctic Zone under circumstances so bad that some became insane.

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The correspondent estimated 1,100 teachers have been arrested for their revolt against the Nazi-sponsored regime of Prime Minister Vidkun Quisling and shipped to labor camps in the far north, where they presumably are being forced to work on Nazi defense installations.

The dispatch said police "acted brutally" in herding the latest contingent aboard ship at Trondheim, while once under way the teachers suffered from hopelessly inadequate water and food supplies and sanitary facilities.

In answer to protests from the clergy and even members of his own party, Quisling was said to have announced that "these teachers are guilty of criminal offenses. Clergymen should try to persuade them to come to their right minds."

Bomb Blast Wrecks Anti-Red Office in Paris

BERLIN, (From German Broadcasts) April 24 (AP)—The office of Jacques Doriot's French popular party which serves as a recruiting center for the anti-Bolshevik legion was damaged heavily by a bomb explosion yesterday, but there were no casualties, the Berlin radio said tonight in a Vichy dispatch.

(The announcer did not locate the office, but presumably it is in Nazi-occupied Paris).

Hamilton, Ont., April 24-(AP)-Col. Philippe Henri Pierrene, who represents Gen. De Gaulle in Canada, told the Free French Society here tonight that Admiral Jean Darlan of Vichy would never give the French fleet to the Nazis, "not because he (Darlan) is such a nice gentleman, but he considers it his own property-like a little dog."

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Sofia Lacks Milk, Meat, Potatoes, Report

Bern, Switzerland, April 24—(AP)—Sofia is virtually without milk, meat and potatoes largely as a result of poor organization of supply facilities, the Swiss telegraphic agency reported today from the Bulgarian capital.

The agency said the city's food commissioner had released 300 tons of rice in an effort to offset the potato shortage and that milk henceforth would be delivered only to children and to the sick.

PETAIN 86 TODAY

Vichy Newspapers Silent on Birthday.

Vichy, April 24 (A. P.).—Marshal Petain was 86 years old today, but newspapers in the unoccupied zone failed to mention the birthday of the Chief of State.

Only school children have been asked to observe the Marshal's birthday by writing him collective greetings. In Vichy, an informal ceremony will be the only official notice taken of the event.

his admiration for Chief of State Petain and his hope that the aged marshal might still save the situation in France. He added that Pierre Laval's return to power finally diillusioned him.

Earlier this week five members of the French embassy and consulate staff resigned in protest against Laval's collaborationist regime.

JAP ENVOY ARRIVES

LONDON, April 24—(AP) The Rome radio reported tonight that Ken Harada, first Japanese envoy to the Vatican, arrived in Rome today.

King Rides In Gun Carrier

Somewhere In England, April 24 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth inspected a Canadian armored division today. The King took a ride in a Bren gun carrier.

2 German Businessmen Doomed as War Criminals

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 24.—Death sentences have been pronounced on two highly placed business men for "unsocial conduct in time of war," it was announced today.

Eugen Hubing, manager of a big armament concern in Braunschweig, was convicted of having supplied himself with butter and eggs out of his plant's canteen without handing over the required ration coupons, and Karl Winterling, a factory owner at Bamberg, of having hides tanned in his factory and selling them illegally.

This proves, the Berlin radio said, "that the German authorities make no distinction where war criminals are concerned."

German Children To Work in Plants During Vacations

By the Associated Press.

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BERN, Switzerland, April 24.—German high school boys and girls will spend their summer vacations this year working in munitions factories under a plan mobilizing all the Reich's labor resources, Berlin dispatches to the Basel National Zeitung said today.

Younger students are being mobilized for farm work, and schools in some sectors will be closed immediately so they may go into field camps, the dispatches declared.

Within a few weeks, it was said, there will be scarcely a German man or woman not engaged in some manner of war work.

The biggest gaps in the labor front, however, will be filled by increasing use of war prisoners and civilians imported from conquered lands, the advices reported.

It was expected that most of these would be employed in farming, but the difficulties of transportation were described as great because "the German railways have even more urgent tasks."

COLONEL ENROLLS WITH DE GAULLE

Former Aide at Embassy in Washington Joins Free French.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(AP) Another former member of the French embassy staff appeared at Free French headquarters here today and offered his services to General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces.

He was Colonel Emmanuel E. Lombard, until November, 1940, military attache at the embassy and for many years a resident of this country. An embassy spokesman said the colonel was retired in 1940 in the regular course of events when he reached the age limit of his rank—52 years.

In offering his services to the Free French, Col. Lombard said he held aloof for some time after leaving the embassy because of

Welsh Village Joins in War

London, April 24—(AP)—A sleepy, remote village in the Berwin mountains of Wales has just gone to war officially with Germany—more than two and one-half years after the rest of Great Britain.

The village, whose name is being withheld, always has been strongly nationalistic. Everybody speaks Welsh and the war was a "foreign" one declared by the English in London and the villagers would have none of it.

The other night, however, a German bomber dropped a stick of bombs on the mountain nearby. The roof of the village chapel was riddled. The windows of many houses were blown in and slates flew from the roofs.

Anger flamed in the village. The elders held a meeting and made a formal declaration.

Every man, woman and child has a personal responsibility to defeat Hitler and help the United Nations win, they proclaimed.

BRITISH FOOD WASTAGE HIT

Move Begun For Government Control Of Victuals And Prices

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Rotting Of Tons Of Produce At Covent Garden Causes Stir

By EDWARD ROBINSON

Associated Press Correspondent

London, April 24—A move for Government control of all food traffic and food prices developed this week from the controversy over why tons of vegetables rotted in Covent Garden at Whitsuntide when the public was paying steep prices for fresh greens.

Food continued to be the chief topic of discussion in wartime Britain.

Reports of wastage of bread brought a warning from the Food Ministry that the staff of life might be rationed because "people are remarkably careless."

Luncheons Criticized

Wholesale cancellation of public luncheons also were urged after war workers complained that the luxury feeding had no war purpose.

The Agriculture Ministry started a campaign to get householders to raise chickens, rabbits, pigs and goats, in addition to fruits and vegetables.

There were a few bright spots: The egg allocation for April was raised to four per person from three and 62,000,000 were distributed last week, 3,000,000 of them to the armed forces.

75 Per Cent. Salvaged

Nearly three fourths of the foods damaged by enemy action were reported salvaged.

Women war workers get preference in the food lines over ordinary shoppers under a scheme being tried out by the Government, using priority cards to insure early service.

A London wholesaler who sold $52,000 worth of food when his quota was $750, was fined $18,000 and sent to prison for a year.

Many Quit Smoking

Increased tobacco prices under the new budget were reported to have caused one out of fifteen smokers to quit and to have increased the demand for chewing gum.

White-collar workers with fixed salaries appeared to have cut down but industrial workers paid 50 cents an ounce for pipe tobacco and 40 cents for a pack of cigarettes without a murmur.

The tax hikes brought this comment from an oldest to a young soldiers.

"When I was your age," he said, tossing down 20 cents on the bar for a pint of beer, "I could have had for the same money a hair cut at 2 pence, shave for a penny, an ounce of tobacco for 3 pence, pint of beer for 2 pence and a drink of whisky for 3 pence which today cost 6 shillings ($1.20).

"People can't pay it . . . fill this again, miss."

RGENTINA TO SELL VHEAT CARGO TO SPAIN

BUENOS AIRES, April 24 — (AP) The Argentine Ministry of Finance announced today the completion of negotiations for the sale of 40,000 tons of wheat to Spain for 3,000,000 pesos (about $870,000).

The ministry said the wheat would be shipped on Spanish boats as soon as possible, without awaiting the arrival of Spain's special economic mission, due here May 15 to negotiate a large scale trade treaty.

Axis Diplomats Leave Paraguay

Asuncion, Paraguay, April 24 (AP). Fifteen German and Italian diplomats left today for Rio de Janeiro, whence they will board the Portuguese steamer Serra Pinto for Europe.

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Plans Made To Protect Great Lakes Shipping

Ottawa, Ont., April 24 (AP)—Commissioner S. T. Wood, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, said today the "usual safety measures" are being taken this year in the Great Lakes area to prevent sabotage to lake shipping and cargoes.

"There is nothing out of the ordinary in these precautions," he said. "We have been taking special precautions for the past two or three years at the time of the opening of navigation and have kept a

SEIZE 4 IN MONTREAL

Police Arrest Youths at Anti-conscription Rally.

Montreal, April 24 (A. P.).—Four youths will appear in police court today to answer charges arising out of two small-scale anti-conscription demonstrations. All were arrested last night shortly after a rally of the League for the Defense of Canada, whose members will vote "no" in the conscription plebiscite next Monday.

Jean Fortin, about 20 years old, was arrested outside the meeting hall on a charge of disturbing the peace. Charles Lesperance, 16, and Roland Perron, 20, accused of loitering, and N. Benoit, 19, charged with refusing to move, were taken into custody during a demonstration before the Place Viger Hotel, now a hiring office for merchant seamen.

Canada's Draft Poll

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, April 24—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King tonight urged Canadians to vote "yes" Monday in the plebiscite on whether the Government should be freed of previous commitments not to draft men for military service overseas, warning that "a world-encircling danger may yet jeopardize the very existence of our country."

Plebiscite officials predicted that more than 4,000,000 Canadians will vote Monday. Nearly 500,000 members of the armed forces have been marking their ballots during the past week.

Guatemala Passes Law Setting Profit Ceilings

Guatemala City, April 24 (AP)—The National Assembly passed a bill to set up ceilings on profits and provide fines and prison terms up to five years for violations.

The bill provides that profits shall not exceed the maximum rate on similar transactions in 1939 and applies both to importers and domestic businesses.

U. S. CONVOY FOILS AMBUSH BY SUB PACK

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Eyewitness Tells How Big Flotilla Fought Way Past U-Boats

No Less Than Nine Enemy Undersea Craft Met In Thrilling Voyage

By JOHN A. MORROW 3D
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Atlantic Fleet, April 23 (Delayed)—An Axis submarine ambush to destroy a group of American naval vessels and the huge prize they conveyed recently was frustrated by cool, skillful daring as one of the most exciting voyages ever taken by Uncle Sam's bluejackets neared a highly successful ending.

This thrill-packed venture saw one of our destroyers rescue the survivors of two ships sunk near us. It saw our planes rout a U-boat engaged in a pre-dawn gun battle with a Norwegian tanker and it saw our ships confuse the undersea raiders with an adroit series of maneuvers.

9 Subs In Course

No less than nine submarines were reported along our course. The first contact with one of them came in the icy darkness at 5.45 A. M. shortly after I had climbed to the navigation bridge to pay my respects to the captain.

Suddenly a shot rang across the calm waters from our port quarter. Roars and flashes of flame spat angrily into the sky, and in the dim distance we could see that two vessels were pouring it on—gun for gun.

Our radio told us that one was an armed Norwegian tanker—the other a U-boat.

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To The Rescue

The captain barked an order for two planes and a destroyer to dash away.

"Tell them to double that up on the planes as fast as God will let them," he said.

"Blast those . . . to hell," he roared as the catapaults sent the planes away.

[We learned later that the planes scared the submarine off and that the doughty tanker, her guns still smoking, had escaped with minor damage.]

We were watching the gun flashes at 6.45 A. M. when a periscope was sighted less than 600 yards from our convoy—one of the world's largest ships and a sweet prize for the wolfpack around us.

Not A Sign Of Fear

The captain ordered the ships hard right and the vessels listed sharply as they danced around in a synchronized manner pertty to see.

The periscope seemed to submerge slowly and deliberately and I gulped as I took down notes with numbed fingers.

I glanced hurriedly around me at the hard-faced officers and ratings, looking eagerly at their faces, trying to read their thoughts. Not a sign of fear was observable.

The kid from Montana who had been sweeping down the deck when the alarm sounded was busy at work. He hadn't even batted an eyelash.

Sub Too Close to Fre

"He was too close to fire. He was right on top of the. . . ." The captain said.

Then followed a series of zigzagging with the captain cooly remembering each turn.

(His memory was so good that when we made the final zig we were back on our course—an amazing feat in the heat of battle.)

Several more contacts—none of them definite—and we twisted like an adagio dancer, spoiling the enemy's aim.

Danger lurked all around us, but the skipper found time to tell that Montana boy to shorten the handle of his broom. He had jabbed several passersby.

More planes went aloft and at 7:40 a lookout shouted "torpedo wake heading for our bow."

We had just zigged and the lookouts said the deadly missile went by 200 yards off the target.

Behind us raced the mighty merchantman, her stacks defiantly belching columns of smoke.

Another periscope—distinct and ominous—appeared low in the water just abaft the port beam.

"We are in a nest of cobras," the captain said as he gave the order to change course again.

It was broad daylight then and another radio report told us that a ship was afire 40 miles to the south. A ship of another command took care of that one. We were rather busy.

A few hours later our navigator put us right on the buoy he had aimed for before the attack. Marvelous work.

The captain had brought us through. This strong-jawed little man with the bouncing gait would have had an easier time if he had not mercifully dispatched two of our protecting destroyers to the aid of merchantmen.

The morning before a lifeboat from a medium-sized American ship had radioed that the ship had been sunk and that women and children were floating at sea.

From a realistic point of view the captain knew that the value of our ships outweighed the lives of a few people and that detaching a destroyer from the escort would endanger our chances of getting through. He made his decision in a flash.

The warship sent to their relief picked up six lifeboats while repelling a submarine attack and counter attacking. Then, heading for port, she picked up 18 survivors of another medium-sized American vessel.

They had gone down less than 40 miles from our position and right near the course we had traversed.

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Allies Striking Hard Blows From Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 24 (AP)—Vice Admiral Jules James, commandant of the United States naval base here, told a St. George's day dinner last night that "very hard" and "successful" fighting is taking place now from the Bermuda base.

Replying to the toast to "Our Allies" at an overseas league dinner, James said:

"I came down here to build a base. I came down here also to fight a base after we built it. Lots of people around here do not know how hard our combined navies and armies are fighting now from this base.

"I can assure you it is very hard. It is hard and it is successful. I am sorry I cannot tell you more about it."

(The admiral apparently was referring to actions against submarine forays in Atlantic waters.)

15 Saved; 29 Perish

Caracas, Venezuela, April 24 (AP). Dispatches from Cumana said fifteen survivors of the torpedoed Panamanian tanker Henry Von Reidemann arrived there today from the island of La Blanquilla.

Capt. Andrew Weiller said his 12,097-ton ship was en route from Trinidad to Aruba when attacked and sunk April 17 near La Blanquilla, northwest of the Venezuelan island Margarita. Twenty-nine crew members perished.

Plane Rescues Survivors.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 24 (A. P.).—Eight seamen from a torpedoed merchantman rescued from a lifeboat by an American naval plane were landed in Bermuda on Wednesday, the British authorities announced here today. The pilot landed in a heavy sea and, unable to maneuver alongside, launched a dinghy, which made two trips to rescue the survivors, who had been afloat nine hours. Thirty-two others from the same ship were taken to an American port by a United States destroyer.

Portuguese Ship Saves Ten.

Lisbon, April 24 (A. P.).—The Portuguese freighter Cunene arrived today with twelve survivors of the 10,044-ton Norwegian tanker Koll, sunk by a submarine in the Atlantic. The survivors were picked up in a lifeboat on April 11.

[The Navy Department announced three days ago that the Koll had been torpedoed and shelled off Bermuda and that nineteen survivors had been brought ashore, nine at Lewes, Del., and ten at New York. Three men were listed as killed and ten as missing.]

Mexican Rescue Ship May Have Sunk U-Boat

Mexico City, April 24 (AP)—The Mexican Government newspaper *Nacional* published today a report by the crewmen of a Mexican tanker that they had rescued twenty-nine men from a torpedoed United States freighter off the middle Atlantic coast last week and that the tanker may have rammed and sunk an Axis submarine lurking near the scene.

The story came out of Tampico, where members of the crew filed a sworn report with the port authorities. They said that except for one of the rescued men, who died of his injuries, the survivors were landed safely at a United States Atlantic port.

Nacional's story said that the tanker, Faja de Oro, the former Italian ship Genoano, which was appropriated by the Mexican Government last year, bore the marks of the collision on her hull. She had been shaken from stem to stern but was undamaged.

The third engineer, who was on deck, said: "I saw the periscope of a submarine shrouded in spray just after we struck."

The American freighter had been torpedoed about twenty hours before the tanker, returning from delivering a cargo of oil to the United States, gathered up survivors from a lifeboat. The lifeboat, a gift of the rescued to their rescuers, was brought to Tampico on the tanker.

AXIS SUBMARINE AIDS TANKER CREW AFTER SINKING SHIP

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Raider's Commander Offered Medical Supplies, Captain Reports.

NEW YORK, April 24.—(AP) The commander of an Axis submarine, after sending two torpedoes into a Panamanian tanker without warning, turned sympathetic and acted to protect the survivors in their two lifeboats, members of the crew said in an interview authorized today by Third Naval district headquarters.

Only one of the crew of 39 died from the attack, which occurred off Trinidad March 13. The quartermaster at the wheel was burned by flaming oil and died later on a rescue ship which picked up the survivors after 22 days in the open lifeboats.

The master and officers of the ship were from Nazi-occupied countries and asked that their names be withheld. There were no United States citizens in the crew.

The master said that after the men left the ship in the lifeboats the submarine's commander maneuvered his craft so as to make a lee for them and protect them from swamping by the seas of burning oil. The commander also offered medical supplies and other assistance to the men, the master said.

A third torpedo struck the tanker after the crew had launched the lifeboats, the skipper added, but the ship had caught fire immediately after the first two struck. There was no time for an SOS, he said.

SHIP CAPTAIN TRIED TO RAM AXIS SUB SHELLING HIS BOAT

Maneuver Fails, Merchantman Is Destroyed by Raider in Atlantic.

NORFOLK, Va., April 24.—(AP) The captain of a medium sized American merchant ship, who tried to run down an attacking submarine off the Atlantic coast the night of April 26, was mortally wounded by the undersea raider's shellfire which also took the life of an ordinary seaman and left five men unaccounted for.

Fifth Naval district headquarters announced the sinking today and disclosed that 27 survivors, picked up by a rescue vessel and landed here, had sailed 100 miles toward shore during three days and nights in two lifeboats.

Tried to Ram U-Boat

Immediately after the submarine fired the first shell, Captain Samuel L. Cobb of Staten Island, N. Y., threw the wheel hard over to try to ram the raider, said Second Officer Gerard J. Costello. The master then went below to destroy his papers and as he returned to the

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bridge he was struck by a fragment from another shell.

Messman Charles Brown of Durant, Okla., said the captain and Ordinary Seaman Victor Patrola of Wakefield, Mass., also hit during the shelling, were placed in a lifeboat, but Patrola already was dead and Captain Cobb died Sunday morning. Both were buried at sea.

Ship Burns, Sinks

The submarine ceased firing after several rounds, but resumed after 30 minutes and from a range of about 250 yards hurled 45 to 50 shells into the merchantman, Brown related. The ship caught fire and sank within two hours.

Chief Officer John Kramer, wounded in the chest, drew the praise of fellow crewmen for his remaining at the tiller of one of the lifeboats and acting as its navigator.

Crew members said Waldemar Semenov of Riga, Latvia, was the calmest man during the attack. He went to his quarters, put on his best clothes, carefully selected a tie, pocketed several extra pairs of socks and picked up two loaves of bread from the galley before getting into a lifeboat. There he took over as helmsman.

Boatswain George Brazil went to his cabin to get his cigarettes but he forget $80 under his pillow, he told reporters.

Although the crew could hear the men on the submarine talking, Fireman Roland A. Racine said they were unable to understand what was said.

The survivors were sighted by an Army plane Sunday morning and rescued that night.

Navy Reveals U-boats Sank 4 More Ships

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2 U. S. Cargo Vessels, 2 Panamanian Tankers Lost in Atlantic.

By The Associated Press

Loss of four ships in the Atlantic — two medium-sized United States merchantmen and two Panamanian tankers — was announced Friday by the Navy and foreign quarters, bringing to 147 the total of Allied vessels officially announced as sunk in the Atlantic and adjacent waters.

Thirty-eight crewmen lost their lives in the attacks and 108 survived.

Published today by the Mexican goyernment newspaper Nacional was a crewmen's report that a Mexican tanker, approaching the lifeboat containing the survivors of an American freighter, may have rammed and sunk a submarine lurking near the scene. The Mexican ship, said the Nacional's story, bore the marks of the collision on her hull, but otherwise was undamaged.

Survivors of the second U. S. merchantman stated they were heavily shelled by an Axis submarine attacking April 16. Seven of the crew of 34 were killed, 27 reaching Norfolk after a destroyer picked up their lifeboats three days later.

Of the crew of 39 aboard one of the Panamanian tankers, one—the quartermaster at the wheel—was burned so badly by flaming oil that he died later aboard the rescue ship. The vessel was torpedoed March 13, catching fire immediately. The submarine, according to survivors, made a lee for the two lifeboats so they would not be swamped by the seas of burning oil.

The second Panamanian tanker was torpedoed about April 17 in the South Atlantic, according to dispatches from Cumana, Venezuela. The captain of the vessel, one of 15 survivors landed there, said 29 of his crew perished.

Nazis Report Six Sinkings

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 24 (AP).—The German high command reported today that in new U-boat operations off the American east coast and in the Caribbean six merchant ships totaling 35,000 tons had been sunk. One undersea raider was said to have sunk a tug and three barges by gunfire "just outside an American port."

Vast Arms Program May Be Increased

Only Lag of Any Consequence Is in Shipbuilding, Says President—Steel Production Capacity Already Being Boosted.

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WASHINGTON, April 24. (AP)—President Roosevelt hinted today that the already gigantic goals of the war production program may be increased, so well is the program going.

Shortage of Steel

The only lag of any consequence was in shipbuilding, he said, attributing it primarily to an overall shortage of steel shapes and plates rather than to any management or labor slowdown. Steps are being taken, he added, to increase the nation's steel production capacity.

The President's statements, made at a press conference, revealed, too, that he believed civilian consumption of steel was too great, and that the War Production Board held a contrary view. A survey on the question is in progress, he revealed.

An indication of the rate at which production is moving came meanwhile from Harold D. Smith, the director of the budget, in figures which he submitted to the House Ways and Means Committee for its guidance in formulating the new tax program.

Total spending figures for this fiscal year, (ending June 30) he said, will be $28,000,000,000, instead of $26,000,000,000 previously estimated. Next year's total, he added, has been revised upward from $56,000,000,000 to $70,000,000,000.

War spending this month, he continued, will total $3,000,000,000; in June it will be $3,500,000,000 and in September it will be running $5,000,000,000 monthly and "still going up." Weekly outlays have jumped from $409,000,000 during the week of Pearl Harbor to $609,000,000 currently.

Originally the nation's war production goals, included 185,000 planes, 120,000 tanks, 55,000 anti-aircraft guns and 18,000,000 tons of commercial shipping by the end of 1943. Some called the figures "fantastic," and in Berlin it was said the program was impossible of accomplishment, intended primarily as a bluff.

U. S. Capacity Underrated

When the schedules were announced in January, administration officials were admittedly "setting their sights high." The figures were based not on what the country would need to fight the war, but on what officials thought would be industry's maximum output.

It was obvious from the President's statement today that the administration, with an eye to the expansion of war production since Pearl Harbor, has concluded that however "fantastic" the figures might have seemed in January, America's capacity to produce the tools of war had actually been underrated.

The President's indication that the schedules may be correspondingly expanded came in reply to a press question on the country's steel producing capacity. He was asked whether he thought that plants now under construction or in process of enlargement would be sufficient to meet all wartime needs.

Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative and his reason, he said, was that by the time the new or enlarged plants were ready for operation there may be a new production program, new production schedules to be met.

A reporter asked if anything was being done to "revitalize" the shipbuilding industry. Everyone was working on that problem, Mr. Roosevelt said, and with a reference to the difficulty of obtaining enough steel, he added that you can't make bread without flour.

Another correspondent reminded him that Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, defense shipping administrator, told a congressional committee that there was "too damned much loafing" in the shipyards, by both management and labor.

That, the President said, was a good burr under the tail of both labor and management, but the more responsible factor, he thought was the shortage of steel plates, resulting from the aggregate building programs of both the Navy and the Maritime Commission.

He said there was no shortage of scrap steel and iron. A train ride, he added, reveals empty car sidings which are not used because there are no empty freight cars to park on them. The siding rails, he said, could be reclaimed.

In addition he thought there was an abundance of scrap iron and steel on the farms and in the woods. On his own farm, he added, an old dump has been found in the woods, on which eight or ten farm machines and an old truck had been used to help fill in a swamp. They are being hauled out for scrap, he said.

Gas Supplies to Be Cut to 1-2 of Normal

Non-essential Vehicles to Get Average of 6 Gallons a Week, Starting May 1—Effective Until Rationing Begins.

APR 25 1942

WASHINGTON, April 24. (AP)—Gasoline consumption in the East probably will be cut to 50 per cent of normal on May 1, meaning that non-essential vehicles may have to get along with an average of around six gallons a week, a government source indicated today.

Already Cut 1-3

It was understood that deliveries to filling stations would be cut to one-half of normal because of a worsening of transportation problems. They already have been cut one-third.

Since vehicles necessary to health and safety, commerce, government, schools and other essential purposes would continue to receive all the gas they needed, supplies available for non-essential automobiles might be only 40 per cent of pre-war demand, one official pointed out.

There was no definite indication whether the more severe limitation would apply also in the Pacific northwest. One source said it probably would, but Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes has described the supply situation there as improved.

Such further curtailment for the east would be effective until May 15 when a card rationing program will be instituted.

An allowance of an average of about six gallons a week to non-essential users would approximate the 25-gallons-a-month that an aide to Ickes said probably would be allotted such motorists at the start of card rationing.

All sources were apparently agreed, however, that the allowance under card rationing could not be determined definitely so far in advance because of the fast changing supply situation.

Transport to Continue Problem

The limitations in the first half of May and during the first weeks of card rationing probably will be more severe than restrictions imposed later in the year, oil circles said, since transportation services now are engaged principally in bringing up the east's industrial fuel oil supplies.

It was made clear, however, that transport would continue to be a problem.

Ickes said, "We must be ready to take care of ourselves without any tankers," and emphasized that every available means of transport—railroads, pipelines, inland waterway barges and tank trucks—were being pressed into service for eastern oil delivery.

Railroads delivered 600,000 barrels daily into the east last week, and pipelines and barges brought in about 160,000 barrels more. Ickes estimated the seaboard's present daily demand at 1,300,000 barrels. Before the war, the east coast depended almost entirely for its petroleum on ship tankers plying between Gulf and Atlantic ports.

That every effort is being made to solve the east coast oil problem was emphasized at hearings during the day before a Senate Agriculture sub-committee.

Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum coordinator, told the senators that "given six months or so, perhaps we can develop a substitute (for tankers) that will meet the east coast demand. That will require some steel for pipe lines."

War agencies controlling use of available steel twice have rejected proposals from Ickes for a pipeline from southwest oil fields to the east, contending the steel was needed for ships and armaments.

Wright W. Gary, of the Petroleum Coordinator's Office, another witness, testified that the shortage of transport had resulted in brimming storage tanks at refineries.

"We're trying to find new uses for it in the war effort rather than burn it to get rid of it or put it back in the ground," he said. He had explained that it was necessary to keep up gasoline production because of war demands for certain by-products.

The American Automobile Association said tonight it had urged the government to allow the "most liberal gallonage basis possible," contending that the 10,000,000 cars affected by the rationing "represent transportation of 82,000,000 passenger miles in an average year and that of this total 55 per cent is for necessity driving."

Thomas P. Henry, AAA president, said that "there is no such thing today as 'motoring as usual'," adding that long-distance motor trips had declined between 30 and 40 per cent in the past three months.

Gasoline Allowances in other Countries

By The Associated Press

American motorists facing gasoline rationing may compare the allowances of the more or less fortunate drivers in other countries.

Canada: Begun April 1, between 360 and 432 gallons a

year, depending upon the supply.

Cuba: Begun April 4, one-half of normal.

England: For April, May and June, enough to drive 120 miles a month. After July 1, none except for "genuine need."

Axis and Axis-occupied countries: Begun long ago, none at all, except on special military allowances.

Business Men Inviting Draft, Says Arnold

APR 25 1942

Warns Restraints, Monopolistic Practices in War Production Must Be Eliminated.

WASHINGTON, April 24. (AP)—Thurman Arnold testified today that unless industry eliminated restraints and monopolistic practices in war production it would be drafted.

"If we don't get curbs we'll have to draft," the chief of government anti-trust prosecutors testified before the Senate Patents Committee.

Shortly before this warning Arnold heard Senator LaFollette (Prog. Wis.) observe that a recent consent decree ending an anti-trust action against the Aluminum Company of America, the Dow Chemical company and affiliates, was so faulty that:

"Confidentially, it stinks."

When the laughter subsided, Arnold and Edward H. Levi, chief of the consent decree section of anti-trust division, agreed there were flaws in this decree dealing with magnesium production. But both insisted the decree would permit speedy wartime production of the light metal, which they said was better than aluminum for many military uses.

Both Arnold and Levi testified that attorneys for large corporations were contending that actual trial of anti-trust indictments and suits would impede or halt war production effort and were asking delays or favorable consent decree terms.

This brought a caustic comment from Chairman Bone (D. Wash.) of the patents committee that boys and men who were being drafted to give their lives, if necessary, had no chance to jockey around about terms or court delays.

Bone asked if criticism of terms in the magnesium consent decree would result in better settlements in the future.

"You can't negotiate very successfully," Levi replied, "when defendants know that the suits against them are not going to be tried."

Levi said that in the magnesium case the original proposals were fair, from the public viewpoint, but got "steadily worse during four months of negotiation."

BYRON PRICE LAUDS CO-OPERATION OF PRESS AND RADIO

APR 25 1942

Voluntary Assistance is Heart of Censorship System, He Says.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(AP) Byron Price, director of censorship, said tonight that "the heart of the whole censorship system" was the splendid voluntary cooperation of press and radio in withholding information of value to the enemy.

"Once a story is printed widely in American newspapers, it is difficult to keep it from being broadcast," he said. "Once it is broadcast, it will be heard abroad. Once it is heard abroad the enemy knows it and there is not much logic in trying to censor that information from letters and cablegrams."

Price discussed censorship in a radio interview in the "What Price Victory" series over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Newspapers and radio stations are asked, not ordered, to avoid such material," the censorship chief said in a reference to codes listing material which should not be made public. "The cooperation has been splendid. No one has tried to sabotage this voluntary experiment in self-discipline.

"There have been mistakes, of course, but the majority of the editors and broadcasters have played ball exceedingly well. They realize that on their cooperation may depend the security of thousands of American troops of their own cities and homes.

"Each editor and each broadcaster is his own censor. It is his responsibility to see that his newspaper or his radio station does not carry anything which might provide the enemy with valuable information."

He said that the Office of Censorship now has more than 6,000 employes and that eventually the staff would be double that number. This force censors communications which cross the borders of the United States.

U. S. May Be Forced To Cut Wheat Crop As Millions Starve

APR 25 1942

Facilities Lacking to Handle Record Surplus; Price Drop Held Threat

Washington, April 24 (AP)—Although much of the world is starving, war curtailment of foreign trade and a record surplus of wheat in this country soon will lead Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to advise American farmers that they must reduce production further or be content with lower prices.

The forthcoming bread - grain crop and the carryover from previous years are expected to provide a supply greater than this country's transportation and storage facilities can handle. Officials predict that the supply will be sufficient to meet the normal needs of the country for two years.

On the other hand, virtually the whole of Europe — particularly German-occupied Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Greece and the Balkans, as well as Italy and Unoccupied France, and Spain—are on short bread rations. Germany itself is running short of supplies. Europe normally depends upon overseas sources for much of its wheat.

Acute Problem Expected.

Because storage facilities are already crowded with surplus wheat, corn and other grains from previous crops, the department expects an acute problem to develop when the new wheat crop starts moving to harvest in the Southwest in June.

Estimates have been made that upwards of 75,000,000 bushels may have to be piled in fields or placed in improvised bins on farms.

The Agriculture Department set this year's wheat production goal at the lowest point permitted under the Crop Control Act. This legislation specifies that the national planting allotment for wheat may not be less than 55,000,000 acres. In the past as much as 80,000,000 acres have been seeded.

Secretary Wickard is expected to ask Congress to amend the law to permit a planting goal of 50,000,000 acres or less next year. His plans in this connection may be announced in a speech he is scheduled to make before a meeting of wheat farmers at Enid, Okla., Tuesday.

Because of shortages of farm labor, machinery and equipment, and the strain being placed on transportation facilities by the war program, aides said Mr. Wickard believed it was not in the public interest for farmers to continue the production of more wheat than can be disposed of.

Foreign Markets Eliminated.

The war has virtually eliminated foreign markets for American grain. Great Britain is obtaining supplies from Canada.

The secretary is expected to tell the Enid meeting that the Government no longer feels it to be good public policy to maintain programs designed to provide farmers with full parity price returns from the production of 55,000,000 acres of wheat. They are assured such a return this year, providing they approve rigid marketing quotas at a Nation-wide referendum to be held on May 2.

A Government loan program is supporting wheat prices in this country considerably above world levels. The loan rate is 85 per cent of parity. Benefit payments are expected to make up the 15 per cent difference between the loan-supported price and full parity.

SEEKS NAZI FLYER

FBI Issues Circular on Krug Who Fled Canadian Camp.

Washington, April 24 (A. P.)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation issued a "wanted" circular today for Peter Krug, alias Peter Muller, 21 years old, an escaped German war prisoner—the first such notice of this war.

Krug, a lieutenant in the German Air Corps, escaped with Erich Bohle, another German flyer, from a Canadian prison camp at Bowmanville, Ontario, on April 16 and entered the United States by crossing the Detroit River in a row boat two days later. Bohle was captured meanwhile, at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Krug was believed to be trying to make his way to Mexico. Part of his trail was traced through Max Stephan, German-born naturalized American citizen, who was arrested by the FBI on Monday on charges of having aided him.

Krug was described as 5 feet 8½ inches tall, weighing 15[illegible] pounds, fair complexion, brown eyes, long wavy hair, and probably wearing coveralls over a dark blue suit. He speaks almost [illegible] English.

TULIPS IN BLOOM GREET JULIANA

APR 25 1942

Dutch Princess Reminded of Home by White House Flower Beds.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It's tulip time in Holland—and also at the White House as Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands can see by looking out of the windows.

The princess, who will be 33 years old next Thursday, and her consort, Prince Bernhard, who trained with the R.A.F. as a fighter pilot, are guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for a two-day visit that is guarded with secrecy.

The White House gardener, Bill Reeves, didn't exactly plan it that way, because in wartime the travelings of future rulers aren't discussed much in advance, but the tulips he planted in the bed around the fountain in the south grounds are called "The Pride of Haarlem."

Large, red and in full bloom, the tulips can be sen by the President as he, the heiress to the Dutch throne and Prince Bernhard sit in his study probably discussing the problems of the United Nations in which the cause of the United States and The Netherlands are linked. On the Pennsylvania side of the White House are beds of pink tulips.

The prince and princess have said they try not to bet sentimental about the vivd things they remember "back home," but in New York en route here Prince Bernhard did remind Juliana that April is the month the tulips bloom in Holland.

The visit of the royal pair is described as "strictly social" with no political meaning attached to it. Tonight the Netherlands minister, Dr. Alexander Loudon, and his American wife, the former Beatrice Carpenter Cobb, gave a dinner in their honor. No guest list was given out.

LAST DRAFT GROUP PUT IN A '3-B' CLASS

APR 25 1942

New Order Covers Men in War Job and Ignores Dependents Acquired Since Dec. 8

DEPENDENCY IS REDEFINED

Not Accepted if Obtained for Deferment—Illinois Executive Reveals Hershey's Ruling

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—Orders from National Selective Service headquarters creating a new dependency classification which gives preference to men engaged in war jobs or supporting activities and ignoring any dependency status acquired since Dec. 8, were announced tonight by Colonel Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois draft director.

Mr. Armstrong said that the new orders provided for creation of a Class 3B, a group which he said would be "the last sought for military service." He added:

"In cases where the dependency status was acquired on or after Dec. 8, 1941, or acquired when induction was imminent or for the primary purpose of providing a basis for dependency deferment, pregnancy, birth of acquiring a child shall not be cause for classification in Class 3A or Class 3B."

The new regulations also bars from dependency classifications, he said, "cases where no actual financial dependency previously existed by reason of the fact that the claimed dependent, such as a working wife, was providing adequately for his or her own support, and such dependent voluntarily ceased providing for his or her own support for the primary purpose of affording a basis for dependency deferment."

To qualify for Class 3-B, Mr. Armstrong said, a man must have qualified dependents and be employed in war production work or a supporting activity such as farming, transportation and food inspection.

"Should the time come when it is necessary to comb the Class 3-A lists for additional available men, those registrants who have the greatest degree of dependency, such as a dependent wife and children, and who, in addition, are necessary men in war production or supporting activities, will be the last group sought for military service," Mr. Armstrong said.

He said that the first 2-B group to be classified would be men in the 35-44-year age bracket, after which general reconsideration of present 3-A classifications would be started.

He added that the instructions received from Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, stated that all registrants now deferred on account of dependency would not necessarily be reclassified, if the allotment benefits now being considered by Congress are low.

Mr. Armstrong said that the new classification was undoubtedly set up "because national headquarters feel the nation may, sooner or later, have to look to the present and future 3-A ranks for more men."

"Naturally, No. 3-A men will be taken until after the supply of registrants who are available for military service under present standards has been exhausted," he concluded.

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PERU SIGNS FARM TREATY WITH U. S.

Agrees To Curb Cotton And Step Up Production Of Food Commodities

APR 25 1942

Pact May Prove Nucleus Of Post-War Hemisphere Crop-Control Program

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 24—What may prove the nucleus of a far-reaching international crop-control program has been formulated by the Governments of the United States and Peru with an agreement today to join in cutting down on cotton production and stepping up the production of other farm commodities, particularly food crops needed in the Western Hemisphere.

Outlets in Europe and the Orient for cotton have been virtually closed by the war, resulting in the accumulation of unmarketable supplies in both this country and Peru.

Negotiations With Brazil

By today's pact the United States, in return for Peruvian cooperation in attempting to reduce those supplies, agreed to buy up to 200,000 bales of Peruvian cotton a year during the war to help that country tide its farmers over until the markets reopen.

Negotiations are being carried on for a similar agreement with Brazil, another large producer of cotton.

When world cotton surpluses accumulated during the depression, the United States urged other cotton exporting countries to join in an international agreement to bring supplies and production in line with market needs and to stabilize producer prices at equitable levels.

Post-War Marketing Plans

Although this country made no headway in securing such an agreement, it maintained Government crop programs under which cotton production was reduced. Meanwhile some other countries increased their production and began to take markets formerly supplied by the United States. They were able to do so because the crop programs supported American cotton prices above world levels.

It is the expressed hope of officials of the Agriculture Department that when peace returns, the agricultural exporting nations of the world will get together on a program dividing markets equitably and under which each country would attempt to hold its production in line with its share of the market and its own needs.

Of Long-Staple Variety

In announcing the Peruvian agreement, Claude R. Wickard Secreaary of Agriculture, said it pointed in the direction of such a program in the post-war period.

The cotton being secured from Peru is of a long-staple variety needed in the United States in larger quantities than is now available for war needs. Much of the American cotton is of shorter staple.

Representatives from the world's major wheat producing countries have been conferring here on a proposed marketing and production control program for the post-war period.

In the War Zone

Great Anglo-Japanese Naval Battle Shaping for Control of Indian Ocean

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

APR 25 1942

Events seem to be developing rapidly toward a major showdown between the Japanese and the British in the Indian Ocean and that means a great naval battle.

Japan's control of the eastern Indian Ocean, and the danger that this domination may be extended throughout that vast sea, is one of the grave threats to the Allied cause. The Middle East, whose shores are washed by the Indian Ocean, has ben designated by Hitler as the possible meeting ground of the Axis forces. Should the Japs and the Nazi manage to join hands there it might mean a thirty-year war.

There are two new signs pointing to a possible major engagement in the Indian Ocean. One is the indication that the Allies may be preparing to take over the strategic French island of Madagascar, which dominates the shipping routes around the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean, to keep the Japs from occupying it. The second is a tiny news item which is cryptic but suggests huge possibilities.

This latter is the report that French Vichy that a powerful British flotilla, including a battleship, has passed through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. There is no satisfactory explanation of where these fighting ships are going and it must be admitted that there are several missions on which they might be bent. Still, in view of the emergency in the Indian Ocean one can't help feeling that this flotilla may well be taking a short cut through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal to help deal with the Japanese fleet.

Churchill Report Recalled.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons on April 13 that the Nipponese had in the Bay of Bengal at least three battleships, five aircraft carriers, a number of heavy and light cruisers and several flotillas of destroyers. And that is a formidable fleet.

We have no exact check on the British naval force under the famous Admiral Sir James Somerville in those waters, but it's smaller than the Japanese. However, should the mystery flotilla now plowing through the Mediterranean be on its way to reinforce Somerville, it might mean sufficient leveling off of relative strength so that the British could challenge the Japanese.

British reinforcements also would be necessary in event the Allies do occupy Madagascar. Most Allied military experts have been praying that the operation could be carried out before the Axis could take over this great island. If it were in the hands of the Japs they could play havoc with the American and British supply routes to India and to the Middle East which in turn feeds Russia. A fillip has been given to the hope of Allied occupation by the fact that the Union of South Africa, the British Dominion near Madagascar, has suddenly severed diplomatic relations with Vichy. The Union may have been assigned the job.

Rules Shipping Lane.

A glance at your maps will show how Madagascar dominates the shipping lane as it swings around the Cape of Good Hope and enters the Indian Ocean. That fact is of vast importance. Because it isn't possible for ordinary shipping to pass through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal to the Persian Gulf and India, all Britain's convoys have to make the long journey down 'round the tip of Africa and thence up into the Indian Ocean. American ships for Indian Ocean ports have to take this same route.

These shipping routes are priceless, since the Allies must depend on them to hold the Middle East and India. The theater comprising Syria, Irak and Iran is, as I have previously pointed out, one of the most important strategically in the world. Allied domination is necessary to prevent Hitler from breaking down into the oil fields, and to keep him from uniting forces with the Japs.

Bahama Slump: Windsor May Seek D. C. Aid

APR 25 1942

By Fred L. Strozier

Nassau, Bahamas, April 24 (Wide World)—The Duke of Windsor soon may visit Washington to seek United States aid in saving this pretty West Indian colony from economic ruin.

The tourist business on which Nassau depended has collapsed, and much of the population has lost its normal means of livelihood.

As a result, the Duke and his economic advisers are hard at work reviving the agricultural and industrial business on which the colony thrived before Nassau was discovered by rich American and Canadian tourists.

Seeks Aid For Markets

Realistically, the Duke has told his Cabinet that what the colony produces can be marketed only with the help of the United States, whose established companies have facilities for selling and distributing which the Bahamas cannot hope to duplicate.

With his plans almost ready, he and his counselors have about completed details of a proposed visit to the United States—perhaps in May.

Before Pearl Harbor, the Duke had one of the pleasantest jobs in the British colonial service.

His duties as Governor over 60,000 to 70,000 persons scattered through the subtropics less than 200 miles from the Florida coast were far from arduous. The tourist trade thrived. The Government treasury had ample funds. Wealthy men built homes here where they could be free from income taxes and real-estate taxes.

Occasional business trips took the Duke and Duchess to the United States. Since Britain was at war, large-scale parties weren't considered just the thing, but occasional small affairs were possible, so that job didn't become too dull. And large benefits were staged to raise money for war activities.

Hit By U. S. Entry Into War

Actually, aside from the social drought, Nassau pursued its normal way with little change. Money, supplies and man power cheifly for the air forces were contributed by the colony. But there was no shortage of tourists. Hotels were full. Shops could get ample supplies of woolens, china, cutlery and Scotch whisky at duty-free prices that made them attractive buys for visiting Americans.

The United States' entry into war has changed it all.

There's a United States base in the Bahamas, but it's so far removed from Nassau and officials are so secretive about its work that even the Duke and his advisers have only a hazy idea of what's going on there.

Nassau's most poignant reminder of war comes from the fact that shipping between the islands and the mainland has all but ceased—and with it has gone the tourist trade.

In addition there is a stern reminder in the financial drain of aiding Britain. The colonial government loaned the British Government about $1,000,000 and made a present of about $88,000 to the war effort. Local subscriptions to war benefits have exceeded $400,000.

Shop supplies from England have been harder to get because of submarine risks. Scotch prices have risen from $7.50 a gallon minimum to about $11 minimum. Manufactured articles were shut off entirely for the duration.

It marks the end of an era that started when thirsty Americans discovered Nassau during the '20s. It has been even worse than the economic shock felt by the colony when United States prohibition ended in 1933. Then the tourists had become accustomed to visiting Nassau and, with a little coaxing from the personable governor of that time, Sir Bede Clifford, the Americans and Canadians kept coming with regularity.

The duke is tackling the new emergency by reviving a plan that actually had been proposed to the Legislature more than a year before the pressing need arose.

His problem is to get the people back to the soil after they've enjoyed the pleasure of tourist trade for 20 years. Land is available, but agriculture is almost nonexistent on the island of New Providence, on which Nassau is situated.

Therefore, the duke has obtained an appropriation of several thousand pounds with which a vocational farm is being established. Planting experiments will be pushed.

Two products now being investigated are spices, to help replace supplies lost by the war in the East Indies, and sisal for making rope, camouflage nets and handbags.

The making of these bags and others with pretty shells will be renewed. Fish canning production will be stepped up. Shark fishing, for valuable liver oils, is being considered.

The duke, telling about these plans, frequently jumps from his desk to point out on the map spots in his colony where projects are planned.

Whatever the problems of the colony, Windsor is not permitting them to weigh him down. He is convinced that the newly-launched program will make the Bahamas self-supporting again. He says he expects to see the unemployment problem licked in a year.

CANADA-RRR KING-2nd WCCIC

KING, IN HIS ADDRESS TONIGHT, SAID THAT "CONSCRIPTION IS NOT THE ISSUE."

"THE SOLE PURPOSE OF THE PLEBISCITE IS TO OBTAIN FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND FOR PARLIAMENT A PERFECTLY FREE HAND IN DEALING WITH THIS AS WITH ALL OTHER QUESTIONS," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID.

HE TOLD HIS LISTENERS NOT TO BE INFLUENCED BY A RADIO VOICE IN PARIS ASKING FOR A "NO" VOTE WHEN "YOU ARE WELL AWARE THAT THE VOICE IS THE VOICE OF HITLER."

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THE QUESTION ON THE BALLOT FOR MONDAY READS:

"ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF RELEASING THE GOVERNMENT FROM ANY OBLIGATION ARISING OUT OF ANY PAST COMMITMENTS RESTRICTING THE METHODS OF RAISING MEN FOR MILITARY SERVICE?"

LONDON--Add Robinson's London Report...xxxx miss."

FOOD AND FUEL WERE THE MAJOR TOPICS ON THE HOME FRONT.

FINANCIAL CIRCLES NEARLY THREW A FIT OVER THE RECORD PROFIT REPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT-LEASED RAILWAYS--$260,500,000, ONE THIRD OF WHICH GOES TO THE GOVE

NMENT INSTEAD OF TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DOUBTS AND MISTRUSTS OF PIERRE LAVAL AND HIS NEW STRENGTH IN FRANCE MORE THAN COUNTERBALANCED IN THE STOCK MARKET AN EARLIER FEELING THAT THINGS WERE GOING TO GET BETTER. DEALERS GENERALLY DREW IN THEIR HORNS AND REFUSED TO RISK ANYTHING MORE THAN ROUTINE MOVES.

--DASH--

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NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE WEEK WERE $381,584,000, OF WHICH $344,000,000 WENT FOR SUPPLIES.

INCOME TOTALED $137,364,000, WHICH BROUGHT THE DEFICIT FOR THE FIRST 18 DAYS OF THE NEW FINANCIAL YEAR TO $668,716,000 COMPARED WITH $657,392,000 IN THE COMPARABLE PERIOD LAST YEAR.

THE GOVERNMENT MADE TWO WIDELY EXPECTED MOVES--IT SET THE FIDUCIARY ISSUE AT $3,320,000,000 BY AN INCREASE OF $200,000,000, AND ANNOUNCED NEW 1960-70 THREE PER CENT SAVINGS BONDS BEGINNING MAY 1 TO REPLACE THE EXISTING 1955-65 ISSUE.

NATIONAL SAVINGS FOR THE PAST YEAR WERE REPORTED AT $7,894,628,000, AN INCREASE OF $2,400,000,000 OVER 1940.

--DASH--

THE GOVERNMENT IS GOING TO HANG ON TO ITS $320,000,000 SURPLUS IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND IN VIEW OF "UNPREDICTABLE" POST WAR UNEMPLOYMENT POSSIBILITIES.

RECEIPTS FROM THIS SOURCE HAVE BEEN FIGURED AT 10 TIMES DISBURSEMENTS TO CREATE THAT SURPLUS LAST DEC. 31 AND IT IS EXPECTED TO BE DOUBLED BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR.

ROAD LABORERS EMPLOYED BY COUNTY AUTHORITIES, MORE THAN 250,000 OF THEM, APPLIED FOR A MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE OF $12.80. THEIR PRESENT AVERAGE IS ABOUT $10.80.

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IN NORTH WALES, THE MINERS' DISPUTE WHICH THREATENED TO INVOLVE 8,000 MEN IN A CONTROVERSY OVER TRADE UNION CONDITIONS, WAS SETTLED.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 23-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO, QUOTING JAPANESE ADVICES, SAID TODAY 68 AUSTRALIAN AND UNITED STATES PLANES HAD BEEN DOWNED IN COMBAT OVER PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA, AND DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND 20.

PRIOR TO APRIL THE ADVICES SAID, 72 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE JAPANESE OVER THESE OBJECTIVES.

MAYMYO, BURMA, APRIL 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE BOMBERS HEAVILY RAIDED MAYMYO, TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF BURMA TODAY, KILLING OR WOUNDING 100 PERSONS AND DAMAGING CIVILIAN PROPERTY. THE ATTACK WAS CONFINED TO CIVILIAN AREAS.

CHUNGKING, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN URGED TODAY INTENSIFICATION OF OFFENSIVE ACTION AGAINST JAPAN "WHO CAN EASILY BE LICKED BY A TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE BLOW."

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WHILE IT IS "ONLY NATURAL" THAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA SHOULD PLACE THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY ABOVE ALL ELSE, HE SAID, "IT IS EQUALLY NATURAL THAT CHINA, THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PACIFIC NATIONS REGARD THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN AS THEIR MOST IMPORTANT ROLE AND THE LOGICAL REQUIREMENT OF THE ENTIRE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

IN EUROPE, HE SAID, THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN COMBINATION HAS "SUCCEEDED

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IN WRESTING THE INITIATIVE FROM THE ENEMY, WHEREAS ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND CHINA HAS BEEN FIGHTING ALMOST SINGLEHANDEDLY.

"TRUE, A SECOND FRONT NOW EXISTS IN BURMA BUT THE BURDEN OF THE CHINESE FORCES HAS NOT BEEN ANYWISE LESSENED BY IT. CONTRARIWISE, OUR BURDEN HAS CORRESPONDINGLY INCREASED." APR 25 1942

HE SAID THAT JAPAN'S LENGTHENING LINES OF DEFENSE AND COMMUNICATION, DISPERSION OF HER FORCES, SHORTAGE OF TRANSPORT AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES "ALL GO TO PROVE THAT JAPAN IS MORE STUPID AND BRITTLE THAN GERMANY."

MOSCOW, APRIL 24-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, WITNESSED A PRESENTATION OF THE BALLET "SWAN LAKE" LAST NIGHT AT THE BOLSHOI THEATER ANNEX WITH MARIA SEMIONOVA, LONG RUSSIA'S NO. 1 BALLERINA, MAKING A COMEBACK AFTER A YEAR'S ABSENCE FROM THE STAGE. APR 25 1942

MME. SEMIONOVA HAS JUST RETURNED TO MOSCOW FROM THE CAUCASUS WHERE SHE HAD BEEN ILL FOR SOME TIME AFTER GIVING BIRTH TO TWINS AT TIFLIS. BALLET EXPERTS SAID THE BLONDE STAR'S PERFORMANCE WAS NOT QUITE UP TO OLD FORM BUT TO THE PUBLIC WHICH IDOLIZES HER IT STILL WAS TOPS.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 24-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OIL ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT A U.S. TANKER HAD BEEN TORPEDOED AND SUNK OFF THE AMERICAN COAST, "PROBABLY BY AN AXIS SUBMARINE," WITH THE LOSS OF TWO CREWMEN.

ALL THE OFFICERS AND CREWMEN OF THE TANKER WERE AMERICANS, THE ADMINISTRATION'S GENERAL MANAGER, EFRAIN BUENROSTRO, SAID.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BROUGHT THE ATLANTIC SEA WAR EVEN CLOSER TO MEXICO, FOLLOWING AS IT DID, DECLARATIONS YESTERDAY BY THE CREW OF THE MEXICAN TANKER FAJA DE ORO THAT THEY BELIEVED THEIR VESSEL HAD RUN DOWN AND SUNK A GERMAN SUBMARINE A FEW MINUTES AFTER RESCUING 29 CREW MEMBERS OF A TORPEDOED U.S. FREIGHTER.

OTTAWA, APRIL 24-(AP)-SGT.HERSHEL HOMER DAVIS, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. H.H.DAVIS, LIVES AT 7303 NORTH IVANHOE STREET, PORTLAND, ORE., WAS LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE. APR 25 1942

FLYING OFFICER RICHARD FULLER PATTERSON, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS.H.B. PATTERSON LIVES AT 4101 GROVE AVENUE, RICHMOND, VA., PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW IS REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

SGT.BILLY ORIN GATES, WHOSE FATHER, B.F.GATES, LIVES AT 233 CLEVELAND AVENUE, LOVELAND, COLO., WAS REPORTED MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS.

First Lead Roosevelt Message APR 25 1942

By Drew Middleton

London, April 24-(AP)-President Roosevelt messaged Prime Minister Churchill today that he agrees with all the conclusions reached by the United States Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, after his visit to Britain, an informed source said today.

(The nature of these conclusions had been suggested beforehand by Marshall's comments for publication while he was in Britain. These included statements that United States troops would join British Commandos in their harassment of the German-conquered continent and that United States air force units would be established all over the British Isles.)

Lord Beaverbrook's militant call for invasion of the continent in 1942 while Germany is battling Russia emphasized British public concern over what is to be done with the largest army ever assembled in the United Kingdom.

Beaverbrook, envoy to the U.S. in charge of military supply problems, addressed a gathering of publishers in New York last night, saying "strike out to help Russia. Strike even recklessly."

The army in Britain, well over 1,000,000 men, equipped with tanks and mechanized equipment and cooperating with the largest air force in Europe, is a formidable fighting machine, according to its own commanders and visiting American officers.

Its employment in great European campaigns this summer is an urgent necessity according to that section of the public which is clamoring for action now. Beaver-

brook, a powerful advocate, now heads this group.

Beaverbrook's paper, the London Evening Standard, said today this task "will not be easy. There will be difficulties and hazards and pitfalls. It will mean heavy sacrifices."

But events of the last two months, notably the success of commando raids at Bruneval, St.Nazaire and Boulogne, have diminished the risks in the minds of many Britons. More than one military expert now expresses the opinon that the situation is "unquestionably favorable to attack in Europe."

-- DASH-

Further portions of this dispatch bearing on the Roosevelt-to-Churchill message were stopped by the British censor.

BY WENDELL WEBB

PEARL HARBOR,T.H.,APRIL 24-(AP)-"WHEN LAST SEEN, HE WASN'T THERE."

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THE "HE" WAS AN ENEMY SUBMARINE, AND IT WAS WITH THIS SUCCINCT REMARK TODAY THAT LIEUT.COMMDR.ELTON W.GRENFELL TOLD OF HIS OWN UNDERSEA CRAFT'S SUCCESSFUL ACTION AGAINST ONE MORE MENACE TO THE LONG AMERICAN LIFELINE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

IT WAS A HAPPY IF A BIT EMACIATED CREW WHICH BLINKED IN THE UNACCUSTOMED LIGHT OF DAY RECENTLY.

TO THEIR CREDIT WAS A 5,000 TON FREIGHTER, SUNK NEAR A MAJOR ENEMY HOMELAND BASE, AND THE SUBMARINE WHICH THEY CAUGHT NAPPING WHILE ON THE WAY BACK HERE.

COMMANDER GRENFELL, THE CREW'S CHUNKY, GRAYING 38-YEAR-OLD LEADER, WON THE HIGHLY PRIZED NAVY CROSS. THE COMMANDER, WHO STILL CALLS FALL RIVER, MASS., HIS HOME, TOLD OF THEIR WORK IN CLIPPED PHRASES.

"WE WERE ON OUR WAY HOME. IT WAS EARLY MORNING, JUST AT DAWN. ONE OF MY OFFICERS CALLED 'THERE'S A SUB UP HERE.'

"I WENT INTO THE CONTROL ROOM, TOOK ONE LOOK AND DETERMINED HE WASN'T ONE OF OURS. HE WAS A JAPANESE ALL RIGHT. THEY WERE GOING HOME AND COMING RIGHT TOWARD US.

"SO WE STARTED IN TO ATTACK. THE WATER WAS FAIRLY ROUGH AND HE DIDN'T SEE US AT ALL.

"WE GOT AS CLOSE AS FEASIBLE AND SENT OUT TORPEDOES. I WATCHED THEM HALF WAY DOWN THE TRACK AND WE KNOW BOTH OF THEM HIT AND HE DISAPPEARED.

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"WE DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER ANY OTHER SUB WAS AROUND BUT WE COULDN'T FIND ANY SO WE CAME HOME."

THE COMMANDER, WHO HAD BEEN SPEAKING QUIETLY, GLANCED OUT THE WINDOW. HIS SMALL AUDIENCE COULD ALMOST FEEL WHAT HE WAS THINKING-- OF THE ETERNAL NERVE-WRACKING VIGILANCE THAT KEPT HIS BOAT FROM THE FATE DEALT THE OTHER.

THE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE FREIGHTER CAME EARLIER ON THE TRIP.

IT WAS MIDNIGHT.

"THE OFFICER OF THE DECK CALLED ME. WE COULD SEE THE SHIP CLEARLY. HE WAS COMING TOWARD US.

"WHEN WE GOT CLOSER, WE LET OUR FISH FLY AT HIM. THEN THERE WAS A LOT OF HEAVY BLACK SMOKE AND HE WENT DOWN WITHIN SEVEN MINUTES, BOW FIRST. I DON'T THINK HE EVER SAW US. WE DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE HAD TIME TO GET OFF LIFEBOATS. WE NEVER SAW

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LIGHTS. WE JUST CONTINUED ON OUR PATROL."

COMMANDER GRENFELL HAS A WIFE, ELEANOR, IN VALLEJO, CALIF. HE WA

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COMMANDER GRENFELL HAS A WIFE, ELEANOR, IN VALLEJO, CALIF. HE WAS TO HAVE SPENT CHRISTMAS WITH HER BUT HE WAS AT SEA WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT AND HIS CRUISE TURNED INTO A GRIM HUNT FOR THE ENEMY. THE COMMANDER, FAMILIARLY KNOWN AS JOE TO HIS NAVY FRIENDS, IS ANXIOUS TO GET BACK TO SEA AND STAY "AS LONG AS THERE ARE ENEMY SHIPS OUT THERE."

HE'D LIKE TO BE ABLE TO SAY MANY TIMES, "WHEN LAST SEEN HE WASN'T THERE."

NEW YORK, APRIL 24-(AP)-DR. HERBERT V. EVATT, AUSTRALIAN ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, ASSERTED TONIGHT THE RECENT DIRECTIVE ISSUED TO GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAD "CONCLUSIVELY DETERMINED THE STRATEGY" FOR THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND NOW "THE MEANS BY WHICH HE CAN CARRY OUT THE AGREED STRATEGY" MUST BE FURNISHED.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR AN "ANZAC" DINNER COMMEMORATING THE LANDING OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS AT GALLIPOLI ON APRIL 25, 1915, A WORLD WAR OFFENSIVE WHICH FAILED, DR. EVATT ASSERTED:

"THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT BELIEVES THAT THE WAR CAN BE WON ONLY BY POOLING ALL THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND BY USING THEM TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE. AS PART OF THIS BELIEF IT HAS DONE ITS UTMOST TO SECURE CONTINUOUS CONSULTATION AS TO THE HIGHER DIRECTION OF THE WAR."

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ASSERTING THAT ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE FAILURE AT GALLIPOLI
"WAS THE STRANGE HERESY THAT ONLY THE WESTERN FRONT MATTERED, AND
THAT EVERY OTHER THEATRE OF WAR WAS A SIDESHOW, AND, THEREFORE, INVOLVED
WASTEFUL DISPERSAL OF FORCES," DR. EVATT SAID THE RECENTLY CREATED
PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON "WILL HELP GREATLY IN THE EFFORTS
WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE MAKING AND MUST MAKE IN THE VITAL
PACIFIC SPHERE."

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"I SAY VITAL," HE EMPHASIZED. "IT IS NO LONGER A QUESTION OF 'HITLER FIRST' OR 'JAPAN FIRST.' THE ENEMY DOES NOT WORK OUT HIS PLANS ON ANY THEORY OF SENIORITY OR PROTOCOL-- NEITHER SHOULD WE."

JOINING DR. EVATT IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIA'S AND NEW ZEALAND'S PAST AND PRESENT WARRIORS WERE VALTER NASH, NEW ZEALAND MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, AND FIELD MARSHALL SIR JOHN DILL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GENERAL MACARTHUR, THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, CABLED "AFFECTIONATE GREETINGS OF AN OLD SOLDIER WHO IS A COMRADE IN ARMS OF YESTERDAY, OF TODAY AND OF TOMORROW."

NASH ASSERTED "THE IMMEDIATE STRUGGLE WILL BE ARDUOUS--IT MAY BE LONG--IT CERTAINLY WILL DEMAND FROM OUR UNITED NATIONS THAT WE SHOULD WITHHOLD NOTHING THAT MAY CONTRIBUTE TO OUR STRENGTH."

"WE SHALL GATHER THAT STRENGTH ONLY AS WE FIGHT AND WORK-- THINK AND ACT--UNITEDLY, UNTIRINGLY AND WITH FIRM RESOLVE SUBMERGING WITH WILLING CHEERFULNESS ALL INDIVIDUAL AND NATIONAL INTERESTS NOT ONLY FOR THE SAKE OF EACH AND ALL OUR COUNTRIES BUT FOR THE WHOLE OF HUMANITY."

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REFERRING TO AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PARTICIPATION IN THE RECENT UNSUCCESSFUL GREEK AND CRETE CAMPAIGNS, SIR JOHN DILL SAID "IT IS SURELY CLEAR TO EVERYONE NOW HOW GREATLY THE STRATEGICAL GAIN OUTWEIGHED THE TACTICAL FAILURE."

"IN GENERAL MAC ARTHUR," HE SAID, "THE AUSTRALIANS WILL FIND AN INSPIRING AND UNDERSTANDING LEADER, AND GENERAL MAC ARTHUR WILL FIND IN THE AUSTRALIANS, WARRIORS WORTHY OF HIS LEADERSHIP."

NEW YORK, APRIL 24-(AP)-AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT SAID TODAY THAT JAPAN WAS SO CERTAIN OF HER PLANS TO STRIKE AT AMERICA'S PACIFIC OUTPOSTS THAT SHE HAD EVEN PREPARED TWO CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN JAPAN MONTHS BEFORE THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

RECOUNTING DIFFICULTIES INCURRED IN GETTING FACTS TO AMERICA, JOE NEWMAN, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE AND ONE OF THE LAST NEWSPAPERMEN TO LEAVE THE FAR EAST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, SAID:

"MAX HILL, JOE DYNAN, BOTH OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, MYSELF AND OTHERS KNEW THAT WAR WAS NEAR, BUT WE COULDN'T GET THE REAL INFORMATION OUT OR JAPAN WOULD HAVE BARRED ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS, AND WE FELT WE COULD DO MORE BY STAYING AND GETTING WHAT INFORMATION WE COULD.

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"ALL THE CORRESPONDENTS KNEW ABOUT THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS. IN FACT, I BELIEVE ONE WAS ESTABLISHED ON OSHIMA ISLAND OFF TOKYO AND THE OTHER WAS IN THE MISSIONARY COMPOUND NEAR ST.PAUL'S UNIVERSITY, WHICH IS SUBSIDIZED BY AMERICANS."

NEWMAN , WHOSE BOOK "GOODBYE JAPAN" WAS PUBLISHED LAST WEEK, EXPLAINED HOW MAX HILL, WHO WAS INTERNED BY THE JAPS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR, WOULD HAVE ESCAPED EXCEPT FOR A CHANGE OF PLANS.

"MY OFFICE GAVE ME A MONTH'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND I DECIDED TO SPEND IT IN HONOLULU. MAX WANTED TO JOIN ME AND THEN DECIDED TO TAKE TIME OFF LATER WHEN HE COULD MAKE PLANS TO HAVE HIS WIFE AND 14-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER (THEN IN THE UNITED STATES) MEET HIM IN HAWAII.

"I BID MAX AND JOE GOODBYE AT THE DOCK WHEN I LEFT OCTOBER 15TH ABOARD A JAPANESE VESSEL BEING SENT TO AMERICA TO EVACUATE JAP NATIONALS. AFTER A MONTH IN HONOLULU I RECEIVED A CABLEGRAM FROM MY OFFICE SAYING THE JAP POLICE WERE AFTER ME--THEY HAD APPARENTLY GONE THROUGH SOME OF MY PERSONAL THINGS IN MY HOTEL ROOM AND DECIDED I WAS DANGEROUS. I DIDN'T RETURN AND THAT'S THE LAST I SAW OF MAX AND JOE."

IN ALL PROBABILITY, NEWMAN SAID, HILL AND DYNAN ARE BEING HELD PRISONERS IN THEIR OWN APARTMENT IN THE NAGAI COMPOUND IN THE HEART OF TOKYO.

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HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE AP'S NEW YORK BUREAU, HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO TOKYO MORE THAN A YEAR BEFORE THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK. DYNAN JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF THERE AFTER RUSSELL BRINES WAS

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TRANSFERRED TO MANILA, WHERE HE WAS CAPTURED A FEW WEEKS AGO BY THE NIPPONESE.

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NEWMAN BELIEVES THE JAPS HAVE STALLED DELIBERATELY IN THE EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATS AND NEWSPAPERMEN.

"I THINK THEY KEPT THE ENVOYS AND PRESS," HE SAID, "TO FORESTALL BOMBING OF TOKYO BY THE UNITED STATES. BUT NOW EVEN THAT IS OVER FOR WE HAVE BLASTED THE SEAT OF THEIR COUNTRY. MAYBE I'LL SEE MAX AND JOE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. JAPAN HAS NO REASON LEFT TO CHECK THE TRANSFER."

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., APRIL 24-(AP)-SUMNER WELLES, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE, CALLED UPON GOV. CULBERT L. OLSON IN A LETTER RECEIVED TODAY FOR A FULL REPORT OF ANY MISTREATMENT OF JAPANESE NATIONALS IN CALIFORNIA SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

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THE PROTECTING POWER IS OBLIGATED TO REPORT UPON THE NATURE OF THE TREATMENT ACCORDED ENEMY SUBJECTS AND, UNLESS THESE ARE GIVEN PROPER TREATMENT, WELLES POINTED OUT, REPRISALS UPON AMERICANS IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE ENEMY MAY RESULT.

WELLES WROTE AT THE INSTANCE OF THE SPANISH EMBASSY.

THE GOVERNOR SAID HE WOULD ASK LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR A FULL REPORT. HE REFERRED THE SUBJECT TO THE STATE'S SHERIFFS ASSEMBLED AT A MEETING CALLED FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A STATE MILITIA, WITH THE REQUEST THAT THEY MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO PROTECT ENEMY NATIONALS IN THEIR TERRITORY FROM UNLAWFUL ACTS. II

HOUSTON, TEX., APRIL 24-(AP)-CAPT. G. H. BOY, SKIPPER OF THE STEAMSHIP PRUSA, CALLED A SAFETY MEETING THE NIGHT OF DECEMBER 18, WHILE HIS VESSEL WAS IN WAR ZONE WATERS JUST OFF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

CAREFULLY HE INSTRUCTED HIS CREW WHAT TO DO IN EVENT OF AN ATTACK.

AFTER THE MEETING HIS STEWARD CAME UP TO HIM. "I DON'T LIKE THIS," HE SAID. "IT IS BAD LUCK TO HOLD A MEETING LIKE THIS. SOMETHING'S SURE TO HAPPEN TO US."

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THE NEXT MORNING A SUBMARINE SENT A TORPEDO INTO THE PRUSA. SHE SANK IN NINE MINUTES, BUT NOT BEFORE CAPTAIN BOY AND 11 OTHERS SCRAMBLED INTO A LIFEBOAT, BEGINNING AN EPIC VOYAGE LASTING 31 DAYS AND COVERING 2,500 MILES.

CAPTAIN BOY AND HIS MEN FOUGHT THE ELEMENTS, LOWERING SPIRITS, INCREASING PHYSICAL WEAKNESS AND THE HAUNTING SIGHT OF SHARKS UNTIL THEY REACHED THE GILBERT ISLANDS, WHERE THEY WERE RESCUED BY A BRITISH SHIP.

ALL BUT ONE OF THE MEN IN THE LIFEBOAT SURVIVED. THE SECOND MATE DIED OF EXPOSURE. NINE OTHER PERSONS, NOT IN CAPTAIN BOY'S BOAT, ALSO DIED AS A RESULT OF THE TORPEDOING, PRESUMABLY BY A JAPANESE SUB.

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CAPTAIN BOY AND HIS THIRD MATE, JAMES A. DARLIN, RETURNED TODAY TO THEIR HOUSTON HOMES, BRINGING THE STORY OF THEIR COURAGEOUS TRIP. THEY TOLD OF THE LITTLE GROUP'S PATHETIC CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

WHEN EACH MAN IN THE TOSSING BOAT WAS GIVEN 16 CHERRIES, INSTEAD OF THE USUAL 5, FROM THEIR SLENDER STORE OF RATIONS.

"WE CELEBRATED NEW YEAR'S EVE," CAPTAIN BOY LAUGHED, "BY STAYING OUT ALL NIGHT."

THE MEN DREAMED OF THICK STEAKS WHILE EATING THEIR TWO BISCUITS A DAY, A HALF CUP OF WATER WITH EACH MEAL, AND A FEW CHERRIES.

A SCHOOL OF PLAYFUL WHALES, TRYING TO RUB OFF THEIR BARNACLES ON THE BOTTOM OF THE BOAT, ALMOST UPSET THE FRAIL CRAFT, AND FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE SECOND MATE DIED, SHARKS BEGAN FOLLOWING THE BOAT.

THE GREATEST SCARE OF ALL, HOWEVER, CAME AFTER LAND FINALLY WAS SIGHTED.

ONLY THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM THE ISLAND OF NIKUNAU, A HUGE WAVE UPSET THE BOAT, AND THE MEN HAD TO SWIM FOR IT.

"MOST OF US THOUGHT WE WOULD NEVER MAKE IT," SAID DARLIN, "BUT I GUESS WE CALLED ON SOME RESERVE STRENGTH--FROM WHERE I DON'T KNOW--AND MADE THE ISLAND." 11

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(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, APRIL 23)

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EFFECTS OF WAR BEING FELT IN LATIN AMERICA

- - -

LIVING COSTS ZOOM

- - -

ECONOMY UPSET CREATES NEW PROBLEMS (900)

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APR 25 1942

(ADVANCE)-RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, APRIL 23-(WIDE WORD)-THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR WHICH LONG HAVE BEEN COMMONPLACE IN EUROPE AND WHICH ARE BECOMING FAMILIAR TO AMERICANS ARE BEGINNING TO MAKE THEMSELVES FELT IN THE DAILY LIVES OF SOUTH AMERICANS, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE NOT ACTIVE BELLIGERENTS.

EGGS SELL AS HIGH AS A DOLLAR A DOZEN IN PANAMA AND MOST FOODS HAVE DOUBLED THE UNITED STATES PRICE.

FUEL IS RATIONED AT THE APPROACH OF WINTER IN ARGENTINA. AN ARGENTINE MUST HAVE A PRIORITY TO GET A NEW CAR. HE IS PLAGUED BY A RUBBER AND TIRE SHORTAGE. BUENOS AIRES' DOWNTOWN BRILLIANCE IS DIMMED AT NIGHT TO SAVE ELECTRICITY. THEATERS ARE REQUIRED TO CLOSE EARLY TO SAVE FUEL.

ARGENTINE NEWSPAPERS ARE SHRINKING FOR LACK OF NEWSPRINT. ARGENTINE TELEPHONE COMPANIES HAVE LONG WAITING LISTS OF SUBSCRIBERS BECAUSE

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THEY ARE UNABLE TO GET MATERIALS TO EXPAND FACILITIES. STORES STILL ARE WELL STOCKED BUT HAVE LITTLE PROSPECT OF REPLENISHING MANY VARIETIES OF COTTON AND SILK AND MANY OTHER IMPORTED WARES.

GREAT PILES OF UNSALABLE WHEAT AND CORN, WHOSE EXPORT TO EUROPE ONCE FORMED A PILLAR OF ARGENTINE ECONOMY, ARE THE VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF THE STRAIN. INFLATION IS THREATENED BECAUSE THERE IS AN INFLUX OF REFUGEE FUNDS AND A DEARTH OF COMMODITIES.

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THE PLIGHT OF ARGENTINA IS TYPICAL. THE SHORTAGE OF SHIPPING, PRIORITIES AND CONVERSION OF CONSUMER INDUSTRIES TO WAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES HAS CUT OFF THE IMPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS AND THE COST OF LIVING IS SOARING.

MANY OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WHICH SOUTH AMERICA FORMERLY SENT TO EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA ARE NOW CONSIDERED LUXURIES WHICH THE WARRING COUNTRIES CANNOT AFFORD OR CANNOT TAKE HOME. SOUTH AMERICA IS BEING ASKED TO PRODUCE MINERALS, RUBBER AND OTHER WAR MATERIALS, LONG LEFT LOCKED IN HER JUNGLES AND MOUNTAINS.

BUT SOUTH AMERICA IS HANDICAPPED NOW BY THE SAME SHORTAGES IN GETTING THE MINING MACHINERY, THE RAILROADS, THE SHIPS AND THE SKILLED LABOR NEEDED TO DEVELOP HER RESOURCES AND MAKE THE NECESSARY SHIFTS IN HER ECONOMY.

WHILE THE BOOM IN STRATEGIC WAR MATERIALS HELPS, IT AFFECTS ONLY A PART OF THE POPULATION AND FAILS TO REACH THE MAJORITY ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

URUGUAY, ACROSS THE RIVER PLATE FROM ARGENTINA, LACKS THE MINERAL RESOURCES FOUND SO PROFUSELY IN BORDERING NATIONS AND HAS A MARKET FOR LITTLE BUT ITS MEAT AND CATTLE, SHIPPED TO BRITAIN.

LIVING COSTS HAVE SOARED 20 PER CENT SINCE 1939. UNEMPLOYMENT HAS
RISEN FROM LACK OF COAL AND MATERIALS TO OPERATE A FEW SMALL INDUS-
TRIES.

FOR MEXICO THE WAR IS MOSTLY A HEADACHE, ALTHOUGH SHE HAS A MINING
BOOM. LIKE MOST SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES HER ECONOMY IS
POORLY INTEGRATED.

PERMITS HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR 200 NEW MEXICAN FACTORIES TO MAKE STEEL,
PAPER, CEMENT, CHEMICALS AND OTHER PRODUCTS DESPERATELY NEEDED IN THE
COUNTRY. HER ASSEMBLY PLANTS, IF THEY COULD GET PARTS, MIGHT SOON BE
EXPORTING TRUCKS TO THE REST OF LATIN AMERICA.

(WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, APRIL 23)

(ADVANCE)--RIO DE JANEIRO--FIRST ADVANCE LIVING COSTS 200% X X X
UNITED STATES.

APR 25 1942

ONE INDUSTRY, CIGAR MAKING, HAS BEEN JOLTED BECAUSE BRITAIN CUT OFF HER PURCHASES. CUBAN CIGAR SALES DROPPED FROM $37,000,000 IN 1926 TO $12,000,000 IN 1940, BUT ROSE SLIGHTLY IN 1941 THANKS TO UNITED STATES BUYING. LIVING COSTS ARE HIGH.

PETROLEUM AND MINING CONCESSIONS HELD BY GERMANS AND JAPANESE IN ECUADOR ARE IDLE. LIVING COSTS HAVE PUSHED AHEAD OF THE PROSPERITY RESULTING FROM BETTER MARKETS FOR HER PRODUCTS NOW IN DEMAND BECAUSE OF ALLIED REVERSES IN THE FAR EAST.

PARAGUAY'S FLOURISHING TRADE IN COTTON, TOBACCO, MEAT, VEGETABLE OILS AND QUEBRACHO EXTRACT WITH GERMANY HAS ENDED. SO HAS HER TRADE WITH JAPAN WHICH BEGAN FROM NOTHING IN 1938 AND ROSE TO $99,000 LAST YEAR.

THE UNITED STATES HAS UPPED ITS PURCHASES BUT HAS NOT FILLED THE VOID, AND THE CLOSING OF AXIS STORES AND FACTORIES HAS CREATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE PROSPECTS OF TURNING TO MINERAL RESOURCES ARE POOR FOR LACK OF EQUIPMENT. PARAGUAY MUST IMPORT FOODSTUFFS, CROCKERY, DRYGOODS, GLASS AND PAPER.

BOLIVIA'S LIVING COST INDEX HAS ZOOMED FROM 100 POINTS IN 1931 TO 1158 IN DECEMBER, 1941.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS HAVE REACHED A NEW HIGH, $177,000,000 IN 1941, BUT ARGENTINE INDUSTRY APPEARS DEPRESSION-BOUND FOR WANT OF MATERIALS. BRITAIN IS BUYING HUGE AMOUNTS OF MEAT, BUT GRAIN SHIPMENTS DROPPED FROM 7,000,000 TONS IN 1940 TO LESS THAN 4,000,000 TONS IN 1941 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURE IS GLOOMY. FOOD, RENT AND CLOTHING PRICES ARE SOARING.

BRAZIL, SECOND LARGEST CANE PRODUCER OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, EXPECTS TO ENJOY THE FRUITS OF A POLICY OF 10 YEARS BY WHICH THE NATIONAL SUGAR AND ALCOHOL INSTITUTE HAS DIRECTED PRODUCTION AND ALCOHOL REFININV

NATIONAL SUGAR AND ALCOHOL INSTITUTE HAS DIRECTED PRODUCTION AND ALCOHOL REFINING. THE INSTITUTE HAS DONE MUCH TO SOLVE BRAZIL'S MOTOR FUEL PROBLEM BY REQUIRING THE USE OF ALCOHOL IN GASOLINE.

(END WIDE WORLD ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY, APRIL 23--SENT APRIL 18)

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American Troops Landed On New Caledonia

WILL GUARD FREE FRENCH PACIFIC ISLE

Washington Says Action Is Approved By Local Authorities

Colony Flanks U.S. Supply Route For Force In Australia

APR 26 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 25 — The United States announced today it had landed troops in New Caledonia to, assist the Free French in the defense of that vitally strategic island which flanks the supply route between this country and Australia.

The action, which the War Department said was taken "with the approval of local authorities," was the first announcement of American troops moving into French territory. The size of the American force was not disclosed.

Expect Vichy Outcry

In view of the new collaborationist regime of Pierre Laval at Vichy—and of the previous angry outburst from Vichy when the United States sent a consul general to Brazzaville in Free French Equatorial Africa—observers expected a new outcry from Vichy over the troops in New Caledonia.

Relations between the Washington and Vichy governments have steadily deteriorated since announcement that Laval was returning to power. Ambassador William D. Leahy has been called to Washington for consultations.

This country has enunciated a policy of maintaining relations with French citizens who are in actual control of French territories.

Way Paved Last Month

Thus, the way for the troop landing in New Caledonia was paved last month with an announcement by the State Department that the United States would aid Free French forces there in the defense of the island.

From a military standpoint New Caledonia is of utmost importance to the United Nations. Lying 800 miles east of Australia, it is close to the route for the ships carrying men and munitions to Australian bases for the projected offensive against the Japanese.

Its value as an air base was recognized even before the southward surge of the Japanese focused attention on the islands off Australia. Pan-American Airways chose Noumea, the capital, as a port of call for its San Francisco-Auckland (New Zealand) route.

Island 260 Miles Long

The island, about 260 miles long, has a white population of 17,300 of which more than 15,000 are French.

About 1,430 Japanese live on the island, most of them having come in as free immigrants but a small proportion as indentured laborers in the mines.

The landing of the American troops on the island represented, in a manner, the winning of a race with Japan's invading armies. For weeks the Japanese have been moving steadily east and southward from Java, nearer and nearer to the transpacific route from the United States to Australia.

The Nipponese now are believed to be about 1,200 miles northwest of New Caledonia on the island of New Britain and they claim to have taken two other smaller islands slightly east of New Britain.

Free French In London Declare Step Welcome

London, April 25 (AP)—The arrival of United States troops in New Caledonia was described by a Free French source tonight as a "highly felcome step to insure the common defense of the Allied lifeline to Australia and New Zealand."

He said the Free French agreed fully to participation of the United States in the defense of the island, and that Gen. Charles de Gaulle had been in communication frequently with the United States commander there.

New Caledonia had been under Free French, rather than Vichy control, since shortl yafter the fall of France.

"The islands will remain under the administration of Free French authorities," the source said.

Japs Raid Airbases Along Coast of China

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts)—April 25.—Successive aerial attacks for the last three days on Chinese airbases nearest to Japan were reported today in a communique from the Japanese fleet in China waters.

It said naval and army bombers destroyed planes and hangars in attacks on Chuhsien in western Chekiang Province, Lishui in southern Chekiang, and Yushan in northern Kiangsi.

The bases have been attacked repeatedly since the imperial headquarters announced that it believed the United States bombers which raided Japan a week ago continued on to bases in China.

CHINESE FIRE ON JAP FLEET

Chungking Radio says Vessels Fled off Fukien Coast

San Francisco, April 25—(AP)—The Chungking radio quoted a Foochow despatch today as saying that a fleet of Japanese warships were observed patrolling the south Fukien coast on Thursday.

"Chinese coastal batteries fired on them, forcing them to steam away in a southerly direction," the broadcast said. It was received here by the CBS listening station.

"Several Japanese warships also were seen off Amoy, but so far they have remained inactive."

Chungking reported that 22 Japanese planes raided Kiangsi province yesterday.

Tokyo Bombing Called Aid To India's Morale

B. B. C. Representative At New Delphi Says Japs Admit Death Toll Of 114

New York, April 25 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company today quoted its New Delhi representative as saying that last Saturday's air raids on Japan "have proved an immense stimulant to morale in India." The broadcast added:

"It is still unknown what damage was done in these raids, but the Japanese authorities have admitted a death roll of 114."

This apparently was a reference to Axis reports of last week end, one of which quoted the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* as saying that "140 schol children were killed by bombs."

U. S. Flyers In Russia Well

[By the Associated Press]

Kuibyshev, April 25 — Five United States airmen who made a forced landing on Soviet soil a week ago today are reported "well and in gobd spirits" under internment at Khabarovsk, the administrative center of Russia's Far Eastern area.

Russians disclosed these details to supplement a Tass announcement yesterday that the Americans and their plane had been interned after landing on maritime territory of the U. S. S. R. following a raid on Japan.

(Khabarovsk is 400 miles north of Vladivostok. The population in 1926 was 43,567.)

Japs' Spurt Toward Mandalay Adds To Burma Peril

APR 26 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 25—Burma's defenders faced a sudden new peril today as the Japanese, with an almost spendthrift use of men, pushed swiftly forward to within about 100 miles of Mandalay in furious and confused fighting.

A Chungking communique indicated that the Chinese-held left flank either had been rolled back or was in imminent danger of being turned by the fast-striking Japanese.

The communique said the invaders had advanced about eighty miles north from captured Loikaw to the area of Taunggyi under cover of continuous air attack.

Mandalay Raided Again

A British communique today announced another air raid on Mandalay. It indicated that the front was fluid on the Chinese-defended side.

"Recent reports are confused regarding the Japanese progress in the northward drive through the Shan States," it said. "It is fairly clear that the drive has made progress."

Japs' Loss Put At 6,000

The Chinese communique reiter-

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ated, however, that the situation in the Yenangyaung sector on the west flank was unchanged. In the central sector continued fighting was reported around Tatkon, thirty miles north of Pyinmana, which the Chinese abandoned earlier this week.

The Chinese said the Japanese had lost 3,000 men in one week's fighting between the Swa river and Pyinmana and another 3,000 in four days in the vicinity of Pyinmana alone, while the Chinese altogether lost 1,000 killed and wounded. The Japs' numerical superiority was put at almost 20 to one.

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Situation Called Grave

The full significance of this Japanese spurt toward Mandalay still is not apparent, but there is no doubt of the gravity of the situation for the Allies in Burma.

At worst, it means that the Japs have turned the Chinese flank, thus swinging the Allied line on its Irrawaddy river hinge like a gate, and that the Allies will be able to restabilize the line only by prodigious effort, if at all.

The Best View

At best, it means that the Japanese have shot out a powerful armored spearhead far beyond their foremost main line. If this is true, it may mean that they have located a soft spot in the defense line, punched a hole through it and driven their steel wedge into the breach as deeply as possible. Then it would remain for them to follow up this advantage, or for the Allies to choke off that spearhead and reseal their line.

Even were the defenders not heavily outnumbered—perhaps by 10-to-1 in places—and inferior also in air power, this would be a difficult problem. The French defense-in-depth failed to dispose of the Nazis' armored fingers in 1940 and similar Nazi tactics poked holes through the Soviet lines last year.

Monsoon Three Weeks Off

Time now has become a prime element. The monsoon which should mire the Burma front is due in mid-May, and if the Japanese have not achieved their aims by then they may have to halt until October.

Mandalay is important principally as a pivotal point in the campaign on the doorstep of India. If Japan's armies intend to swing westward around the top of the Bay of Bengal in a land drive toward India and Calcutta, Mandalay must first be taken to secure their flank.

CHINESE SMASH JAPS' FLANKING ATTACK IN BURMA

APR 26 1942

Chungking, April 25 (A. P.).—A Japanese force attempting a flanking movement against the Chinese wing of the Burma line, about six miles east of Taunggyi, was today officially reported to have been halted by Chinese troops in a counter-offensive which exacted heavy casualties.

Taunggyi, on the Salween River front, is within 100 miles southeast of Mandalay.

Chinese In Burma Shut Off Flanking Attempt By Japs

Three-Pronged Attack, However, Threatens To Encircle Allied Forces As Foe Drives At Mandalay

APR 26 1942

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, April 25—The hard-pressed Chinese defending the Allied left flank counter-attacked tonight to halt a Japanese drive six miles west of Taunggyi, but the strongly reinforced enemy struck furiously with tanks, artillery and planes on both sides of their stalled comrades.

The Japanese, striking through the Shan states within one hundred miles of devastated Mandalay, thrust forward in three columns around Taunggyi in an effort to encircle the outnumbered troops under Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, USA.

One Japanese spearhead which reached Hopong drove abruptly northeast in the direction of Loilem, twenty-two miles away, while another column sought to move west and encircle Taunggyi. Still a third unit was striking out sixteen miles farther west of Taunggyi.

The Chinese, almost devoid of air support, inflicted heavy casualties and captured several trucks and other materiel.

Heavy fighting also was reported in the center on the Sittang river front, and on the British-held right on the Irrawaddy.

The Chinese of the center and their British allies were reported officially to have held their positions. The central front is south of Tatkon and the British are drawn up behind the Pinchaung river near the burned oil center of Yenangyaung.

The Japanese were attempting to overrun Burma and isolate China before the steaming monsoon of mid-May bogs down their mechanized might.

Some military experts expected the Japanese columns driving up the Salween to turn abruptly west to cut Allied communications with Mandalay and encircle the defending armies of the center.

The front was shaped like a huge semi-circle with its anchors near the ruined oil city of Yenangyaung and Taunggyi, with the sagging center several miles south in the vicinity of Tatkon, thirty miles above Pyinmana.

It was this central force which was menaced with encirclement. The Chinese there were resisting stubbornly, but the numerically superior Japanese pressed relentlessly on over the bodies of 6,000 of their dead.

Refitting Behind River

The British on the right—battered by two months of constant retreat—were resting and refitting behind the Pinchaung river as the Japanese drive in the scorched oil fields abated. The enemy was reported digging in south of Yenangyaung, which a Chinese rescue column recaptured early this week, saving 7,000 trapped Imperials.

The Japanese have complete air superiority above the entire front and have ten times the number of ground troops on some sectors. Their equipment is better. The Allied supply problem has been almost hopeless since the fall of Rangoon. India, the nearest arsenal, is separated by virtually untracked and rugged mountains.

The two or three Japanese divisions which opened the battle for Burma appear to have been strengthened appreciably through Rangoon, the sortie of the Japanese fleet of three battleships, five carriers, flotillas of cruisers and destroyers having screened a convoy through the eastern expanse of the Bay of Bengal.

Have Three Weeks Left

Now the Japanese have three weeks in which to subjugate Mandalay and Lashio, the railhead for the Burma road, before the monsoon. Vanguards of their forces already are operating in the high and relatively dry plateaus of central Burma, but they still have to route or annihilate the defenders and consolidate their positions before the mid-May rains bog down their communications lines elsewhere.

Twin Japanese Thrusts On Mandalay Seen

LONDON, April 25 (AP).—Twin Japanese thrusts on Mandalay and Lashio appeared to be developing rapidly today as the British Army after a brief respite, prepared to defend its last bases of resistance in Burma.

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Latest dispatches from Burma, a military commentator said, indicate that the Chinese are fighting stubbornly around Taunggyi and at Hopong and Schwengyaung, east and west of that town, in an effort to halt the deepest enemy penetration, now only 100 miles from Mandalay.

A further Japanese advance in this sector would directly threaten Chinese communications on the Sittang front to the west and place the invaders astride roads running into Lashio and Mandalay.

The commentator said that a lull apparently was continuing on the Irrawaddy front at the west end of the Allied line.

Chinese forces there were reported holding positions along the rear for the climax of the campaign expected to take the form of a triple drive on Mandalay by the Japanese.

Advices from Chungking said that the Chinese troops along the Pinchaung were largely officered by Chinese who had received military training in the United States.

The Scotsman said he had been blowing up bridges in Burma ever since the British army was forced back from Salween, about one hundred miles east of Rangoon. Never had he been so satisfied with his work.

"Several times," he said, "the enemy got behind us and we had to be satisfied with just knocking out one section. In a case like that, the Japanese would just bring some bamboo poles and make the bridge usable for light traffic in a few hours.

Sixty Holes Bored In Piers

"But this baby we worked on all yesterday with air drills. We bored sixty holes in her two brick piers, which are eight feet thick and twenty-four feet across.

"We stuffed in a lot of gelignite gun cotton and wired more gelignite to each girder above."

Waiting For The Troops

He said a Japanese scout plane glided down to see what they were doing, but "the blasted bombers haven't bothered us yet."

"She'd have been in sn

last night," the second lieutenant said, "but the battalion didn't appear on the march back from Allanmyo and the commander held

The line runs across desert hills where little but cactus flourishes. The hills are cut by deep ravines, harboring green sugar palms.

(The defense line referred to apparently was abandoned after this dispatch was written, for the British announced several days ago that the Japanese had penetrated to Yenangyaung. Counter-attacks by Chinese forces subsequently were reported to have enabled British forces trapped in that area to withdraw successfully, and dispatches from New Delhi yesterday said the Japanese were digging in below Yenangyaung.)

Indians Like The Terrain

It is not ideal terrain for tanks, but the Indian troops find it somewhat similar to the northwest frontier of India. It gets them out of the dense jungle, which they dislike because of the cover it provides for Japanese machine-gunners.

British Forces Kept Busy Blasting Burma Bridges

(Editor's Note—Daniel De Luce, Associated Press correspondent, wrote this dispatch on the Irrawaddy front as he watched the British withdrawing under heavy Japanese pressure. The story was sent by courier to India for forwarding.)

APR 26 1942

By Daniel De Luce

Associated Press Correspondent

On the Irrawaddy front, April 7 (Delayed) — The bridge-busting second lieutenant from Glasgow ran his eyes across the 270-foot steel span he was preparing to blast into the river near burning Allanmyo and said he considered it his "perfect effort" in a short career of many such efforts.

His sweating Indian sappers had just tied the last stick of gelignite to a steel girder. Now there would be a nervous wait for the British rear-guard to pass over the bridge before his handiwork came to full flower.

Japs Made Bamboo Repairs

the tank guns ahead of us until the battalion could join up.

"She's going up in the air this afternoon, all right—and when she drops it'll take more than bamboo poles to restore her."

It was more than forty hours since the British had left Allanmyo a blazing wreck and the British army had moved swiftly and cautiously. The Scotsman was preparing the bridge as one part of a new defense line south of the Yenangyaung oil fields.

Little But Cactus

Air Shipment Of Arms To China Mounting

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, India, April 25—An American air service employing both private and United States Army facilities is supplying China from India today with an increasing stock of essential military goods once carried over the Burma Road.

Within a few months—certainly by autumn—the planes will be delivering many thousands of tons monthly and approaching the capacity of the old Burma road, declared an American assisting in the operations.

Arms, Tools, Machinery, Medicine

Only the highest priority materiel is now being flown in, but it includes all varieties of small arms, light ammunition, tools, machinery and medical supplies.

Aerial movement of most essential supplies was made necessary by Japanese occupation of Ran-

goon, the Burma supply port, which cut off the most direct connection with the Chungking Government's bases.

Not until the completion of a road from India to connect with the Burma road north of the area in which the Japanese are operating will it be possible to ship again by truck.

Supply Loss To Japs Denied

Early reports indicated that thousands of tons of military stores from the United States had been captured by the invaders at Rangoon.

On the contrary, an American informant said, the bulk of the goods was removed northward by close cooperation of the British, Americans and Chinese. Many thousands of tons of the best supplies were strung along the road in a leap-frog relay system well out of reach of the Japanese advance parties, and it is being moved on to the Chinese armies, he said.

"We left blankets and such goods to the Japs," he said, "but of the strictly military goods we got the bulk safely away from the harbor and well along the road. The stuff was scattered in small depots of a few truckloads at a spot—too small to invite air bombing."

The air transport from India is carried on in the face of difficulties sometimes fantastic, the American reported. Under the best of conditions the pilots must clear 14,000-foot mountains. Air currents are rough, but they get through.

1,800-Foot Downdraft

A plane carrying Brig. Gen. Earl L. Naiden, a member of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's staff, dropped 1,800 feet in a downdraft, forcing several passengers against the cabin ceiling. Lathes and an air compressor were included in the freight.

Operators use a technique worked out by United States Marines to load heavy howitzers for transport to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The American said several roads were being built from India to serve China, but that, despite the use of masses of machinery and thousands of laborers, it would be several months before any could be of service. That, he said, emphasizes the importance of the air freight service.

Highest Military Honor Of Britain Goes to Chiang

Grand Cross of Order of Bath Presented at Chungking

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP).—Great Britain has presented to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek its highest military honor, in recognition of his "brilliant leadership, his glorious successes and his invaluable contribution to the United Nations," the Chungking radio said today.

The honor was the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and was presented yesterday to the Chinese leader by Sir Horace Seymour, British Ambassador to China, in behalf of King George VI.

"The Generalissimo, who personally received the cross, thanked the King for the honor and expressed his fervent hope that the bond between China and Britain would be strengthened and that the final victory for the United Nations would not be far distant," said the broadcast, heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

[The Order of the Bath was established by King George I in 1725. Exclusive of the sovereign, royal princes and distinguished foreigners, the order is limited to fiftq-five military and twenty-seven civil knights grand cross, in addition to other grades. The officers of the order are the dean (the dean of Westminster), Bath King of Arms, the registrar and the usher of the Scarlet Rod.]

Knighthood for Two Chinese

CHUNGKING, April 25 (AP).—For their assistance in defense of Hongkong, King George VI will make China's one-legged naval hero, Admiral Chan Chak, a knight of the British Empire, and his aide, Lieutenant Commander Hsu Heng, a member of the Order of the British Empire, it was announced today.

Chan and Hsu organized Chinese volunteers to fight the Japanese and directed activities against Chinese fifth columnists before Hongkong was overpowered.

Chinese See Need For Unified Strategy

Chungking, April 25 (A. P.).—The official Central Daily News declared today that a unified Allied strategy was a growing, imperative necessity and proposed the establishment of one council with power to determine strategy in all war theaters.

"The presence of American troops in Australia, northern Ireland and India will surely add to the chances of the Allied offensive," it said.

"This makes a unified strategy on a permanent, centralized basis all important."

Jap Bombers Battled At Moresby

APR 26 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, April 25—Allied headquarters announced today that fighter planes defending Port Moresby "successfully intercepted in sanguinary combat" seven Japanese navy Zero fighters which raided the New Guinea port yesterday.

Allied raiders, it said, bombed the airfield at Japanese-held Lae, on New Guinea. There were no further details of either air action.

Village Sacked

The New Guinea village of Komiatum was described as having been "sacked and burned" by an enemy raiding party Thursday.

Elsewhere, except for continued artillery duelling between Japanese shore batteries in the Philippines and United States guns on Corregidor Island, in Manila Bay, the communique said there was no activity.

Text Of Communique

The Allied headquarters communique follows:

New Britain—No activity.

Panay—No change.

Mindanao—No change.

Philippines — Corregidor: Artillery dueling continued. There was enemy activity in the air.

Lae—Our air force bombed the airfield.

Port Moresby—The enemy raided at noon Friday with seven Zero fighters. Our fighters successfully intercepted in sanguinary combat.

New Guinea—Komiatum: An enemy ground raiding party sacked and burned the village Thursday.

Darwin Repels Japanese Raid, Fells 11 Planes

Enemy Also Attacks Port Moresby and Tulagi; Allies Blast Lae Airport

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 26 (Sunday) (AP).—Allied air fighters shot down eight Japanese bombers and three fighters yesterday over the northern Australian port of Darwin, one of three strategic Allied positions raided by enemy planes, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The other targets of Japanese raiders, a communique said, were Port Moresby, New Guinea, and the Solomon Island port of Tulagi.

All three were heavily attacked, the war bulletin said, but the raiders encountered "brilliant" interception.

Twenty-four Japanese bombers, escorted by fighters, were said to have participated in the raid on Darwin, while Port Moresby was attacked by fifteen "zero" type fighters. Eight bombers carried out the raid on Tulagi.

The communique indicated the raiders caused only minor damage and mentioned no Allied air losses.

In the Philippine theater, the bulletin declared, the Japanese stepped up their air attacks on Corregidor fortress, whose big guns continued to exchange fire with enemy batteries on the Luzon shore.

Headquarters said fighting was continuing on Panay and Cebu islands, but gave no details, and reported no change in the situation on Mindanao.

'Killed 15,000 Japs In Day'

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, April 25—A Royal Australian Air Force official said today that the Japanese treacherously struck at the RAAF on the Malayan-Thai border and that 15,000 Japanese were killed by the Australian airmen five hours before it was officially known that Japan had declared war.

In reprisal for the Japanese attack, he said, he RAAF bombed a big Japanese convoy for seven and a half hours when it was discovered trying to land troops on the Malayan coast.

His squadron of Hudson bombers was credited by British army authorities with killing 15,000 Japanese, he said.

"The water and beaches were black with Japanese dead," he said. "All that night we bombed and machine-gunned their barges, which were full of troops they were bringing off big ships. We were always outnumbered. When it came to the front line, aircraft odds against us were never less than seven to one."

The officer said territorial gains of the Japanese had cost them tremendous casualties.

M'Arthur Leads Allies' Anzac Ceremony

APR 26 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, Australia, April 25—Gen. Douglas MacArthur led a procession of Allied officers today to this city's Shrine of Remembrance in a ceremony marking the first American participation in Anzac Day, Australia's memorial day.

Several thousands watched the ceremonial in Hughes in silence as the general and his staff stood with bowed heads in homage.

General MacArthur had made no such public appearance before since his arrival in Australia March 21.

Anzac Parade Out

The customary parade of the Anzac veterans who stormed Gallipoli twenty-seven years ago was missing and, because of a wartime ban on large open-air gatherings, the usual children's mass meeting at the shrine was replaced yesterday by a nation-wide broadcast concluded with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Australian anthem.

Veterans of the Australian imperial force of the last war and this war, however, combined ranks before daylight for the traditional dawn pligrimage to the rock and the huge monument in which it reposes.

MacArthur In Ceremony

The crowd watched intently, but scarcely stirred as General MacArthur, his stars and medals glittering in the sun, strode solemnly up the stairs and saluted as his aide, Col. LeGrande Diller, laid a wreath on the flower-decked rock.

Without a speech or fanfare, MacArthur stood within a semicircle of his aides—American, Australian and Dutch—and bowed with bared head for prayer. His visit was so simple and sincere that many women wept.

From "Comrades-In-Arms"

A card with his wreath was inscribed: "To Anzac forces from their American comrades-in-arms of yesterday, today and tomorrow."

His was the first of a series of such pilgrimages by which Australia observed its somber day of remembrance in circumstances graver than this dominion ever has known.

Prime Minister John Curtin announced this message to Australia from British Prime Minister Churchill:

"Greetings to you on Anzac Day. We will never forget the great comradeship of Gallipoli with its imperishable memories."

And Curtin sent this message to New York, to be read at an Anzac Day dinner there:

"From the land of the Anzacs I send this message to the fighting Americans:

"Twenty-seven years ago the name Anzac was born when two Pacific democracies banded their forces together under one commander to fight a common foe. Today, when the free peoples of the world face a greater threat to their freedom than was ever thought of in World War I, we find in Australia armies of two great Pacific nations again united under one leader.

"With MacArthur at their head the sons of "the Anzacs will march with your men along the hard road that will lead ultimately to victory.

"Good luck to you all."

ALLIED CHIEF LAYS WREATH UPON SHRINE

APR 26 1942

Ceremonies Held While Air Forces Battle Over Island Barrier

Japs Increase Efforts To Break Hold On Port Moresby

[By the Associated Press]

Melbourne, April 25—In his first public appearance since his arrival in Australia, Gen. Douglas MacArthur took part quietly today in the observance of Anzac Day, the memorial day of Australia, and pledged anew that the fighting men of the land down under would have America's continued comradeship-in-arms through their Commonwealth's grave ordeal.

With the sun glinting on his stars and the medals of his old campaigns, the new commander in chief of Allied headquarters, accompanied by his American, Australian and Dutch aides, climbed the steps to the nation's shrine and placed a wreath on flower-decked remembrance rock.

"Yesterday, Today And Tomorrow"

A card with the wreath was inscribed: "To Anzac forces from their comrades-in-arms of yesterday, today and tomorrow."

Several thousands who began gathering before daybreak stood silent with bared heads. Criss-crossing the grounds where they stood in tearful tribute to the men who stormed Gallipoli twenty-seven years ago were the newly-dug air-raid shelter trenches in reminder of the present hour of trial.

MacArthur made no speech. He stood at the shrine, head bared and bowed in prayer, for only a few moments.

Veterans' Observance Quiet

Missing from the ceremony this war year was the customary parade of the veterans. They held their observance at the shrine quietly, before dawn. Missing, too, because of wartime precautions, was the usual children mass meeting at the shrine. It was replaced yesterday by a nation-wide broadcast concluded with the playing of the Australian anthem and the "Star-Spangled Banner".

Allied headquarters announced a new exchange of blows in the aerial battle for control of the island barrier north of Australia.

A communique said fighter planes defending Port Moresby "successfully intercepted in sanguinary combat" seven Japanese navy fighters which struck at the New Guinea port yesterday.

Allied bombers, it said, raided the airfield at Japanese-held Lae on the northeast coast of New Guinea. No details of the operations were disclosed.

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Japs Intensify Efforts

Unofficial sources, however, said the Japanese apparently were intensifying their aerial efforts to loosen the Allied hold on Port Moresby, 400 miles across the Coral Sea from the northeast Australian mainland.

The raiders were described as concentrating more on fighter sweeps than on the high level bombing of earlier attacks.

These sources said raids on Port Moresby Thursday were the heaviest in a month with three navy fighters opening the day's operations in a low-flying attack on a Port Moresby airfield.

Half an hour later fighter planes were reported back again, this time accompanied by eight bombers. Late Thursday afternoon fighter planes attempted new machine-gunning sweeps over the field.

Despite the closely-pressed attack, it was said here, neither the Japanese bullets nor bombs caused appreciable damage.

Instead of Bombs

MacArthur's Wife Dodges Invitations

APR 26 1942

By Clark Lee

Melbourne, April 25 (Wide World). After ducking bombs for several months during the Battle of Bataan, Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, the general's wife, is now adroitly dodging a barrage of social invitations.

Finding it impossible to accept even a small percentage of the overwhelming offers of Australian hospitality, Mrs. MacArthur has solved the problem of not hurting anybody's feelings by using the legitimate excuse that her husband is extremely busy and that she would be unable to accept without him.

There have been a few exceptions, however, in the case of charity bazaars and campaigns for army and navy funds. On one appearance at a hospital flower show she was presented with General MacArthur roses—a strain developed by and named for her husband's father.

Never Go Out Evenings

Mrs. MacArthur plays no bridge. She does some sewing and knitting. The General often works until 7:30 p. m., including Sundays, so the MacArthurs never go out of evenings. The MacArthur's son, Arthur, who witnessed a bombing raid on his fourth birthday, February 21, on Corregidor, is occupied of mornings at the kindergarten of a private school.

His constant companion since his birth has been his Cantonese amah (nurse), Ah Chiu. She speaks pidgin English and is devoted to only one person, Arthur.

During the aerial assaults on Corregidor in January and February, the general was easily the coolest person in the fortress. His wife ran a close second. Her first concern was always the safety of their child.

When there were no air raids or shelling, Mrs. MacArthur would sit at a table in the officers' mess outside the big shelter tunnel and read and smoke and knit while Arthur played nearby under the watchful eye of his mother and his nurse.

Calm When Alarm Sounded

When an air-raid alarm sounded, Mrs. MacArthur would call, "come, Arthur, let's go inside," and walk to the shelter a few yards away. Frequently she was the last person, the general excepted, to enter.

Arthur is too young to realize what the war is, but he showed no signs of fright. Usually some officer would carry him inside.

Despite the dangers, the MacArthurs lived above ground about a half a mile from the nearest of Corregidor's many underground places of safety.

Attlee Sends Pledge.

London, April 25 (A. P.).—Clement R. Attlee, secretary of State for Dominions, declared today that the United Nations are just beginning to gather the power which will prove that Japanese losses to date have been only a taste of what is to come. In an Anzac day broadcast to Australia, Mr. Attlee pledged that Britain and the United States were standing solidly with the island dominions of Australia and New Zealand.

Laud Clark Lee Bataan Stories

'Gave the Whole Town Shot in the Arm,' Says Editor

NEW YORK (Wide World)—The boys of Battery F had made quite a reputation for themselves on Bataan by knocking down Japanese planes when Reporter Clark Lee visited them one day last January.

He found them looking older than their years, their faces lined for want of sleep, streaked with the dust of battle. "Bataan Faces," Lee called them.

But the boys of Battery F—Sergt. Joe Smith, Sergt. Dwayne Davis and his brother, Corp. Gene Davis, and the others—weren't grumbling.

Despite the terrific pressure and their weariness, these American youths still could laugh over the visit of an inspection officer who had seen them shoot down a Japanese plane.

The officer praised the anti-aircraft weapon and said it was impossible to miss with such perfect sights and mechanism.

'Freehand Shooting'

"Sorry, Sir," drawled the gunner, "but that mechanical sight ain't connected. We got that last bird freehand, so to speak."

Well, Clark Lee of the Associated Press and Wide World, followed General MacArthur to Australia and then wrote this story about the boys of Battery F.

Wherever people read it they were proud of their fighting men. Down in Carlsbad, N. M., where Joe Smith and the Davis brothers came from, Lee's story was a sensation.

Managing Editor Kenneth L. Dixon of the Carlsbad Current-Argus saw the happiness this story brought to the boys' parents and friends. He wrote the following editorial, "Letter to Lee," telling Clark Lee what his stories had meant to the folks at home:

Dear Clark:

Things probably get pretty rough sometimes for a war correspondent with your knack of being in the thick of things. Maybe, once in a while, you wonder if your stories are getting through and if they're doing any good and if the effort and risk is worthwhile, so we just thought we'd drop you a note.

Yesterday we carried your story about how you visited the Carlsbad boys of "First in Spite of Hell" Battery F before you left the Philippines. You mentioned three or four of them by name and said that all of them were alive and well. You said they were having a tough time of it, but that they were cheery about the whole thing and then you told one of their jokes just to prove it.

Things are plenty bad on Bataan, Clark, and those boys' parents here in this little Pecos river valley city know it. They aren't kidding themselves. But you'll never know how much that story of yours pepped them up. It gave the whole town a shot in the arm that won't quit.

'Personal Friend'

Now they know that their boys—our boys—were all right a short time ago, anyway. Your byline was right over the story and you said, "I talked to them" and "I heard them say," and things like that. It was as good as hearing direct, Clark, because these folks have come to regard you as a personal friend who brings them daily messages from their boys.

You remember you mentioned talking to Sergt Joe Smith? Well, his mother called up the office and she was so happy she was nearly crying over the phone—and something got in our throat while we answered her questions as best we could from your story. She knows Joe's in a tough spot, but she feels better about it now, because she's heard from him direct—through you, Clark.

You remember speaking of the Davis brothers, Sergeant Dwayne and Corporal Gene? Well, their dad who is a photographer here, came running over to the office to read the story before the paper was on the press. If you ever happen down this way, Clark, Ray Davis (the dad) will take pictures of you and your family and your ancestors and your dog and tint them and frame them and give them to you free. He said he had been wanting to meet you for a long time and that he couldn't imagine how you could remember the boys' names—"I'd probably have forgotten them myself if I had been the reporter." He's still worried about the boys, but he knows they're still together and still kidding and still okay—and, man alive, but that helps!

After MacArthur

There's dozens of other cases all over town, Clark. It's all the same story. If we took a vote tonight among the families of the Battery F boys as to their favorite hero, they'd pick MacArthur first—but we believe you'd be second, because of the way you've brought them news and especially because of that handful of notes you brought out of the Philippines with you.

If you're doing as much good for the rest of the country as you are for this part of it, Clark, there's no limit to the far-reaching effects of your swell stories. You've made a thousand people happy in Carlsbad today and Carlsbad isn't a very big place when we stop to think how far the Associated Press wires carry your yarns.

As long as Uncle Sam's boys keep fighting, we're expecting you to keep writing—and that will be until the day you write the greatest story of all . . .

The story of victory and peace!

Widow Of Air Hero To Receive Award

March Field, Cal., April 25 (AP). Mrs. Colin Kelly will be tendered the Distinguished Flying Cross and the public will be admitted for the first time in many months into a section of March Field Monday afternoon to witness the colorful ceremony.

Brig. Gen. William E. Kepner, commanding general of the Fourth Area, will present the medal to the widow as a posthumous award for the Pacific war's first air hero—who died sinking the Jap battleship Haruna—and together they will review a dress parade of a number of the flyer's former comrades in the Air Corps.

NO. 1 ACE OF NAVY FETED AT ST. LOUIS

APR 26 1942

Lieut. Com. E. H. O'Hare Goes Home To Mother And Civic Welcome

Machine Guns Aren't As Hard To Face As Cameras, He Declares

(By the Associated Press)

St. Louis, April 25—This city surrendered to a boyish smile today as Lieut. Com. Edward H. O'Hare, the navy's No. 1 ace, came home to mother and a civic welcome.

It was done whole-heartedly with a parade and ceremony at Memorial Plaza for the modest 28-year-old pilot who shot down five Japanese bombers and damaged a sixth in solitary Pacific combat.

Makes Brief Speech

The smile broke out as he stepped into the arms of his mother, Mrs. Selma O'Hare, at the naval reserve aviation base at Lambert-St. Louis Field. It stayed throughout a three-hour public appearance in his home town, where he grew from a pudgy little Irish lad to a broad-shouldered athlete.

But strictly from the heart, the big fellow admitted:

"It will be a relief to get back to flying. Looking into machine guns isn't nearly as hard as facing cameras."

O'Hare in a brief speech in crowded Memorial Plaza presented a navy E pennant to St. Louis for its successful navy relief fund campaign. Mayor William Dee Becker gave the flyer a scroll, a key to the city and a gold navigator's chronometer.

Little Things Give Flavor

But it wasn't officialdom or pomp which gave this home-coming its flavor. It was the little things.

It was O'Hare's hand on his mother's shoulder. The way he grinned at his sisters, Mrs. Paul V. Palmer and Mrs. Phil E. Tovrea, Jr., both of Phoenix, Ariz.

It was Joe, the watermelon man, who ran along side the O'Hare machine and tossed a bouquet of carnations to the flyer's wife and mother.

It was the awed little boy, who nudged his grimy companion and piped, "that's the boy that shot the Japs."

Robb Gets Navy Cross For Pearl Harbor Valor

Went Gunning for Enemy Bombers With Rifle

NEW ORLEANS April 25 (AP).—Lieutenant James W. Robb jr., Navy pilot who disregarded all safety measures and went gunning for Japanese bombers at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7 in an amphibian plane armed only with a rifle, received the Navy Cross for his heroism in ceremonies today at 8th District Navy Headquarters here.

High praise was paid the pilot by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in an official citation, and the award was presented here by Captain Frank T. Leighton, district commandant, before his entire staff.

Lieutenant Robb, now an instructor at the Naval Air School, Corpus Christi, said he was pround to get the cross "and I feel pretty good but it really is representative of all the boys out there. They deserve it as much as I do. I just happened to be the lucky one to get it."

Lieutenant Robb, in telling of his perience at Pearl Harbor when e Japanese struck, said he was "a little bit mad" and didn't realize he didn't have any protection until his plane without armor was several hundred miles out.

The mission of Lieutenant Robb, his co-pilot, radio man and mechanic was chiefly scouting for information on enemy craft bound for Pearl Harbor, he said, but his crew tore open a door of the plane and simulated a machine gun with the rifle in an attempt to fight off any attackers.

Lieutenant Robb, born in New York City, will return Monday to his base at Corpus Christi, where he reported about two weeks ago.

Japan Built Camps For Americans Before Dec. 7, Reporter Says

Ex-Tokio Correspondent Declares Writers There Knew War Was Near

APR 26 1942

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 25.—An American correspondent asserts Japan was so certain of her plans to strike at America's Pacific outposts that she had prepared two concentration camps for United States citizens in Japan months before the December 7 attack on Pearl Harbor.

Recounting difficulties incurred in getting facts to America, Joe Newman, correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune and one of the last newspapermen to leave the Far East before the outbreak of war, said:

"Max Hill, Joe Dynan, both of the Associated Press, myself and others knew that war was near, but we couldn't get the real information out, or Japan would have barred all the members of the American press, and we felt we could do more by staying and getting what information we could.

Jap Police Sought Him.

"All the correspondents knew about the concentration camps. In fact, I believe one was established on Oshima Island off Tokio, and the other was in the missionary compound near St. Paul's University, which is subsidized by Americans."

Mr. Newman explained how Max Hill, who is held by the Japs, would have escaped except for a change of plans.

"My office gave me a month's leave of absence, and I decided to spend it in Honolulu. Max wanted to join me and then decided to take

...ome off later when he could l... plans to ...ve his wife and 14-y... old daughter (then in th... States) meet ... in Hawaii.

"I told Max a... oe good-by at the dock when I le... October 15 aboard a Japanese vessel being sent to America to evacuate Jap nationals. After a month in Honolulu I received a cablegram from my office saying the Jap police were after me—they had apparently gone through some of my personal things in my hotel room and decided I was dangerous. I didn't return, and that's the last I saw of Max and Joe."

Japs Accused of Stalling.

In all probability, Mr. Newman said, Mr. Hill and Mr. Dynan are being held prisoners in their own apartment in the Nagai compound in the heart of Tokio.

Mr. Hill, former chief of the A.P.'s New York Bureau, had been assigned to Tokio more than a year before the Pearl Harbor attack. Mr. Dynan joined the Associated Press staff there after Russell Brines was transferred to Manila, where he was captured a few weeks ago by the Nipponese.

Mr. Newman believes the Japs have stalled deliberately in the exchange of diplomats and newspapermen.

"I think they kept the envoys and press," he said, "to forestall bombing of Tokio by the United States. But now even that is over, for we have blasted the seat of their country. Maybe I'll see Max and Joe in the near future. Japan has no reason left to check the transfer."

To Sow Tokio's 'Fair Spirit'

Minister Says Japan Won Over U. S. and Britain at the Vatican

TOKIO (from Japanese broadcasts), April 25 (AP).—Ken Harada, Japan's first Minister to the Vatican, announced upon his arrival yesterday in Rome that he would exert every effort "to diffuse Japan's just and fair spirit among the Catholic nations," Domei, Japan's news agency, reported today from the Italian capital.

"Britain and the United States," Harada declared at a press conference, "seem to have employed every possible means to drive a wedge into relations between Japan and the Vatican, but Japan's sincere intentions won over these machinations."

Jap Losses Total 216 Ships

Official Reports List 167 War Vessels and Forty-nine in Commercial Class Sunk.

By Associated Press.

APR 26 1942

Japan has lost a total of 167 warships and forty-nine commercial ships since the war began, Associated Press records showed today, 216 in all.

All tonnages were incomplete since official announcements by the United Nations in most cases gave neither the name of the ship nor its tonnage. However, announced tonnage of sinkings totaled 114,230 tons of warships and 130,667 tons of merchant vessels.

The figures represented only ships announced sunk by either planes, submarines, naval action or mines.

The tabulation (blanks are unannounced tonnages):

Class	Number	Ton'ge
Battleship	1	29,330
Aircraft carrier	1	16,500
Cruisers	15	8,500
Light cruiser	1	
Destroyers	23	1,700
Destroyer leader	1	
Sub chaser	1	
Minesweepers	13	10,000
Gunboats	2	
Patrol boats	4	
Oilers	4	
Transports	74	40,000
Supply ships	6	
Auxiliaries	2	8,000
Seagoing tug	1	
Launches	3	200
Sloop	1	
Barges	2	
Miscellaneous	12	
Total	167	114,230

Class	Number	Ton'ge
Merchant vessels	44	130,667
Schooner	1	
Lighters	3	
Unclassified	1	
Total	49	130,667

The largest number of Japanese ships lost were transports, which totaled seventy-four, and the next largest merchant vessels, which totaled forty-four.

Squalus, Sunk in 1939, Wins Honors as Sailfish

Lieut. Comdr. Voge Gets Cross for Blows to Japanese

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—Lieutenant Commander Richard G. Voge, of Chicago, has received the Navy Cross from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet commander, for submarine successes against Japanese ships, the Navy announced today.

Part of the successes, the announcement said, were achieved when he was in command of the submarine Sailfish, formerly called the Squalus. Voge was credited with scoring torpedo hits on an aircraft carrier in Macassar Straits and on a cruiser. He was in command of the submarine Sealion, destroyed at Cavite to prevent it from falling into Japanese hands.

Voge was born at Chicago in 1904 and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1925.

Squalus Sank in 1939

The submarine Sailfish, led by Lieutenant Commander Richard G. Voge when he scored some of the successes for which he was decorated today, is the former Squalus, which sank during diving operations off Portsmouth, N. H., on May 23, 1939, with a loss of twenty-six lives. The sinking was laid to failure of the main engine air-induction valve.

After a 113-day salvaging struggle the Squalus was brought to the surface on Sept. 13, 1939, and towed into the Navy yard at Portsmouth. She was reconditioned and recommissioned as the Sailfish.

U. S. Commander Says Napping Jap Sub Soon 'Wasn't There'

5,000-Ton Enemy Freighter Also Sunk by American Undersea Craft

By WENDELL WEBB,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., April 25.—"When last seen, he wasn't there."

The "he" was an enemy submarine, and it was with this succinct remark that Lt. Comdr. Elton W. Grenfell told yesterday of his own undersea craft's successful action against one more menace to the long American lifeline across the Pacific.

It was a happy if a bit emaciated crew which blinked in the unaccustomed light of day recently.

To their credit was a 5,000-ton freighter, sunk near a major enemy homeland base, and the submarine which they caught napping while on the way back here.

Comdr. Grenfell, the crew's chunky, graying 38-year-old leader, won the highly prized Navy Cross. The commander, who still calls Fall River, Mass., his home, told of their work in clipped phrases.

Were on Way Home.

"We were on our way home. It was early morning, just at dawn. One of my officers called, 'There's a sub up here.'

"I went into the control room, took one look and determined he wasn't one of ours. He was a Japanese all right. They were going home and coming right toward us.

"So we started in to attack. The water was fairly rough and he didn't see us at all.

"We got as close as feasible and sent out torpedoes. I watched them half way down the track and we know both of them hit and he disappeared.

"We didn't know whether any other sub was around, but we couldn't find any so we came home."

The commander, who had been speaking quietly, glanced out the window. His small audience could almost feel what he was thinking—of the eternal vigilance that kept his boat from the fate dealt the other.

Went Down Quickly.

The engagement with the freighter came earlier on the trip. It was midnight.

"The officer of the deck called me. We could see the ship clearly. He was coming toward us.

"When we got closer, we let our fish fly at him. Then there was a lot of heavy black smoke and he went down within seven minutes, bow first. I don't think he ever saw us. We don't know whether he had time to get off lifeboats. We never saw any lights. We just continued on our patrol."

Comdr. Grenfell has a wife, Eleanor, in Vallejo, Calif. He was to have spent Christmas with her but he was at sea when the war broke out and his cruise turned into a grim hunt for the enemy.

The commander, familiarly known as Joe to his friends, is anxious to get back out to sea and stay "as long as there are enemy ships out there."

He'd like to be able to say many times, "when last seen he wasn't there."

26 SURVIVORS LANDED

Are Third Group to Reach Bermuda in Three Days.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 25 (A. P.).—After spending eight days in a lifeboat, twenty-six survivors of an Allied ship sunk by two submarines were brought into this port yesterday by a United States naval vessel. Fourteen other men of the crew were reported lost.

They were the third group of survivors, from different ships, to be brought here since Wednesday. A United States naval plane brought in eight Wednesday night and thirty-two others from the same ship were taken to an American port by a United States destroyer. Thirty-three men from a third torpedoed vessel were landed here by a rescue ship.

The latest group of twenty-six landed yesterday said that U-boats launched three torpedoes into their vessel. Several of the crew were killed in the blasts. Five of the survivors were taken to a hospital upon arrival.

Mexico Reports U. S. Tanker Loss.

Mexico City, April 25 (A. P.).—The Government Oil Administration announced today that a United States tanker had been torpedoed and sunk off the American coast, probably by an Axis submarine, with the loss of two members of the crew. All the officers and crew were Americans, the administration's general manager, Efrain Buenrostro, said.

Subs Swap Praises As Victims Battle

Apr. 25—

HAMILTON, Bermuda, (AP)—Survivors of an American freighter sunk by two submarines told last night how the submarine commanders signalled congratulations to each other on the sinking while officers and crewmen struggled in the water and in one lifeboat for their lives.

A United States naval vessel brought 26 survivors from the freighter into port here. Fourteen other crewmen were reported missing. The lifeboat drifted for eight days before being found.

2 AMERICAN SHIPS SUNK OFF COAST

Three U-Boats Attack Cargo-Passenger Craft—169 Saved, 14 Missing

APR 26 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Norfolk, Va., April 25—Three Axis submarines, in a torpedo and shelling atack, set fire to an American cargo-passenger ship off the Atlantic coast Tuesday night in one of two sinkings announced today by navy officials who said forty-four passengers and crewmen were either lost or not reported from the two vessels.

Nine passengers an five crew members were missing and presumed lost from the cargo-passenger ship, and three men were missing and twenty-seven others had not been reported as rescued after a medium-sized cargo ship was sunk Sunday night.

Survivors said that one or two of the submarines attacking the cargo-passenger ship were believed to have been sunk.

Earle's Son Rescued

Lawrence W. Earle, 18-year-old son of Pennsylvania's former Gov. George H. Earle, said he was told by the crew of their rescue vessel that they had certainly destroyed one of the raiders and probably another.

Miguel Marcano, a student at Louisian State University, said he was aboard a rescue ship when it dropped depth bombs, and "when we saw oil and smoke spurt up, the men on the ship grabbed each other by the shoulders, jumping up and down, yelling 'we got one. We got one.'"

The ninety-five passengers and seventy-four crewmen surviving the attack on the cargo-passenger ship were adrift for eighteen hours in six lifeboats before they were rescued.

Earle said Capt. Robert W. Hart, of Rutherford, N. J., remained on the bridge and went down with his ship.

Harry King, Jr., 18, of New York, whose father is a member of the War Production Board, said he saw submarines, sometimes two and sometimes three, following the ship throughout the day.

One of the attacking submarines, Earle said, fired a torpedo into the ship's port side just aft of amidships, and the raiders waited until about fifteen minutes after the last of the six lifeboats had been launched before firing about thirty shells into the vessel. From his lifeboat he saw two sugmarines exchanging signals.

He said their rescue ship took the occupants of two lifeboats aboard and then raced away to drop "five or six depth charges" before returning to take aboard the other survivors.

U-Boat Skipper "Sorry"

Survivors of the cargo ship sunk Sunday night said on their arrival here that the undersea raider's commander told them he was "sorry for you but we had to torpedo you because this is war."

Eighteen men of the crew of forty-seven and one passenger were rescued by the same ship that picked up survivors of the cargo-passenger vessel. Thre men were missing and presumed lost, and twenty-seven others, after safely launching a lifeboat, had not been reported as rescued.

Etbino Villanova, deck engineer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., said he saw two submarines signaling back and forth with lights after he had taken his position in a lifeboat.

Norwegian Ship Trades Shots With Submarine

New York, April 25 (AP)—A medium-sized Norwegian merchant ship traded shots with an attacking submarine, it was revealed today, and United States destroyers and airplanes appearing on the scene forced the submarine to retreat. The ship reached New York harbor safely with one dead and two wounded.

The Norwegian captain said the submarine was sighted early on the morning of April 23 from eighty to a hundred miles off the Atlantic Coast. The ship turned her stern to the submarine which began firing shells. The first few shells had no effect but the fourth set fire to the crew's quarters and killed the boatswain.

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The ship, meanwhile, returned the fire and shot fourteen shells before her ammunition was exhausted, as fire below decks exploded the ammunition compartment. The submarine fired fifty or sixty shells, in less than thirty minutes, scoring hits with about a quarter of them.

Shells started other fires aboard, burned out the mechanical steering apparatus and wrecked the radio shack. The bridge and the hold were also hit.

A United States plane, warships and a blimp were attracted to the scene by the noise and depth charges were dropped near the submarine.

NAZIS CLAIM SEA SUCCESS

Channel Patrol Struck British Destroyer, Communique Says

BERLIN April 25 (From German broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—A British destroyer was damaged by close-range fire in a clash with German naval patrol units in the English Channel last Thursday night, the High Command said today. The destroyer was one of several, accompanied by motor torpedo boats, that were encountered in the Channel, and the British ships broke off the action after the destroyer was struck, the communiqué asserted.

Gunfire Near Calais.

Folkestone, England, April 25 (A. P.). — Sounds of gunfire across Dover Strait and the appearance of a single low-flying fighter returning from France gave notice of a resumption of the R. A. F.'s daylight attacks upon the continent today.

A heavy anti-aircraft barrage about Calais and a little more distant cannonading farther inland or in the direction of Boulogne preceded the fighter's return.

About mid-day a large force of R. A. F. planes, flying high in a haze, swept over the strait in the direction of Calais. Heavy explosions sounded a few minutes later. In half an hour the planes could be heard returning.

Attacks Termed More Intense Than Any German Blows

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[By the Associated Press]

London, April 25—Rostock was battered fiercely overnight in the RAF's second successive 1,000-mile round trip against the big German Baltic coast warplant and shipping center, where the British declared today that more than 400 tons of explosives were dropped in the two attacks.

The smashes at Rostock were said to have surpassed anything the German air force had dealt out to Britain.

The Air Ministry said the British flyers, striking in clear weather with a good view of their targets, blasted the Heinkel aircraft works with heavy bombs and left huge fires flaring from Rostock's Neptune shipyards.

French Bases Attacked

This was one of a series of night operations which cost a total of three planes and RAF squadrons took to the air again by daylight to strike at Nazi bases across the English Channel.

Docks at Dunkirk were raided anew and air fields in France and the Low Countries were attacked by night by aircraft of the bomber and fighter commands, the Air Ministry said.

The Polish wing operating with the RAF shot down five Focke-Wulf 190's in the morning sweep without loss to itself, and American-built Douglas bombers, escorted by Spitfires, attacked targets in the Cherbourg and Dunkirk areas. One British bomber and two fighters were missing from the day operations over the Calais-Cherbourg-Dunkirk-Calais areas.

Nazi Ship Set Afire

A coastal command bomber on patrol off the Norwegian coast was said to have bombed an enemy supply ship and set it afire.

British planes crossed and recrossed Dover Strait in a haze today and heavy explosions and gunfire sounded from France—at times apparently from the areas of Calais, Boulogne and inland.

The new attack upon Rostock—a marshaling point for Nazi war supplies—drew from the London *Star* the comment:

"Even at the height of its power the *Luftwaffe* never launched raids of such intensity."

Heinkel Plant Blasted

Benefited by excellent weather, the British flyers were said to have hit with particularly good effect at the Heinkel plant.

The attack sustained a new around-the-clock cycle of British air raids on Germany in which the RAF struck with unprecedented power twice within twenty-four hours. The first was a pre-dawn assault on the important Nazi port where, in one hour Thursday night, the "greatest weight of bombs" in RAF history was loosed, and the second when the largest British fighter force ever sent against a single objective escorted bombers attacking the occupied Dutch port of Flushing in daylight.

Importance Indicated

That the British struck on successive nights against the comparatively small city of Rostock was regarded in some quarters as a sign that the Germans are using it as a great base for rushing men and supplies both to Russia and Norway.

Observers pointed out the great weight of bombs probably left the port even worse battered than Luebeck, twice its size. Luebeck was hit just once with the full force of the new RAF bomber power on March 28, and British authorities have said forty per cent. of the city was devastated.

The Air Ministry's announcement indicated that Rostock was hit as hard as Luebeck on Thursday night alone.

Italian Convoy Attacked

Rome, April 25—The Associated Press listening post today heard the Italian radio report that British planes raided an Italian convoy in the Mediterranean, but anti-aircraft fire and skillful maneuvering brought all the vessels to their destination undamaged.

The Italians said that German fighters shot down one enemy plane in connection with continued Axis air assaults upon Malta.

RAF STEPS UP FRENCH RAIDS TO NEW PEAK

Six Large-Scale Attacks Made On Nazi Bases In Eleven Hours

APR 26 1942

Rostock Also Pounded Most Heavily Second Day In Row

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 25—A vast fire in the Grunewald forest in Berlin caused "considerable damage to valuable timber stocks" and was controlled only after hours of tedious work by fire brigades, the Berlin radio said tonight.

The fire was attributed to "carelessness of playing children."

The public was warned against lighting open fires in the forests, saying they might spread and place "an unnecessary strain on the already heavily engaged defense forces."

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Sunday*, April 26—The Royal Air Force daylight offensive over France reached a new peak yesterday with six large-scale onslaughts in eleven hours in a fiery aftermath to a second violent night attack on Rostock.

The Germans retaliated by sending large numbers of bombers over the west of England last night and early today, cascading high explosives and fire bombs on one town.

Maintaining attacks over the longest daylight-raid period of the war, the RAF pounded targets at Cherbourg, Le Havre, Calais and other points between Saturday's dawn and sunset.

Fierce Battles Rage

During these operations the fiercest air battles of the year raged, with swarms of the latest type German fighters challenging the British at levels ranging up to five miles high over a 250-mile front.

The RAF took advantage of the lengthening daylight hours to wage its massive offensive which forced the Germans to put into the air the greatest number of fighters encountered during any one day of 1942.

The success of these sweeps and the comparatively small British losses—fifteen fighters and one bomber—appeared to indicate that the Nazis, even by straining to the limit, now are unable to muster enough fighters to match the RAF. German losses for the day were given officially by the British as eight fighters.

U. S. Planes Active

While Spitfires and Hurricanes weaved and dived in dogfights, American-made Bostons unloaded their bombs on targets along the German-held coast even as Rostock, the important German Baltic port, still flamed and crumbled from its second straight British assault.

Pilots of British fighter planes reported there was "tremendous fighting" yesterday high above France between British craft and formations of ten and twenty German Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulf 109's, Germany's latest and best fighters.

Afte the first retaliatory raids upon England last night, the Germans again sent over large formations, around midnight, and the town they singled out experienced a short but sharp attark. Although bombs fell in residential distrirts, no fatal casualties had been reported early today. One enemy bomber was reported downed.

Other Targets Under Fire

In addition to heav yattacks upon docks at Cherbougr and Le Havre, and a factory at Calais, the RAF's targets yesterday included communications at Abbeville and military installations at numerous other places in France.

"Enemy fighters were encountered in strength during the attack on Abbeville, and there were many combats," said the communique.

Hardest blows, however, were dealt at Rostock, second of Hitler's great Baltic bases for the German armies of Norway, Finland and northern Russia to be turned into a black wreck by British bombs.

Nearly a million pounds of explosives were used to blast that old town in two of the mosit violent Allied air raids of the war, the British said.

Striking in perfect bombing weather, the RAF showered bombs on the Baltic rail-sea outlet and raiding base, ripping the Heinkel aircraft works again and leaving great fires leaping from the Neptune shipyards and other port installations.

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Impenetrable Smoke

Reports on the second attack on Rostock "are as promising as the first," in which the RAF dropped the biggest bomb load in its history, the Air Ministry said. One airman said the smoke from the fires in the Heinkel works, warehouses and other targets was so dense that the Nazi searchlights could not penetrate it.

More than eighty Canadian flyers participated in the two Rostock attacks, all returning safely. They said "there were lots of fires burning in the town itself" when they arrived for the second foray.

Propaganda analysts believed that the best evidence of the effect of the raids came from the Nazis themselves.

Certain Admissions

The German radio, which for days has been broadcasting melodramatic accounts of the destruction of "cultural landmarks" in last month's RAF raid on Luebeck, said of Rostock, quoting from the Berlin newspaper *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung:*

"The British have thus continued their spiteful attacks . . . on churches, hospitals and theaters. The RAF is effectively endeavoring to coordinate completely with the methods of Bolshevist warfare."

The broadcast also quoted the newspaper as warning Germans that "British agitators will probably again assert that British airmen attacked military plants." The paper added: "The intention, however, to terrorize the German population is too apparent to be successfully denied."

Force Not Revealed

The Government did not disclose how many bombers were used against Rostock, but it certainly was many times the figures given for the German raiders.

Following the assault on Luebeck on March 28, the two attacks on Rostock clearly demonstrated the RAF's new tactics—the opening of a full-fledged Baltic air front in which Nazi rear-guard bases, one a time, are to be methodical devastated in assistance to the armies of Russia.

By careful reconnaissance and photography the RAF has learned that railheads suffered heavily in the Luebeck attack, making it necessary to route raw materials to Rostock and the remaining railheads to the north.

Must Reroute Traffic

Now Rostock, which is smaller than Luebeck, has received almost twice as many bombs as were dropped on the latter, and British authorities are confident it will be weeks before Rostock's railroad and port facilities will be very useful to the Reich.

As a result, the Germans will have to reroute the traffic north and east again toward Ruegen and Stettin, already heavily burdened.

It was believed the raids may also have had a second objective—to hamper reinforcement of the German Norwegian garrisons in the event of an Allied offensive in that area.

Exeter Raided In Reprisal, Nazis Say

Berlin, New York, April 25—The Associated Press listening post today heard the German radio report that Nazi bombers loosed heavy explosives on the Devonshire town of Exeter, England, in reprisal for repeated RAF attacks on German cities.

The German high command declared in the latest of the RAF's attacks—second in succession on the Baltic seaport of Rostock—casualties were caused among the civil population and considerable damage was done.

Reminded Of Luebeck

"Berlin is reminded in this connection of the devastation of the old German Hanseatic town of Luebeck by the British Air Force," said a German broadcast which declared the Nikolai Church, the old gymnasium, City Theater, House of Arts and Crafts, and other relics of Rostock were bombed.

DNB said the German evening press, under such headings as "Spiteful Night Attack," and "Aiming at Memorials of Culture and Private Homes," asserted that Britain's intention was to "terrorize the German population."

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said "the RAF is effectively endeavoring to coordinate completely with the methods of Bolshevist warfare."

"A number of dwelling houses, places of culture and charity institutions were destroyed or damaged," the German communique said.

The raids cost the British two bombers, the Germans said. It added that eight British fighters were shot down yesterday in air combats over the English Channel area.)

Nazi Bombers Kill 12 Britons

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 25—Nazi dive bombers screaming down from moonlit skies shortly after midnight last night heavily attacked a south coast city, killing at least twelve persons and leaving hundreds homeless amid the wreckage caused by a rain of high explosives and fire bombs. (The town was not identified immediately).

The British said one of England's most famous schools was damaged. Exeter, city of 70,000, midway between Plymouth and Bristol, is the

[Continued On Page 2, Column 7]

home of a famous grammar school founded in 1629.

Among the dead were a number of evacuated teachers. The pupils were on vacation, but members of the headmaster's family and two maids were killed.

Three men, including two fire watchers, were killed by a bomb which fell in a churchyard. In the wreckage of a house near by 19-month-old twins were found buried in debris, but only slightly injured.

Visiting Couple Killed

A London couple who took their son's advice and came visiting for the week end died in the wreckage of one home.

Even after dawn the attack continued spasmodically. Three Nazi fighter planes sprayed a beach front with bombs and machine-gun bullets, killing one man and wounding another.

Compared with the British raids on Germany, the attacks last night on England were petty. Only twenty-five Nazi bombers crossed the coast, it was learned authoritatively, and the greatest number that attacked a single area was twelve.

BEAVERBROOK UNDER ATTACK FOR U. S. TALK

Influential London Sunday Times Takes Issue On Second Front

Paper Says Britain Will Not Be 'Hustled' Into Decision

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 25—The conservative and influential *Sunday Times* tonight took Lord Beaverbrook to task for "his adjuration to strike recklessly" against Germany, thereby giving voice to a sizable body of British opinion, which was said to feel that an invasion of Europe should not be attempted until the United Nations are prepared down to the last needed rifle bullet.

In a column-long editorial headed "An Unfortunate Speech," the newspaper belittled the New York speech of Lord Beaverbrook, in which the British supply emissary urged a second front in western Europe, and said the suggestion was "hardly in the category of a service."

May Be Official View

Observers said there was reason to believe the important Sunday paper's line of reasoning was sympathetic to that held by the War Office, which has contended throughout, according to unofficial reports, that present preparations and available shipping are not sufficient to launch a continental invasion on the scale necessary to insure success.

"Both in spiritual and material spheres, the nation has been increasingly keyed up for attack," the *Sunday Times* said. "We have already passed from the defensive phase into the defensive-offensive as effciently exemplified in the recent cammando raids. . . . We all eagerly look forward to passing into the unqualified offensive so often foreshadowed by authoriative speakers throughout the British Commonwealth."

Then the editorial added significantly:

"This expectation, however, is qualified by one definite condition. No one will expect such an offensive before the prerequisites of success have been secured."

An early offensive, the newspaper acknowledged, is imperative, but it added: "We will not be hustled by inopportune pressure from any quarter. . . ."

"At Earliest Moment"

It went on:

"Responsible people in this country and in the United States are well aware that we shall bott. resume the offensive in the earliest and best conditions possible."

[The Sunday Times, a weekly newspaper, has no connection with the daily London Times. It does, however, represent important conservative sentiment and frequently has the inside track on Government policy.]

"Lord Beaverbrook is fresh from office (in the War Cabinet), and many people in America and here also may think that he is still the mouthpiece of the Government," said the *Sunday Times*.

"We, here, must be prepared to repel invasion as well as to invade. That necessity is apt to escape attention at a distance."

Russia Issues May Day Slogans

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP).—Soviet newspapers featured today Lord Beaverbrook's appeal for a second Allied front in Europe as the Communist party central committee issued the following slogan for 1942 May Day celebrations:

"Long live the fighting alliance of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States of America and other freedom-loving peoples waging a just war for liberation against German-Italian gangster imperialism."

Forty-five other slogans were announced, assailing the "blood-thirsty Geerman bandits. . . . The enslavers of European peoples" and exhorting the Red Armies to "batter the German invasion hordes, onward to the West!"

Nazi Toll Grows In Leningrad Sectors

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, April 25—Red Army troops have slain more than 1,000 Germans and captured prisoners and equipment in forty-eight hours of fighting on the Leningrad front, the Soviet Information Bureau said in a communique broadcast today.

(A roundabout report from Istanbul said Russian soldiers had cut the Orel-Kursk railway and were driving west toward Fatezh, thirty miles away, in an apparent attempt to outflank the Nazi defenses of Kursk, a rail center 280 miles south of Moscow. The Istanbul account was broadcast by the Vichy radio and recorded in London by Reuters.)

Twenty-Five More Planes Downed

"Twenty-five German planes were destroyed on April 23," the information bureau said. "Our losses were eleven planes."

Dispatches from Kuibyshev stated that light Red Army forces have driven across a river on the central front, plunged through barbed wire and captured a Nazi-occupied village, hurling the Germans into a forest.

The Germans counter-attacked by night, but were crushed and suffered heavy losses, it was reported. The exact site of the action was not announced.

Foe In South Digging In

The army newspaper *Red Star* said German units occupying a sector of the southern front had shifted from small-scale counter-attacks to defensive fighting and erection of fortifications.

A Soviet battalion was reported to have recently completed the thirty-sixth of a series of night raids in which its members killed 2,070 Germans.

Red Star said the Russians were massing artillery on the Leningrad front and that Cossacks were raiding Axis positions in the Crimea.

The weather was believed to be making operations difficult over huge areas of the front.

War Loan Oversubscribed

Tass quoted a Peoples' Finance Commissariat announcement that a 10,000,000,000-ruble State war loan floated April 14 had been oversubscribed by 2,860,831,000 rubles in ten days.

U. S. Convoy Escapes 9 Subs; Axis Fails to Get Huge Vessel

Destroyers Save Survivors of Two Nearby Ships; U-Boat Routed by Planes

By JOHN A. MOROSO, 3d.
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET, April 23 (Delayed).—Skillful United States Navy maneuvers recently frustrated an Axis submarine plan to ambush and destroy naval vessels and a convoy prize.

In this venture one of the United States destroyers rescued the survivors of two ships sunk near this unit. Our planes routed a submersible which was engaged in a battle with a Norwegian tanker.

There were no fewer than nine submarines reported along our course and the first contact came before dawn. A shot rang out, and in the distance we could see two vessels battling it out. Our radio told us one was an armed Norwegian tanker, the other a submarine.

Our captain ordered two planes and a destroyer to get into it fast.

"Blast those —— to hell," he shouted.

Sub Frightened Off.

We later learned the planes had frightened off the sub and the tanker had escaped with minor damage.

An hour later we watched gun flashes when a periscope was sighted less than 600 yards from the convoy in which was one of the world's largest ships. Our vessels listed sharply as the captain ordered all hard astarboard.

The periscope appeared to submerge slowly and all the while our men kept up their routine tasks. The ships zigzagged along with prearranged precision, and then we were back on our course again.

There were several more inconclusive contacts as we twisted around, ruining the enemy's aim.

Then more planes went aloft. At 7:40 a.m. a lookout shouted "torpedo wake heading for our bow." We moved fast and lookouts reported the missle missed by 200 yards. Behind us raced a mighty merchantman.

Another Periscope Seen.

Another periscope was seen and again we changed our course. By then it was broad daylight. A radio report told of a ship afire 40 miles away. A vessel of another command took care of that one.

Our ship would have had an easier time if the captain had not sent two of our protecting destroyers to the aid of the merchantmen.

The day before, a lifeboat from an American ship had radioed that the ship had been sunk and women and children were floating at sea. The captain knew that practically speaking the value of our ships outweighed the lives of a few persons. But a destroyer was sent out and picked up six lifeboats, repelling a submarine attack and counterattacking. She then headed for port and picked up 18 survivors from another vessel.

RED CAVALRY SLASHES HARD AT NAZI LINES

Horsemen Drive Through Swamps To Recapture Several Towns

Heavy Loss Of German Planes Also Reported By Kuibyshev

[By the Associated Press]

Kuibyshev, April 25—Red army cavalry units, scorning the spring swamps which have bogged down other ground forces, have taken a number of German-occupied villages and reached an important highway feeding the German front, dispatches to *Izvestia* said today.

The horsemen were reported to be harrassing the Germans at every turn by lightning raids on villages despite the efforts of German planes and artillery to check them.

68 Nazi Planes Downed

The midnight communique of the Soviet Information Bureau reported that sixty-eight German planes were shot down along the front yesterday, but said "no essential changes took place."

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In the Barents Sea units of the Red Army sank a German ship of 12,000 tons, the communique said. Presumably the ship was being used to reinforce German forces in Northern Finland.

On the Karelian front, it was reported that a unit of Russian guardists attacked a hilly sector where the Germans had been fortifying the crests during the winter and captured an important height.

German Forces Repulsed

German efforts to recapture the heights were repulsed, *Izvestia* said.

The newspaper reported that the Russians also were continuing their advance in the Bryansk sector, where guerrillas in contact with the Red army are supporting the attack.

The fighting on the southern front consisted mostly of trench warfare, it was said. In the Sevastopol sector snipers of the Black Sea naval infantry were credited with killing 1,050 Germans in the last two weeks.

Russian reserves continued to move up to the front.

A press notice today announced the death of Maj. Gen. Nicolai Levitsky, 55, one of the leading officers assigned with Marshals Klementi Voroshilov and Semeon M. Budyenny from the reserves.

Big Nazi Plane Loss

The Moscow radio broadcast tonight that the Germans had lost thirty-five planes in raids on Leningrad alone Friday and Saturday.

Russian fighters shot down fifteen and anti-aircraft guns bagged nine Friday. Eleven others were destroyed today.

30.24-16175

30.24-16175

Three other Nazi craft were destroyed over German occupied territory, the Moscow radio said. Five Russian planes were lost over Leningrad.

Most of the raiders were intercepted before they reached the old Czarist capital. A few which penetrated the defenses were said to have dropped bombs indiscriminately upon dwellings, causing a number of casualties.

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Reds Report Advances In Two Vital Sectors

London, April 25 (AP)—New local successes for the Russians in the Smolensk and Kursk areas were reported today as spring thaws spread northward and bogged down the armies on the Finnish front.

Red army dispatches to Kuibyshev said Soviet troops had smashed across a river in the Smolensk sector, driven through barbed-wire networks and captured heavily fortified German positions under cover of an artillery barrage.

Report From Istanbul

The other report of a Soviet success was from Istanbul, where it was said the Red army had cut the railway between Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow and Kursk, 280 miles south of the capital, and were driving toward Fatezh, 30 miles northwest of Kursk, in an effort to sever communications in the German rear.

Nazi Gen. Berthold Killed at Smolensk

LONDON, April 25 (AP).—The German radio said today it was officially announced that Maj. Gen. Gerhard Berthold, commander of a German Infantry division, had been killed on the Smolensk front.

Berlin Calls Forays Successful

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 25 (AP). — Local Soviet thrusts were repelled and German shock troops made successful forays in operations yesterday on the Russian front, the high command said today.

The Nazi air force was said to have bombed with good effect port installations on the Caucasian coast and the Sea of Azov and communications at the Russian rear.

In recent German attacks on the Arctic supply port of Murmansk, previously reported, "escorting fighters shot down eighteen enemy planes in violent aerial combat, among them seventeen of the Hurricane type," the high command said.

Italian flyers were declared to have destroyed nine planes on the ground in a surprise raid Thursday on a Soviet airdrome.

2,000 Tons of Bombs Fall on Malta in Month

Cairo, Apr. 25 (AP)—Malta was battered by more than 2,000 tons of explosives last March, an average of 70 tons a day, sources here said today.

In the last four months the island has been attacked by 11,000 planes—most of them the same craft—day after day and night after night from nearby bases in sicily.

Fighter planes and ground guns were said to have knocked down 200 of the attackers for sure, and probably 70 more.

MALTA WARPLANES POUND AXIS BASE

Air Field On Sicily Raided By Flyers From Long-Embattled Island

By WILLIAM G. McGAFFIN
Associated Press Correspondent

Cairo, April 25—Despite continuous Axis air raids, planes from the battered little island of Malta—Britain's unsinkable "aircraft carrier" sixty miles from Sicily—struck back today at an enemy airdrome and a big mechant ship which was carrying supplies to Field Marshall Erwin Rommel's North African corps.

The airfield bombed was at Comiso, in Sicily, whence most of the German and Italian planes have flown against Malta in virtually ceaseless attacks for the last four months. The supply ship in the central Mediterranean was reported probably hit by bombers, soaring from one of Malta's three air bases at Halfar, Luqa or Tahali.

In defense of the island fortress itself, RAF fighters and ground batteries knocked down four planes and damaged ten more out of enemy squadrons engaged in heavy raids during the past twenty-four hours, a Malta communique said tonight. It added that civilian ualties during this perio "considerable."

More Than 2,000 Attacks

The heaviest of these assaults came last night when fighter-escorted Axis bombers concentrated on Valletta harbor and some bombs fell on the city itself. A number of dive bombers took part in this raid, while a smaller force bombed and machine-gunned a near-by airport without serious damage.

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In daylight follow-up, the raiders struck three times at Malta today.

Malta has undergone more than 2,000 enemy raids—123 of them in one day and night—since Italy entered the war. Since the mass raids started December 19 in an Axis attempt to pulverize the rocky bastion, an average o. seventy tons of explosives daily has been dropped by enemy planes which have made a total of 11,000 individual appearances over the islet.

Malta's planes and anti-aircraft guns probably have downed 520 raiders, at least 200 of which have been seen to crash.

Not only has Malta been a deadly spearhead against Libya-bound convoys, but it has kept perhaps 400 enemy bombers and 400 fighters busy which otherwise would have been hurled against the vital Russian and North African fronts.

South Africans Rule Tobruk

Division Takes Over; Weather in Eastern Libya Worse

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 25 (AP).—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts announced today that a South African division had taken over the garrisoning of Tobruk, in Eastern Libya.

British Raid Italian Convoy

ROME (From Italian broadcasts), April 25.—British planes raided an Italian convoy in the Mediterranean, but anti-aircraft fire and skillful maneuvering brought all the vessels to their destination undamaged, the high command said today.

Weather conditions on the eastern Libyan front have become worse, the high command said.

Vaccine To Teheran

Cairo, April 25 (AP)—Ralph Bain, American Red Cross chief in the East Mediterranean district, announced today that $30,000 worth of antityphus vaccine had been sent to Teheran from Cairo in the last few weeks, and said "the disease among Poles in Iran and southern Russia now is largely under control."

Italian Liners En Route

Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, April 25 (AP)—The Italian liners Saturnia and Vulcania arrived here today en route to the Red Sea to pick up Italian noncombatants who are to be returned home from Ethiopia. Both ships were flying Red Cross flags.

African Paper Sees Move By Allies in Madagascar

By the Associated Press.

DURBAN, Union of South Africa, April 25.—The possibility of Allied action against Madagascar off the coast here was suggested today by the newspaper Mercury, which said South Africa's diplomatic break with Vichy "may be followed by an even more important development."

Declaring the hostile attitude of the governor of Madagascar Island could not be ignored, as well as reported Axis attempts to establish bases there, the newspaper said:

"The time has gone for handling Vichy gently. Laval and Darlan are nothing but dishonest puppets of Hitler and must be treated as such.

"France today is a dangerous enemy of the Allies."

Italy Sees Madagascar Move.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts) April 25 (AP).—The Union of South Africa's severance of diplomatic relations with Vichy is a prelude to Allied action against the strategic French island of Madagascar, the Turin newspaper Stampa predicted today.

Says Darlan Will Keep Fleet.

Hamilton, Ont., April 25 (A. P.)—Col. Philippe Henri Pierrene who represents Gen. Charles De Gaulle in Canada, told the Free French Society here last night that Admiral Jean Darlan of Vichy would never give the French fleet to the Nazis, "not because he (Darlan) is such a nice gentleman, but he considers it his own property—like a little dog."

Crack Vichy Flyers And Planes Reported Shifted To Africa

London, April 25 (AP)—The aviation correspondent of the *Sunday Express* said today he had learned "on excellent authority" that the best planes and flyers of the Vichy air force had been transferred to North African bases.

"This is a complete and unexplained reversal of policy," he added. "Formerly the crack squadrons were kept in France.

"The rearrangement may be intended to strengthen the hand of the Vichy Government if it wishes to resist further pressure of the Nazis. Alternatively, it may indicate an intention to give further assistance to the Axis."

Vichy Calls Off May Reduction In Bread Ration

Cabinet Credits Laval for Decision, Cites 'Already Underfed Population

VICHY, April 26 1942 (AP).—Pierre Laval's new Cabinet, meeting for the second time, announced today that the bread ration would not have to be reduced further in May, as had been feared.

This was believed intended as a concrete illustration of Laval's pledge to the French people that "the government will do its duty to try to reduce your sufferings."

The Cabinet said in a communique that Max Bonnafous, Secretary for Agriculture and Food Supply, had reported on shortages and possible solutions.

"The most urgent and most important problem, that of bread and of bridging the gap (until the next harvest) in particular attracted the attention of the ministers," the communique said.

"M. Pierre Laval, chief of government, caused it to be decided that bread, contrary to what has been said, would not be reduced May 1. It is first better to seek and exhaust all methods before taking a measure so gravely prejudicial to the already underfed population.

"The government will soon make known the results of its efforts to alleviate this situation."

The newspaper "Le Nouveaux Temps" said today that Laval might call an empire conference of the heads of all French African possessions still aligned with Vichy.

St. Nazaire Deportations

MOSCOW, April 25 (AP).—A Tass dispatch from Stockholm said today that Marshal General Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, German commandant in western occupied countries, had ordered a mass deportation of residents at St. Nazaire, France, in reprisal for the uprising which accompanied the British Commando raid there on March 28.

General Escapes From Nazi Prison

April 25

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts) (AP) — Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, commander of a group of armies in the "Battle of the Bulge" in northern France two years ago, has escaped from the fortress at Koenigstein, Germany, the Berlin radio said yesterday.

General Giraud had been a prisoner of war since May 21, 1940. The Germans said he had been granted special facilities because of poor health.

A 100,000 marks reward was offered for his recapture and the Germans said anyone assisting him in his flight would be punished by death.

Nazi Troops Attacked

London, April 25 (AP)—Free French headquarters said today that Pierre Laval's return to power had been the signal for attacks on German soldiers at Lens, Lillers and Mericourt in the last few days.

Sabotage is especially effective in the Pas de Calais area where factories, railways and electric cables have been damaged, it was said. At Paris more than 12,000 police raids have been made on homes in the last twelve months, the Free French declared.

Executions In Belgium

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 25—The Germans are shooting from twenty to twenty-five Belgian patriots a month in a vain effort to stem rising pro-British sentiment, the Belgian Government-In-Exile Information Service said today.

A "White Brigade," one of the most active of the secret organizations in the Nazi-occupied kingdom is arming "to play an active part in the day the Allies set foot on the Continent," the service stated.

Six members of this "white brigade" were executed recently and others sentenced to prison on sabotage charges.

Strikes and "go slow" campaigns are adding to the Germans' troubles and cutting down production at an alarming rate, this source said.

Workers at one cartridge factory at Herstal left powder out of 1,500,000 cartridges, it was said.

Miners smuggle explosives from the coal pits and use it to blow up factories and the homes of Belgian Quislings. At least 125 trains were wrecked in the last three months and many power stations and military supply depots set on fire.

Hitler Back In Berlin To Call Up Reichstag, Vichy Sources Report

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London, April 25 (AP)—Continental reports said tonight that Adolf Hitler had returned to Berlin and was expected to call a meeting of the Reichstag soon—probably Monday—to make a statement on German-French relations.

A Reuters dispatch from Vichy quoted the Swedish newspaper *Nya Daglight Allehanda* as saying German newspapers published reports that the Kroll Opera House—scene of Reichstag sessions—is to be closed, indicating a session is imminent. The Swedish paper also said Hitler was back in Berlin from the front.

An earlier report credited by the British news agency to hte Berlin correspondent of the *Swiss Gazette de Laussane*, said this correspondent had learned a large number of French prisoner were to be released soon, but that mst of them would remain in Germany as factory hands or be sent to French industries producing for Germany.

Swedish Transportation Of Nazi Arms Reported

Goteborg Paper Quoted As Saying Railways Ship Aid To German Troops In Finland

London, April 25 (AP)—One of Sweden's best-known newspapers, the *Handels Och Sjoefaristidningnen*, of Goteborg, was quoted by Reuters today as asserting that Swedish railways were "ceaselessly" transporting arms intended for German troops in Finland.

The newspaper made the charge in commenting sarcastically about the Government's protest to England on arming the Norwegian ships which recently made a dash from Goteborg through German naval forces and mine fields to England. Said the newspaper sarcastically:

"Norwegians clearly belong to a wicked class of animals which defend themselves."

Masaryk Forecasts Revolution In Europe

Czech Foreign Minister Says Uprisings Will Follow Successful Allied Invasion

Philadelphia, April 25 (AP)—Occupied Europe will revolt after a successful Allied invasion, Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czecho-Slovakian Government-in-exile, declared today.

"The chemical composition of Europe is heading up to an uprising which must be prefaced by an Allied invasion," he remarked at a luncheon given in his honor.

"The people are very eager to revolt."

Masaryk, son of Thomas C Masaryk, founder of the Czech epublic, said the Czechs under German bondage have to be restrained from committing sabotage at too great a rate.

"I think the railroad people in Czecho-Slovakia are wonderful," he remarked. "Cars get lost, bill of lading go to the wrong p The wrong-size munitions are shipped to the front. It's wonderful."

Nazi 'Contacts' in Ireland Seen by Eire Senator

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Senator Michael E. MacDermot of Eire said yesterday on arrival by clipper that there was "plenty to indicate that there is contact with the Nazis" in Ireland.

While declining to elaborate on fifth column activity in Ireland, the Senator asserted that arrests had ben made which "proved beyond a doubt that a highly businesslike arrangement has been made with some of these criminals."

Mr. MacDermot asserted that "the sympathy of the Irish people is overwhelmingly pro-British and pro-American although it is the instinct of every small nation to stay out of war.

"The great mass of the Irish people are behind Premier de Valera and are anxious to maintain our neutrality."

The Irish Senator, here on a three-month visit, was among 30 trans-Atlantic passengers aboard the clipper.

Among the others were Sir Norman Birkett, justice of the King's Bench in England, here to address several legal groups, and Alexander Korda, motion picture producer who had been to England on business.

1,760 British Officers Over 45 Quit Service

1,600 Others Transferred in Drive for Young Leaders

LONDON, April 25 (AP).—A drive to place younger officers in more active positions in the British Army has caused 1,760 officers more than forty-five years old to leave the service and the transfer of 1,600 to less rigorous duties, the War Office announced today.

The officers were among 16,000 men more than forty-five holding rank below lieutenant colonel reviewed under orders from War Secretary Percy James Grigg for elimination of administrative misfits. All of the others were reported retained.

One observer said the figures were given to answer allegations that thousands of officers more than forty-five years old had been removed at a time when Great Britain needed experienced military leaders.

ELIZABETH SIGNS FOR WAR TRAINING

London, April 25 (A. P.).—With a fountain pen borrowed from a bystander, Princess Elizabeth registered today under the national service training program just the same as any 16-year-old in wartime Britain.

Registration, however, was only a formality for the girl who some day may be Britain's queen. As a member of the Girl Guides, she already is participating in the program.

G. B. SHAW NEARLY AN OBOE PLAYER

London, April 25 (A. P.).—George Bernard Shaw protested a wartime limitation of musical instrument supplies today. He said he himself once almost became a performer on the oboe, but lacked the £14 ($56) to buy an instrument, and so became a writer.

Mr. Shaw wrote to the Times to tell the Government that musical instruments were "among the first necessities of life."

Canada Votes Tomorrow on Use Of Draftees Abroad

Ottawa, Ontario, April 25 (AP).—Canadians will vote Monday on the question of freeing the government from present restrictions on the use of drafted man power in service aboard.

More than four million of Canada's nearly seven million voters are expected to cast ballots. The government, having committed itself not to impose conscription for overseas service, is asking the people to free it from that commitment. Nearly 500,000 Canadians in the army, navy and air force, among them about 150,000 volunteers who are serving overseas, started marking their ballots April 16 and completed their voting today.

At present, Canada conscripts men from 21 to 30 years of age for military training in Canada, but only volunteers are sent overseas.

scription for overseas service, is asking the people to free it from that commitment. The people will mark their ballots "Yes" or "No."

Then Up to Government.

It will then be up to the Government to proceed according to the plebiscite results.

Nearly 500,000 Canadians in the army, navy and air force, among them about 150,000 volunteers who are serving overseas, started marking their ballots April 16 and completed their voting today.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and the leaders of two major opposition parties, R. B. Hanson of the Conservative Party and M. J. Coldwell of the Commonwealth Federation, have joined in urging an affirmative vote. A fourth major party, the New Democracy, led by John Blackmore, announced it would not advise the voters.

Some French-Canadian organizations have urged a negative vote, and interest centered chiefly in Quebec Province, where anti-draft disturbances in World War I occurred.

Handbills urging a "No" vote were circulated in Ottawa last night in some home-delivered copies of local newspapers, which declared the distribution was by delivery boys who "did not realize the seriousness of their actions." The handbills were printed in English and French.

At present, Canada conscripts single men and childless widowers from 21 to 30 military training in Canada, but only volunteers are sent overseas.

Canadians to Vote Tomorrow on Draft

Ottawa, April 25 (AP).—From the Yukon to Labrador Canadians will vote Monday on the question of freeing the Government from present restrictions on the use of drafted man power in service abroad.

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More than 4,000,000 of Canada's nearly 9,000,000 voters are expected to cast ballots in this second commonwealth-wide plebiscite of Dominion history.

The Government, having committed itself not to impose con-

Spanish Ship Carries Axis Diplomats Home

Rio de Janeiro, April 25 (AP). The Spanish steamer Cabo de Buena Esperanza left today with Axis diplomats en route back to Europe from South America. The ship had lain in port since April 13 awaiting a larger fuel supply.

The captain said he did not have enough fuel for the voyage to Spain, where South American diplomats are waiting to be exchanged. American and British oil companies said they were unable to provide more fuel because of the war shortage.

1,100 Lbs. Of German Film Seized From Ship

Buenos Aires, April 25—(AP)—Customs authorities said today that 1,100 pounds of German film had been seized aboard the Portuguese liner Eerpa Pinto and would be sold at public auction.

The film, which emphasized German military power, bore neither shipper's nor consignee's names. Informed quarters believed the Germans thus hoped to circumvent British contraband control at Trinidad to introduce Axis propaganda into the country.

Fuel Cache Reported Off Tip Of Yucatan

Mexico City, April 25 (AP)—The newspaper *Novedades* today reported a woman spy, arrested after a gun battle at Merida, gave authorities the clue to a cache of aviation gasoline and submarine fuel on the Isle Mujeres off the tip of the Yucatan peninsula.

The newspaper identified the woman as a member of the German-American Bund in the United States, and said she was arrested on information from the United States, and had been returned there by plane after questioning.

The newspaper said one hundred soldiers guarded the fuel cache until Mexican tankers arrived and pumped it dry.

ARGENTINE SHIFT ON AXIS HINTED

Control Of Chamber Of Deputies Swings To Hands Favorable To Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, April 25—The opposition coalition gained control of the new Argentine Chamber of Deputies today with the reelection of Radical Deputy Jose Luis Cantilo as its President.

Supporters of Acting President Ramon S. Castillo's "neutrality-toward-all" Government, foreseeing defeat after the opposition earlier succeeded in electing a temporary chairman, left the Chamber in a vain attempt to prevent a quorum.

But eighty-one Deputies—one more than a quorum—remained on the floor, giving the coalition its victory.

Swing Against Axis?

The election of Cantilo as President of the Chamber may be the forerunner of a Liberal movement to seek adoption of a resolution asking that Argentina break off relations with the Axis. Argentina and Chile are the only two American republics still maintaining diplomatic ties with Germany, Italy and Japan.

A resolution to this effect already has been introduced in the Argentine Chamber by Deputy Raoul Damonte Taborda, chairman of the Argentine "Dies Committee," and reports yesterday from Buenos Aires said the opposition coalition was expected to press for its adoption.

Socialists Support Cantilo

The Socialist contingent, which wields the balance of power in the Chamber, combined with the Radicals to give Cantilo seventy-nine votes today.

Cantilo's own vote went to Socialist Ernesto Boatti and another went to an independent member. The outcome of today's balloting augured a union of Socialist and Radical forces to oppose policies of Castillo's Conservative Government. The combined parties have a majority of two votes.

Paraguay Liberal Party Dissolved By President

Asuncion, Paraguay, April 25 (AP). The Liberal party (and all activities supporting it) was ordered dissolved today by Presidential decree.

The decree accused the party of "high treason."

Paraguay's Liberal party which President Higinio Morinigo dissolved was one of Paraguay's two major political parties prior to the present regime.

The Liberals ruled from 1904 to 1936, with Colorados as the principal opposition, until the depression resulting from the Chaco war brought about its fall. The present regime is not dependent upon parties, but upon an army clique, for its support.

Most liberal leaders, including former Presidents Eusebio Ayala and Jose Guggiari, are now in exile in Argentina.

Peruvian President Plans To Visit U. S.

Lima, Peru, April 25 (AP)—The Peruvian Congress approved today a leave of absence for President Manuel Prado y Ugarteche to permit him to visit the United States.

He planned originally to visit President Roosevelt the first week in May, but announced Thursday that the trip would be postponed. There was no indication when he would leave for Washington.

FAMILY MEN MAY RECEIVE DRAFT CALL

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Boards Told To Take 'More Drastic Action' To Meet Needs

30-20-16177

30.24-16177

Existing Quotas To Be Exhausted Before Fall, Hershey Thinks

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 25—Many men with dependents may be summoned to military duty this summer in line with the new instructions to local draft boards for "more drastic action" to meet the growing manpower needs of the armed forces.

Officials noted today that the instructions of national Selective Service headquarters to the local boards followed estimates by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director, that existing quotas of men immediately available to meet the expanding army's demands would be exhausted before fall.

Predicts Step-Up In Training

Furthermore, Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, has predicted that summer will see army training of recruits stepped up to 150,000 a month. No figures on the current rate of inductions have been made public.

In anticipation of the time when large numbers of men with dependents may have to be called, the army has asked Congress for legislation providing Government payments and allotments from soldiers' pay to dependents. A pending measure would provide $40 a month for a wife and $10 additional for each child; $35 a month for one parent, or $45 for two.

Preliminary to calling men now deferred because of dependents, local boards were told to group those with families into two classes, those employed in essential war activities and those not so engaged. This new classification, it was directed, should be applied first to those between 36 and 44, inclusive, who registered on February 16.

To Be First Selected

Those deemed to be not engaged in essential activities will be the first selected when it becomes necessary to induct men with dependents.

National headquarters also advised that no deferment be allowed wen who married since Pearl Harbor, who took wives with the "primary purpose" of avoiding military service or whose wives had been providing adequately for their own support but who quit their jobs "for the primary purpose of affording a basis for dependency deferment."

The memorandum sent out by the board, however, emphasized that before men deferred for dependency are inducted "there will first be selected all men who can be made available for military service under current policies and standards."

Classes 3-A And 3-B

The instructions established two classes for registrants deferred for dependency—Classes 3-A and 3-B.

Class 3-A now is defined as "any registrant upon whose earnings one or more persons depend for support in a reasonable manner and who is not engaged in an activity either essential to the war production program or essential to the support of the war effort."

Class 3-B is "any registrant upon whose earnings one or more persons depend for suport in a reasonable manner and who is engaged in an activity either essential to the war production program or essential to the support of the war effort."

Meanwhile, the Selective Service system proceeded with the registration of men in the 45 to 65 age group, eligible for possible noncombatant war duties. As in previous registrations, the period for registering was extended, in most States, to cover the week end, with the final time set for Monday night.

Roosevelt To Register

This group will include those men who were 45 on or before February 16 and who have not reached 65 by next Monday.

President Roosevelt, who comes in this group, will register in the Cabinet room at the White House on Monday morning when the draft board for his district will visit him. Also expected to register at the same time are several members of Roosevelt's staff, including Harry L. Hopkins, lease-lend special assistant and munitions assignment chief.

White House officials said it had been discovered that the law required Mr. Roosevelt to register, although it was first believed he was exempt as commander in chief of the armed forces. While under the impression that he was exempt Mr. Roosevelt had announced he intended to register.

LaGuardia Lists Police Phone As Home Number

New York, April 25 (AP)—When Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia—an Air Corps major in the World War—registered today in the Fourth selective service draft, he listed the telephone number at police headquarters as his home 'phone number.

The registrar asked him who his employer was.

"The seven and a half million people in New York," he said.

The questioner asked who would always know his whereabouts.

"My wife, Marie—and that's no fooling," the Mayor answered.

50-Gallon Gas Ration Hinted

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(By the Associated Press)

Washington, April 25—Congressional circles heard today that the East's 10,000,000 motorists could expect a gasoline ration of thirty to fifty gallons a month, rather than the 2½ to 5 gallons a week previously estimated by a spokesman for the Office of Price Administration.

Rationing, made necessary by transportation difficulties, including th sinking of coastwise tankers by enemy submarires, is scheduled to begin May 15 in seventeen Eastern States and the District of Columbia.

55 Gallons Called Normal

One lawmaker said he had been advised that the quota for private motorists would be fixed by Harold L. Ickes, petroleum coordinator, instead of by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

If the punch-card limit goes as high as fifty gallons a month, the average car owner should feel little hardship. Officials of the American Automobile Association estimate that most automobilists use about fifty-five gallons every thirty days.

Fuel Oil For Industries

To assure delivery of essential fuel oil to war industries, suppliers throughout the country were asked by ickes today to discontinue making contracts for the delivery of future requirements for space or central heating, or for hot-water supply.

The supplies were authorized to put a "no commitment" provision into effect June 1, and contracts already committing oil suppliers to deliveries after June 1 are to be cancelled, the announcement said.

Affected Grades Listed

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Coordinator, emphasized that it was not intended to deprive domestic establishments of minimum quantities of oil for heating purposes but rather to prevent the concentration of deliveries where fuel oil was not absolutely necessary.

Affected are fuel oil grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, bunker C fuel oil, kerosene, range oil and gas oils. The order does not apply to fuel oil used for cooking and lighting, nor to liquefied petroleum gasses.

Railroad Situation

A Senator who has made a special study of the gasoline situation said the railroads were now hauling 600,000 barrels of oil and oil products a day, and were expected to step that rate up soon to 700,000 barrels. Nevertheless, he said, drivers in Eastern States should not expect full relief from that source. For one thing, he said, the railroads are having difficulty getting priorities on material needed to repair cars.

Output Of Planes, Ships Dooms Axis, Bailey Says

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 25—Discounting reports that the maritime construction program was lagging seriously, Senator Josiah Bailey (Dem., N. C.) declared today that the United Nations were fast forging the weapons which would smash the Axis by outbuilding Germany and Japan in ships and planes.

Bailey, who is chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee which handles merchant marine matters, said his investigation had convinced him that the cargo ship construction program was going ahead rapidly despite hindrances in the form of materials shortages and some labor disturbances.

He pointed to a recent report that the United States alone produced 3,300 military planes last month and said he learned that Britain also was making tremendous production strides.

Hails Protected Convoys

"We are going to beat the Axis by producing enough ships and planes to smother Germany and Japan." Bailey told reporters. "We're going to have the ships to carry the war equipment and the men, and we are going to have the planes to protect those ships and to blast the enemy off the seas."

Asserting that the convoy system of transporting materials to England and Russia had proved highly successful, Bailey said he regarded submarine sinkings along the Atlantic Coast as disturbing but not yet a serious threat to the war effort.

Compares Axis Sinkings

Their chief affect, he predicted, would be on the civilian economy, requiring the rationing of gasoline and other measures of that nature.

"When you regard our shipping losses with those of Germany and Japan," he said, "they become small in comparison. Japan probably has lost 1,000,000 tons of her 6,000,000 tons of shipping since she entered the war and Germany, in more than two years of war, is estimated to have lost 5,000,000.

"The President has fixed 8,000,000 tons as our cargo ship construction goal for this year and I think we are going to reach it."

Steel Shortage Explained

The President told his press conference yesterday that any lag in the cargo ship construction program was traceable largely to excessive diversion of steel to civilian uses. Previously Chairman Emory S. Land had complained that the Maritime Commission had a backlog of orders for 169,000 tons of steel which it had been unable to obtain. The President said plans were under way to increase the capacity of steel mills turning out shipping plate.

While Land said he was "peeved" at some of the loafing he had found among shipyards workers, the President said he did not think that practice had been responsible for any appreciable lag in the program.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE AGAIN UNDER BAN

April 27 Social Justice Held Non-Mailable Under Espionage Act

Walker Says Publication's "Tone" Has Changed Since Last Issue

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 25—The April 27 issue of *Social Justice*, weekly magazine founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, was ruled non-mailable today although Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, said the "tone of the paper" had changed since the April 20 issue was banned from the mails.

Walker held that the latest issue "contains statements clearly within the prohibitions of the Espionage Act.' He has set a hearing for May 4 on the question of whether mailing rights of *Social Justice* should be revoked altogether.

Walker announced his ruling on the April 27 issue by making public a letter to the postmaster at Royal Oak, Mich.

Says "Tone Has Changed"

This letter said that the twelve-page April 27 issue disclosed the publication "(A) has changed the over-all makeup of the front and back cover pages, (B) in certain respects more fully identifies and sets out the claimed source of the material published, and (C) uses language more temperate."

"The entire tone of the paper," the letter continued, "seems to be changed, one page being devoted to quotations from the Gospels and another page devoted to quotations of the eminent Cardinal Mercier.

[Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, became a World War hero of the Allies by his defiance of the Germans who overran his country.]

"This current issue apparently reprints entire articles which appeared in the publication after December 7, 1942. However, close examination discloses that from certain of these reprinted articles, the publisher has deleted certain passages contained in the article as originally printed without disclosing the deletions.

"The deletions made were of the more flagrant types of violations of the Espionage Act that have appeared in the publication since December 7, 1942.

Terms It Non-Mailable

"Notwithstanding these changes, the issue of *Social Justice* dated April 27, 1942, continues a 'sustained and systematic attack on certain of our activities directly relating to our war effort, as well as upon public morale generally,' and emphasizes enemy propaganda themes such as 'disagreement of the intentions and motives of Great Britain and the United States; blame for the war on international bankers and their control of or influence in the present national Administration and in the governments of their Allies; creation of racial hatreds and distrust; constant and frequent attacks upon the war policies of the present Government; and doubt as to the ability of the United Nations to win the war,' as outlined to me by the Attorney General.

"In addition the issue contains statements clearly within the prohibitions of the Espionage Act and therefore it is non-mailable."

The present editor of *Social Justice* is E. Perrin Schwartz. However, Father Coughlin said in a statement recently that he assumed full responsibility for the publication.

Father Couglin's Influence Falls

Radio Crusader Once Numbered His Followers in Millions

DETROIT (Wide World) —Federal moves to halt distribution of the weekly magazine Social Justice may result in further narrowing of the sphere of public influence of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Royal Oak, Mich., radio crusader who once numbered his followers by the millions.

The priest of the Shrine of the Little Flower has assumed personal responsibility for control of the magazine, its policies and its contents. Prior to last week he had, since the summer of 1940, disavowed responsibility for what might appear in the publication.

When Postmaster General Walker 10 days ago denied use of the mails to an issue of Social Justice because of alleged seditious statements, Father Coughlin quickly offered to go to Washington to defend the magazine.

Hearing in Washington

A hearing on whether to bar the magazine from the mails permanently is scheduled for May 4 in Washington.

Father Coughlin, however, is not likely to be heard publicly at that time defending the magazine he founded in 1936. Attorney General Biddle said a special District of Columbia grand jury would be the only forum open to the priest.

Biddle said the publication "reproduces in this country the lines of the enemy propaganda," and added that the grand jury would receive "evidence of any tie-up with the Axis."

Father Coughlin has stated that Social Justce is owned by his parents, Thomas J. and Amelia Coughlin. E. Perrin Schwartz is editor and Cora Quinlan secretary-treasurer.

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Catholic and non-Catholic sources alike have made frequent attacks on the magazine's editorial policy charging since the United States entered the war that it has been anti-British, anti-Roosevelt, anti-Jewish, anti-Communist and obstructionist. Before Pearl Harbor it was one of the nation's leading isolationist organs.

Retired From Broadcasting

The criticism of Social Justice has been a continuation of attacks and accusations made against Coughlin himself during the days when, on a nation-wide radio network, he advocated political, social and economic reforms.

The crushing defeat of the third-party candidate he supported in the 1936 Presidential election, and conflicts with authorities in his church, preceded Father Coughlin's retirement from broadcasting. Before he severed his official connection with Social Justice, the publication had rejected any supervision of its columns by authorities of the archdiocese of Detroit.

A native of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Coughlin considered entering politics after his graduation from St. Michael's College in Toronto, but was persuaded to enter the church, despite an intense interest in economics and finance.

After his ordination in 1916 he taught at Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario; became assistant pastor of a church at Kalamazoo, Mich., then instructor in a Detroit school and later pastor in a small community at North Branch, Mich.

Founded Shrine in 1926

He was commissioned to found the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak in 1926 and for four years thereafter broadcast sermons and talks to children over a Detroit radio station, gaining no great recognition until 1929, when he injected economics and politics into his sermons for the first time.

Following a message on the stock market collapse he received 100 letters from listeners. Extending the broadcasts to a station in Chicago and one in Cincinnati, he found that correspondence rose sharply.

Late in 1930 he signed a contract with a network and spoke over 16 stations. The number of letters mounted to 3,000 a week. In later years correspondence was said to have reached at one time the staggering weekly total of 1,200,000 letters.

Contributions to his "Radio League of the Little Flower," sent voluntarily by listeners, paid expenses of his broadcasts.

In 1931 a series of addresses aimed caustically at great banking and financial institutions brought complaints to the Columbia Broadcasting System and his contract was not renewed.

On 47 Radio Stations

But that didn't stop Father Coughlin. He continued speaking over a few stations hooked together in an independent network. Gradually the number of outlets rose to 26, then to 47, blanketing the nation.

In 1932 he campaigned for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. When the banking collapse of 1933 occurred, Coughlin's persuasive voice carried its appeal for monetary reform, to "drive the money changers from the temple."

He organized his National Union for Social Justice in 1934 and became active in the national political scene. Abandoning his advocacy of the New Deal he became one of its bitterest critics.

The program of the NUSJ proposed abolishment of the Federal Reserve System, favored national ownership and control of public utilities, recognized labor's rights to organize, advocated simplified government and urged increased taxation for the wealthy, less taxes for the poor.

"Great Betrayer"

During the heat of the 1936 campaign Coughlin, in a speech at Cleveland, called Roosevelt a "great betrayer and liar." Rebuked by the authoritative Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano, he later apologized, saying he referred to "Candidate Roosevelt" and not to "the President of the United States."

Within three months after the election came the death of the Most Rev. Michael J. Gallagher, bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Detroit and vigorous defender of Father Coughlin's right to criticize. The church established an archdiocese in the Detroit area under Archbishop Edward Mooney.

Coughlin's first utterance on public questions after that event—a statement that President Roosevelt showed "personal stupidity" in appointing Justice Hugo Black to the United States Supreme Court—brought him into conflict with Archbishop Mooney, who said the priest had used "unfortunate words."

When Coughlin failed to obtain approval of a proposed reply to the archbishop he canceled a projected series of radio addresses.

An attorney for the priest said "It was apparent that Father Coughlin would be permitted only to talk platitudes."

In Christian Front

A year later Father Coughlin was back on the air for a time, discussing, among other subjects, treatment of Jews in Germany. He encountered difficulty, however, when some stations demanded manuscripts of his address in advance.

When a number of members of the "Christian Front" in Brooklyn, N. Y., were arrested in January, 1940, and indicted on charges of seditious conspiracy, Father Coughlin described himself as a "friend of the accused" and added that "in one sense the opposition to Communism is on trial."

After the defendants were acquitted Father Coughlin said that "the result of all this will be that the Christian Front movement will emerge more vigorous and potent than ever."

In the War Zone

Beaverbrook Raises Hopes of Many Who Want Second European Front

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

The closer we draw to the great Russo-German clash, which likely will be the decisive battle of the war, the greater is the urge among Allied peoples for the opening up of a second front in western Europe to support the Soviet effort.

The most striking advocacy of this adventurous strategy comes from Britain's lease-lend co-ordinator in Washington, Lord Beaverbrook, who, apart from his official position, is one of the world's famous newspaper publishers. The Beaver, as he is called in London, urges his own country to strike out violently, even recklessly, to aid the Muscovites.

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Close to Churchill.

He took this stand at the annual dinner of the bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York. Coming from one so close to Premier Churchill it has aroused hopes among supporters of a second front.

"This is a chance," said Lord Beaverbrook, "to bring the war to an end here and now. But if the Russians are defeated and driven out of the war, never will such a chance come to us again."

Six months ago an Allied attack probably would have been suicidal, partly because of lack of ships and other preparations and partly because of Hitler's great strength and the mobility of his striking power. Since then, however, the aggressor has taken a beating at the hands of the Reds, and his forces in western Europe have been weakened. Thus it may be the Allied Council will decide that the time has come for a gamble.

Holding May Bring Crash.

What struck me as one of Beaverbrook's shrewdest observations was that the Russians might be the means of bringing the whole Axis structure down merely by holding the Germans in check. As so often explained in this column, Hitler's main objective is to break through to the resources without which he cannot continue the war indefinitely, and if he can be prevented from reaching those supplies his collapse will be in sight.

The pressure now being exerted on the Germans by the Royal Air Force is of great assistance to the Russians. But it isn't enough. Hitler must in some way be compelled to split his forces and thereby relieve pressure on the Russians.

In considering the possibility of opening an Allied front in western Europe we mustn't overlook the fact that he might counter a thrust in the west with a lightning attempt to invade Britain before the heavy summer fighting opens up along the Russian front.

The remaining days of spring, while sections of the front in Russia are still morasses, are fraught with peril for Britain. That means peril for the whole Allied cause, since a successful invasion of Britain would be catastrophic.

No Policy of 'Scorched Earth' For Missions in South Pacific

Native Clergy Taking Over Christian Work Through Islands in Orient

By JACK ADAMS

CHICAGO (Wide World) — In earth-scorching that has marked withdrawals by United Nations' nationals in the Southwest Pacific one major American investment was deliberately left behind in territory occupied by the Japanese.

Confidence that it will still be there when the invader is driven out was expressed here by a visitor fresh from Australia.

It will be there, he said, because basically the investment is in values which moth and rust cannot corrupt, stored away where thieves cannot break in and steal.

Bronzed by 24 years of South Pacific suns, Methodist Bishop Edwin F. Lee talked with confidence about survival of the work and influence of missions in the Orient, which folk in every corner of the United States have supported with their dimes and nickels for a century.

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Under Pagan Army

For the first time in all those years the responsibility for continuing that work and influence now has passed largely to native hands in the countries overrun by a pagan army.

Speculation on the possible fate of physical assets did not figure in Bishop Lee's conversation. He said:

"While governments and businesses were compelled to destroy their properties when they withdrew before the enemy's advance, we who have been working in the Christian churches have no scorched earth policy. Christianity cannot be destroyed. Our work is implanted in the hearts of men, where it will survive."

Bombed out of his jurisdiction in Malaya, the Philippines, Sarawak and Sumatra, Bishop Lee was ordered out of Singapore by the American consul just before the Japanese closed in. The ship on which he and Mrs. Lee reached Batavia underwent 27 air attacks. But before he left he charged the native clergy to carry on.

May Go Underground

Conceivably, he said, the work of the Christian missions may have to go underground in the occupied territory. The catacombs that hid and preserved an adopted faith for early Christians may have their 20th century counterpart in the mountain fastness of Borneo, the steamy jungles of Johore, the forests of Bataan.

He explained why he believed so firmly the missions will survive.

"In my own jurisdiction there were 23 district superintendents, 18 of them Filipino, Chinese, East Indian or Batak, plus 325 native pastors for 700 congregations. They have undertaken responsibility for a church of 125,000 members and a constituency of a half-million. In my judgment these superintendents and the Asiatic pastors will render a good account of their stewardship.

"If the local leaders are unable to conduct church regularly, they can keep the contacts with the people, meeting when and where they can. They will be ready to rally their congregations after the war."

And of the church membership itself:

"They have a positive Christian faith which would surprise many with its vitality. I think many will be surprised by what we will find in the preservation of the churches in the affected territory at the end of hostilities.

"Christianity has been making a real impact on the Orient for about 100 years. It is little short of amazing that the Christian has made so great an imprint on the minds of Oriental peoples. The number of those peoples belonging to the church is no gauge of the influence of Christianity. It is evident in many things. It is especially marked in the lifting of the social position of womanhood throughout the Orient.

"People everywhere in southeastern Asia are looking to America for salvation from the present situation, and also for leadership in the years immediately following this war. Our treatment of the Filipinos over a 40-year period has demonstrated to these people that the American government can be trusted."

To Bishop Lee, the war is "not solely a war to avenge the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, but to stamp out an ideology which would make our world an undesirable place in which to live."

"The people here must remember," he said, "that the attitude of the Japs toward semi-deification of the Emperor and the glorification of Japan as a state produces a situation in which nothing short of entire acceptance of that ideology can prevail."

He said the pattern had been disclosed in Korea, which the Japanese have dominated for 30 years, and in China, "where they purposely destroy schools and other cultural agencies such as the churches because they do not dare allow such dynamic ideals to be expressed, except in an inconsequential way."

Bishop Lee, a broad-shouldered former A. E. F. chaplain of World War I, and so not a stranger to military campaigns, belives it may be possible to defeat Japan by the spring of 1943, "with adequate emphasis on all Allied fronts," but he lays great emphasis on the need for preparing for a longer struggle than that.

Personally, he is planning on a return to his jurisdiction within a year.

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Blueprint of Women's War Work Seen in Experience of British

WAAFS, ATS and WRENS Serve in Army; Others Run Factories

APR 26 1942

By Reid Cowan

WASHINGTON (Wide World)—Soldierettes, sailorettes, farmerettes, factoryettes—

Uncle Sam's nieces are going into the factories and onto the farms by the millions, and shortly probably will be going into the Navy and serving with the Army by the tens of thousands.

All women, from dowager to dime store clerk, age 18 to 65 years, soon may be asked to register voluntarily their abilities and war-time job preferences.

Government officials, colleges and manufacturers are urging Betty Co-Ed to study chemistry, radiology and engineering. The doors to these professions are opening to women.

Much of it is a big step forward for American women, accustomed to thinking of themselves with the vote as "quite advanced."

But at the moment in the onward march they are several steps behind their British cousins-at-war, whose country has been in the conflict two years longer. Perhaps the British women's achievements are a blueprint of what may be expected of American women.

'Four-fifths of a Man'

We begin with a progress report right off the printing press.

The British Lion—a very male animal—has been calculating Britain's man and woman power and he has figured out the following:

"A woman is today officially estimated as the equivalent of four-fifths of a man."

Now that may not satisfy this country's feminist "equal-righters," but it is certainly giving the little woman more stature than she had in World War I—and probably more than she has right now in the minds of most American factory foremen.

This latest official estimate of the unit value of British woman power was recorded by Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister at Washington, in "front lines in the battle of production" printed in this month's bulletins from Britain, sponsored by the British Library of Information.

All women between the ages of 20 to 51 in Britain are liable for conscription under the National Service act, and in a nation that has one-third the population of the United States, 5,000,000 women already have been registered. They are being placed in war jobs at the rate of 5,000 a day. Registration of girls from 16 to 19 will begin shortly.

40 Per Cent for Uniform

In the hundreds of labor exchanges throughout Britain, boards of women, usually five, are interviewing the registerees. If the woman decides she wants to join one of the uniform services—the WAAFS, the WRENS, the ATS or the Land Army—she is handed an application blank. About 40 per cent pick out a uniform.

Thirty per cent select industry, and they either attend a government training center or are assigned directly to a job. Ten per cent prefer civil defense — air-raid protective services, auxiliary fire services, first aid post. These jobs are on a paid basis. The 20 per cent who "just don't know" are given two weeks to think it over and come back.

The plans for registration of women so far suggested in the United States are on a voluntary basis. President Roosevelt has said he was considering a plan for voluntary registration of women between the ages of 18 and 65. Representative Baldwin (Rep., N. Y.) has introduced a bill to that effect.

Preparing Uniforms

The House has already passed a bill creating a women's auxiliary Army corps permitting 150,000 women to serve with the Army. It is reported that Army designers have under lock and key some snappy model uniforms ready for production when the bill becomes law.

The British WAAFS, ATS and WRENS likewise serve with (not in) the armed forces. But a bill to set up a U. S. Navy Auxiliary Reserve, also passed by the House, is a step ahead of both the British women's uniform outfits and the American WAACS. The U. S. Navy bill would take the women into the Navy.

But both John Bull and Uncle Sam seem determined to keep lady blue jackets on shore duty. Both the Sailorette and Soldierette bills in the U. S. call for volunteers.

Do Dangerous Jobs

British films based on the activities of the WAAFS and the ATS (the one on the WRENS got lost at sea) show the girls in smart uniforms. They do dangerous jobs—drive big trucks in convoys. They calculate the height of invading enemy planes—and in one picture the command to fire an anti-aircraft gun was given in a feminine voice.

They do look glamorous. They do exciting tasks. But they were shown waiting on tables and cooking. And in this business of releasing men for more active duty—well, any woman who has had a kid brother knows how a man can shy away from a dishpan.

British women in the uniform outfits are now assigned to military police duty—"Red Caps," the British call them. The girls are unarmed, but they have been schooled in ju-jitsu. Their duty is to help their sisters in uniform or to keep 'em in line.

Married Women Volunteer

Married women with children under 14 are not called up for service, but an increasing number of married women are volunteering for war work. Now the British Ministry of Labor is urging increased employment of married women as part-time jobholders.

To help out, the government is sponsoring a system of "baby-parking"—day nurseries. There are about 500 of these at present, caring for 20,000 children under five years. Where there is not a day nursery near by, women with young children organize their own.

Women are doing a variety of jobs. For the first time in 1,000 years women are working in the royal mint. They are oiling railroad engines, running subway trains and helping build the 28-ton trucks. The British press service estimates half the employees in airplane factories are women.

Some are holding important executive jobs. Take the instance of Mrs. Aubrey Burke, 32, granddaughter of the first Lord Aberconway, mother of two children and a graduate engineer. She operates a plant manufacturing plane parts. Maybe, Sir Gerald, she would count as five-fifths.

Juliana and Bernhard Now at Home in America, Try Not to Remember It's Tuliptime in Holland

APR 26 1942

By Trudi McCullough
World Wide Writer

A handsome blond young man in an R. A. F. air commodore's uniform got out of the car and looked up at the big gray stone house just outside of Ottawa.

It overlooked a lovely garden, and there was a lake beyond.

Inside the house a little girl met him. Her greeting was as if she had seen him only the day before: "Good morning, papa."

"Trix, where's mommy?" the young man asked.

"Just in the other room."

"Go and tell her I'm here."

"Then recounted the young man, "I heard her say, 'Mommy, papa's here.'"

"Mommy" was Juliana Louise Emma Maria Wilhelmina, Crown Princess of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange, Duchess of Mecklenburg, Lippe Biesterfeld.

"Papa" was His Royal Highness, Bernhard, Prince of the Netherlands, Prince of Lippe Biesterfeld.

"Trix," their four-year-old daughter, Beatrix, may someday be queen of restored Holland and all its far-flung colonial possessions.

Short Visit

It had been almost a year since the prince had seen these two and his younger daughter, two-year-old Irene. Now he had flown the Atlantic and was to have a short visit in the new safe home that had been offered his family by Canada.

A dynasty must be preserved, and Princess Juliana and the children could not be where they might like to be—in London where Queen Wilhelmina leads her government in exile, with Prince Bernhard as her aide de campe.

The description of his return was given by Juliana and Bernhard in a special interview.

The royal couple chattered rapidly and eagerly to each other as if exchanging as many impressions as time allows before they must be stored up again.

They interrupted each other and sometimes both were talking at the same time—then one would pause suddenly to listen to the other; then go on with his own statement.

Talking about his children, Prince Bernhard said, "they showed me my pictures on the wall and said, 'Papa, that's you.' They talk to you like adults—."

Princess Juliana halted her own conversation, turned to her husband. "Yes? That strikes you very much? Yes. Strikes me, too."

Both tried to answer a question at the same time. The prince got a slight edge on the replies to a question directed at the princess. She, like any other woman trying to make a quick re-entry, turned to her husband, "I'm being asked."

The interruption was sufficient for her to get back in, but shortly the replies were quick and double-barrelled again.

The replies were sober and moving too, for they were telling what it means to live the poignant title of the well-known book, "You Can't Go Home Again.'

Within this particular present they cannot, and Princess Juliana tries not to remember the multitude of vivid things that made up a day in Holland.

"I try not to remember it. I put it aside.

"We can't allow ourselves to be sentimental." She paused a moment for the words that usually come so fast. "'Things in history are so tremendous—human feelings are so unimportant".

Tuliptime

But as unalterable as the fact that they can't go home again just now, is the fact that they can't get away from human feelings.

"It's the atmosphere of Holland. It's tuliptime there now," said the prince.

"The hyacinth—," said the princess.

"Your friends—."

"Yes, friends and your people."

"It's not being able to work for them.'

And work for their people they did in peace and in war. Bernhard, the German Prince Juliana chose from the score of names that were linked with hers, fought in the field before Holland fell.

Then at the Queen's insistence he escorted his wife and their children, of the House of Orange on their perilous trip to safety in England.

The royal family boarded the destroyer that was to taken them across the Channel, but even before they could leave port a German plane began unloading its bombs at the vessel.

The first bomb missed. The pilot climbed again for a second aim. This time he released a magnetic mine, designed to drop by parachute. If he had been successful the mine would have blocked the narrow harbor beyond any hope of their escape.

By miracle it seemed, the parachute failed to open and the mine hit the water surface with such violence it exploded instantly.

"Bombing. That's a special sensation," said Princess Juliana. "I didn't know what it was before. I can't explain it now.

"It's frightening the first time, when you get—'

"Matter of fact. You get awfully matter of fact," the price prompted here in his very British accent.

"Yes, matter of fact."

Flew to Washington

When they flew Thursday afternoon from New York to Washington for a two-day stay at the White House, it was the first time Princess Juliana had ever flown in a plane.

Of medium height, far from as plump as she is said to be, fair-skinned Princess Juliana wore a brown jersey turban adorned with a Netherlands Air Force wing pin. On her beige rayon dress she wore the Netherlands lion signia that Dutch officers wear on their caps.

Blue-eyed, she has light brown hair. She speaks remarkably good English, but there is an American quality to her English in contrast to the Oxonian flavor of her husband's.

There is certainly an American preference the princess has, and on this trip she introduced it to her husband. In New York City, unrecognized, they drank their fill of ice cream sodas, sitting at the counter atop the R. C. A. Building.

Future Empire Builders Here

APR 26 1942

Latin Youths Work and Learn as Apprentices in United States

By JOHN LEAR

WASHINGTON (Wide World) — Empire builders of South America's future are learning their trades today in the fields and factories of the United States.

Young men from the other American republics are coming to this country to work with their hands for two years to attain the technical skills their homelands lack.

Hired hands of patriotism, these young men are under contract to return home after their apprenticeship is complete and use their new knowledge to help develop their own countries.

They are paid by United States industry and agriculture, with no strings attached, in the conviction that in years to come this country will benefit through increased trade and better foreign friends.

Get Technical Training

The experiment is not new. It has been carried on for years by private industry on a small scale. But it has been broadened to unprecedented proportions by the coordinator of inter-American affairs

as a result of innumerable North Americans returning from South America with the phrase:

"Our best friends down there are the young people who have received technical training from us."

In each of the eight republics this writer visited on an extended tour of South America just before we entered the war, young Latins asked him to bring them to the attention of Washington. The poorer these young supplicants were, the more friendly they were to the United States and our Democratic government.

It is encouraging, for that reason, to note that the industrial trainees are being drawn as much as possible from families unable to afford to pay the long sea passage.

Offsets Nazi Influence

As a war measure, the technical training program is valuable as a counter to Nazi influence in the Americas. The Germans and the Italians have won friends in the Southern new world for a long time by carrying Latin youths free to Europe and back. "Education" was the ostensible reason for these trips. But the totalitarians were careful to omit technical training from the itinerary of the visitors.

The inter-American training plan, on the contrary, comes right down to brass tacks. A young man may study only in an industry which a committee of prominent citizens within his own country designates as useful to that nation's development. In Washington, the choice of industries is sifted a second time to make sure that all the countries are not concentrating on the same industries and will not compete with each other on a hopeless one-crop basis as they did before in coffee, bananas and sugar.

Must Go Into Industry

No young man may use the time and money to finish his scholastic education. He must actually work in his chosen industry at the wage paid for beginners in that industry.

Three of the trainees are now in the United States.

Fabio Leal, 27-year-old son of Theofilo de Carvalho Leal, was Brazil's choice. His wife of two years gave her consent to his making the trip alone because she felt it was the opportunity of his lifetime. He will work for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, learning oil refinery supervision, after the United States Bureau of Mines and the University of Maryland help him brush up his technical English.

Mario Gutierrez Jimnez, 21, son of Jose Atauasio Gutierrez, came from Costa Rico. Because his father is a farmer, Mario will study corn, powdered milk and dairying in general. His work will begin at the Agriculture Department Experiment Station in Beltsville, Md., and will progress to the plants of the Borden Company in New York, the Douthatt Corporation in Chicago and the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Corporation of Des Moines, Iowa.

Learning Banking

Bolivia sent Jorge Felix Tejada, 27, to learn banking. He started in at the Treasury Department a few days ago and will go from there to the Federal Reserve Bank and then into a commercial bank. He already has learned that banking here is entirely different from banking in Bolivia.

Trainees have been named from Haiti, Chile, El Salvador, and panels of candidates have been submitted by all but six of the 20 Latin countries. Among industries where the young men want to work are mining, industrial chemicals, petroleum, leather and tanning, rubber technic, air conditioning, road building machinery, hydraulic construction, telephone, matches, cheese making, textiles, glass, railroad mechanics, vegetable oils.

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Begin Study of English

The reception to the training plan has been enthusiastic throughout Latin America. In the little town of Cuenca in the Ecuadorian interior, for example, 80 boys began studying English to make themselves eligible.

In the United States businesses everywhere offered jobs to the trainees. Detroit and St. Louis each offered to take on 150 young men. Forty different banks asked for trainees.

The trainee plan is headed up by a veteran from United States Steel, Elliott Hanson, who lived for years in Chile and made friends with the native peoples. Says he: "Everyone's doing it now."

Fourth Night Lead British Air

London, Sunday, April 24-(AP)-British bombers stabbed again at Germany last night as the Nazi air force retaliated for two successive night attacks on the Baltic port of Rostck by blasting a town on the westcoast of England and causing damage and casualties the government admitted were "rather heavy.

The objective of the RAF assaults, which followed a daylight offensive over France, was not immediately disclosed.

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The German raiders, while apparently concentrating on two towns on the British west coast, also struck at southern England and northeastScotland.

A communicue said four of the Nazi raiders were destroyed.

London, April 25-(AP)-The Rome radio quoted a dispatch from La Linea, Spain, tonight, saying that fire broke out today on a British cruiser under repair at Gibraltar and caused considerable damage. The fire spread rapidly before the flames were brought under control, the dispatch said.

Berlin (From German broadcasts), April 25-(AP)-The German high command announced tonight that light German bombers attacked shipping off the south coast of England today and sank three freighters totaling 10,000 tons.

Moscow, April 25-(AP)-The Spviet Information Bureau said today that in the past month the Germans lost 1,103 planes and in the past week 322, compared with Russian losses of 314 and 68 for the respective periods.

Night Lead Spy

Mexico City, April 25-(AP)-A story of the lonely Isla de Mujeres (Isle of Women), a good looking woman spy and how they added up to Axis intri gue was told today by the newspaper Novedades.

The newspaper said Mexican authorities had seized "submarine and airplane fuel" at a secret base on the Isle which is off Yucatan, 900 miles from the Panama Canal, and aftera running gun fight had captured the spy. She was reported sent off in a plane in custody of United States spy hunters, presumably the FBI.

Novedades, attributing its information indirectly to Yucatan authorities, said discovery of the secret base resulted from investigation of a suspected Axis plot to seize Guatemala and the adjacent Mexican area with the help of fifth columnists.

Rich coffee regions nearby have long been settled by well-to-do Germa planters.

The newspaper said Mexican agents began trailing the woman, an American citizen who belonged to the German-American Bund, who had established herself at Merida and made frequent trips by automobile which, it was learned later, were for the purpose of mapping airdromes. She also made frequent over-night trips from Port Progreso in a launch.

When the agents went to arrest her she resisted capture at pistol point, but finally was made prisoner without anyone being hurt. She was said to have confessed and disclosed location of the base.

The military commander in the territory of Quintana Roo took 100 soldiers to the island and seized the base, and Mexican tankers were sent to pump the "many tons" of submarine and airplane fuel from the tanks, said Novedades. The article did not give the name of the spy.

Lima, Peru, April 25-(AP)-President Manuel Prado Y Ugarteche plans to leave Peru May 3 to visit Washington, reliable sources said tonight. His request for a leave of absence to visit the United States was approved yesterday by the Peruvian congress, ending the possibility that his departure might be delayed.

Bogota, Colombia, April 25-(AP)-Colombians were forbidden today to carry arms or gather in political meetings for the next week as the goverment took unprecedented precautions against violence in the bitter campaign over the national election next Sunday in which former Pres. Alfonso Lopez is seeking election.

President Eduardo Santos, whose term is about to end and who is not a candidate has appealed publicly for order to avoid making May 3 a "bloody Sunday" in Colombia's history.

Dr. Lopez, Colombia's "New Deal" president from 1934 to 1938, is opposed by Carlos Arango Velez, who bolted the liberal party's convention and joined forces with the opposition conservative party in a movement against Dr.Lopez' re-election.

Conservative party leaders are attempting to throw all the party's 300,000 votes to Arango Velez.

Dr.Lopez, the "official" candidate of the Liberal party, has announced he will follow the policies of President Santos, including his program of wholehearted cooperation with the United States. Arango Velez has also promised cooperation with the United States.

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Hitler, Worried by Home Front, Sees Another Winter in Russia; R.A.F. Attacks Without Respite

He Admits Catastrophe In East Has Been Near

Fuehrer's Reichstag Speech Lacks His Old-Time Assertions Of Victory Being Near For Nazis

APR 27 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 26—Betraying anxiety over the condition of his home front, Adolf Hitler today pointed to Russia as the decisive battlefield of the war and from a quiescent Reichstag received confirmation of his power of life and death over every German—an act which informed London sources said means that not even Nazi judges or army officers may now stand between the German people and the Gestapo.

In a speech of one hour and one minute in which threats, some hint of a peace offensive, admissions of a barely escaped catastrophe in the frozen drifts of Russia and plans "for the coming winter" were strangely mixed, Hitler unfolded no new master plan or smashing blow to stun the world.

3-Point Program Outlined

But he proclaimed that Germany had won a defensive winter war, and promised these actions:

"Fighting in the East will be continued. The Bolshevist colossus will be beaten by us so long and until such time as it has been smashed completely."

Against the mighty British air offensive now being waged against Germany, he promised resumption of mass air raiding of Britain—"retaliation, blow by blow, such as happened in 1940."

Increased use of submarines, already "growing in rigid sequence and rhythm" in the Atlantic where U-boats "already by far have surpassed the highest number of submarines employed during the first World War."

Reichsmarshal Herman Goering read to the cheering, uniformed deputies a new law giving Hitler the right without regard to any existing laws or decrees to compel any officer, soldier, official, judge or other man to do his duty by all means.

Fear Seen As Factor

"The only reason for such an action must be that Hitler and his gang, including Himmler (Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo), fear civilian disturbances and are taking measures to deal with them," one informed London source said.

The law, empowering the Führer to remove any man from office, or position, without legal proceedings and without regard to any legal rights of those affected, was adopted unanimously without a word of discussion.

The brushing aside of all Reich laws was heralded in Hitler's address in Kroll Opera House when he declaimed, "I therefore beg of the German Reichstag explicit confirmation that I am legally entitled to hold anyone to his duties, or to sentence, or cashier, or oust from office and position anyone without consideration of his person of well-earned privileges who, in my conscientious opinion, does not fulfill his duties."

Privileges All Out

Hitler said "everyone must know that today there are only duties," that there are no privileges, and that he wanted no one coming to him for a "vacation" when he could not give his soldiers leave.

Throughout the speech, listeners were impressed by Hitler's evident excitement and preoccupation with the internal situation.

"You will therefore understand, certainly agree, that in one or the other case I have acted hard and ruthlessly in order to master by grim determination the fate to which otherwise we might have had to succumb," he said as a note of passion rose in his voice.

"It was only very seldom that I had personally to intervene in places where nerves and discipline slackened. I did so with the utmost ruthlessness, and, thanks to the sovereignty which the nation gave me, we withstood this winter."

Anger Leveled At Judges

His anger appeared to be directed at some German judges who he said had condemned lawbreakers to long prison terms when their services were needed in war work.

London observers, noting his reference to his own ruthless actions, recalled radio dispatches from Berlin last Friday reporting that death sentences had been pronounced upon two German industrialists, Eugene Hubing, manager of a big armament concern in Braunschweig, and Karl Winterling, a factory owner at Bamberg, for what appeared to be minor violations of German rationing and raw material control laws.

Goering gave the first hint of heart-breaking anxiety through which the German high command has passed in recent months.

The past winter, he said, "was full of danger, and it happened very often—I can say it now—that greater inner strength was necessary to face the daily pouring in of bad news."

"Catastrophe" Came Close

Hitler, however, gave a more graphic description himself.

Declaring that "we succeeded in mastering threatening catastrophe," he said, "there were moments when men and machines threatened to freeze. He who looks at those vastnesses of the East must count on the psychological burden which in 1812 destroyed the French armies (of Napoleon)."

When the worst winter in 140 years began to descend upon the Russian front, with temperatures much lower than those which ruined Napoleon, he said it became apparent that the German army must withdraw to defensive positions, but the operation was "exceedingly difficult."

The German soldier alone "enabled me to hold the front line against an enemy which started to send hecatombs of men. For months masses of newly and hardly trained men from inner Asia, or from the Caucasus, rushed against our lines. . . .

Red Sacrifices Emphasized

"If the Russians penetrated between hardly fortified bases in ever fresh waves of attack they could do it only by sacrificing hundreds of thousands of men.

"The problem which caused us the greatest trouble was bringing up suppiles because neither the German soldier, nor the German tank, nor, unfortunately, our German railway engines were prepared for such cold which had caught us by surprise."

It was then that Hitler admitted there is little probability of Germany seeing a victory this year.

"From the organization viewpoint," he said, "I have taken the measures necessary for preventing a repetition. In the coming winter, wherever it finds us, German railways will be able to meet their tasks better than in the last winter. From locomotives down to tanks, tractors and lorries the army in the East will be better equipped. . . ."

Death In The Cold

At another place he stated: "We all know the paralyzing effects of the cold. It makes men go to sleep and kills them without pain."

Officers, "in recognition of threatening danger, by staking their own lives, roused the men again and again," he said.

But the hour will come, he said, when the Eastern front "will again awaken from its numbness. Then history will decide who has been victorious during this winter, whether the attacker who senselessly sacrificed his human masses or the defender."

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This was Hitler's first speech since January 30 when he reviewed difficulties on the Eastern front, and the Reichstag's first session since December 11 when war was declared on the United States, and the Fuehrer paid some attention to the war in the Pacific.

Praise For The Japs

"The heroic fight of the Japanese people in a few months has shown that it was most foolish and silly to provoke Japan into war," he said. "I am not so sure that the English still today are so firmly convinced of the correctness of the political methods of Churchill and Roosevelt."

The Japanese decision to "answer arrogant provocation" and enter the war "came to us as a relief," he said, because "paralyzation of German submarine activities in the past year was solely due to our efforts to avoid any conflict one could think of with the United States."

Now, he declared, the oceans of [illegible] open to the U-boat.

He ridiculed Allied "encouragements" such as "the fact that General MacArthur managed to escape from the Philippines just in time."

If the Germans were nervous over British Commando raids, Hitler had only sarcasm. He remarked:

"It was likewise encouraging when twenty Englishmen, with blackened faces, on rubber soles and in a rubber boat, landed at some point of the coast occupied by us, who disappeared as soon as a German patrol came in sight. Every people has its kind of encouragement."

Experienced listeners in London thought they detected a peace feeler when he said, "I am not quite sure whether all Englishmen today still regard it as wise that their Government rejected the numerous possibilities for an understanding which I have put forward since 1933."

Refers To Peace Bids

"I do not know whether they are so much convinced that it been prudent to reject my offe for an alliance which I repeate September 1, 1939, or my peace offers after the Polish and after the French campaigns."

Although predicting that the war could only end with catastrophe for the British Empire, his remarks seemed for the first time to indicate an inner feeling that it might not be the Germans who would destroy it.

"With whomever England allies herself at the end of this war, this ally will be stronger than she herself is or can be," he declared.

Harking back to the Eastern campaign, Hitler asserted that "we have mastered [illegible] which another before us [illegible] ago (meaning Napoleon) [illegible] master."

Then [illegible] roll of nations fighting [illegible]'s side.

"To sp[illegible]ur Finnish allies is hardly necessary," he began. "They are so outstanding and above all so experienced in this struggle that they can serve as models."

Next in order he paid tribute to the Spanish Legionnaires, the Hungarians, Slovaks, Croats, the Italians—for whom he said the cold was "particularly painful"—and Rumanians.

"The gigantic winter battle is behind us now," he said. ". . . In these weeks I have read so much of the terrible threats on the part of our enemies."

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Slur On MacArthur

"You know that I regard my task very seriously. Great generals of England and the United States cannot frighten me. In my opinion, generals like MacArthur have not encouraging but, at most, discouraging capabilities.

"I must say I admire the contentedness of the enemy in describing the greatness of their successes.

"If, however, in England the idea should be carried out to continue the air war against the civilian population with new means, then I want to state before the world now the following:

"Mr. Churchill began in May, 1940, with this air war. I warned him for four months and I waited. He, the one who is solely responsible for this type of warfare, then began to wail.

Threat Of Reprisals

"Also, now, my ~~waiting is not~~ weakness. May this man not again start his wails and complaints if I now see myself compelled to give a

which will bring very much ow over his people.

"I shall now retaliate blow for blow until this criminal falls and his work is smashed to pieces.

"If I look upon this world which we represent and upon all the men with whom I share the fortune of being their friend or ally, I must say that I am looking forward into the future with the strongest confidence, in a future wherein not fools but men will make history. . . .

More Sub Action Promised

"As far as England herself is concerned, effects of German submarine activities begin more and more to make themselves felt. Mr. Churchill assured his English people as far back as the fall of 1939, after he had sunk ten submarines every day, that he had become master of the submarine danger.

"Now today I want to assure him that rather this danger will become master of him. . . . What our submarines actually can do will be proved increasingly month after month."

Fuehrer, Indeed

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 26—Here's Hitler's list of titles as reeled off before the Reichstag today by Reichsmarshal Goering in one mouthful:

"Leader of the Nation, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Chief of Government, Supreme Holder of Executive Power, Supreme Lord of Justice and Leader of the National Socialist Party."

'Larger Tasks' Hinted For Hitler's Black-Shirt Organization

Stockholm, *Monday*, April 27 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported today Hitler's S. S. (Elite Black-Shirt) organization "will have larger tasks" as a result of the Fuehrer's concentration of absolute power over Germans in his own hands.

The Black Shirts heretofore have been charged in many instances with carrying out Hitler's decisions (and they are headed by Heinrich Himmler, the ruthless chieftain of all German police forces).

Countess Edda Ciano, daughter of Premier Mussolini and wife of il Duce's Foreign Minister, was among Hitler's guests today at the Reichstag session in the Kroll Opera House.

HITLER TALK SEEN AS HINT OF BIG PURGE

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London Paper Expects Some Desperate Move Soon To Develop

Says Fuehrer's Address Shows His Worry Over War Reverses

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, April 26—The Moscow radio said in a broadcast tonight that "Hitler's speech is a sure sign that the Nazis see the approach of their end."

"The German people can today celebrate the first victory over the Hitler mob," the radio added.

The Soviet commentator said Hitler's speech "has revealed that his much-advertised offensive for 1942 is an offensive against the German people . . . Hitler's address made it abundantly clear that he had no other alternative than to admit his utter failure in the field and at home. He therefore sought power to wage war against Germany."

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, April 27—The *Daily Herald* said today that Hitler's Reichstag speech and his seizure of all-embracing power in Germany means that he is planning a purge "or some move so desperate that its accomplishment will necessitate a purge."

Such a move would not be surprising, it added, because "there has been growing evidence for some time that Hitler is worried and annoyed by the failure of the German national effort to achieve all the results he demanded.

"It is a heartening spectacle," the *Daily Herald* concluded.

"Madman At Bay"

The *News-Chronicle* headed its editorial "Madman At Bay" and declared the grand strategy of the war was becoming apparent—that the Japanese menace is a handicap to the United Nation's effort, but that it is inevitable the war can be decided only in Europe.

This newspaper agreed that the Fuehrer's speech showed something was wrong in Germany and noted that, while it was announced beforehand he would have a sensational statement, there was nothing world-shaking in what he said.

"Most of it is the stuff that the Fuehrer's hideous dreams made of those fantastic perversions of history that seem in cold print the ravings of a lunatic," the *News-Chronicle* said.

Liberation Seen Nearer

"Liberation of tortured Europe from the madman who controls it may come more quickly than a year ago seemed possible."

G. Ward Price, the *Daily Mail's* analyst, declared Hitler's speech "of all his harangues to the Reichstag was the most mysterious," and meant that he was confronted by "the shadow of opposition within Germany."

A Sign Of Wavering

Kuibyshev, April 26 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's speech to the German Reichstag complaining of the rigors of last winter's campaign on the Russian front, and indicating he already was preparing for next winter's fighting was taken by listeners in the Soviet Union as a sign that he is wavering and has lost the initiative.

The German fuehrer, who told his people last October that the Red army had been crushed, could only say this time that he would keep on trying to smash it and announced no specific action, such as his previous proclamations on the invasion of Russia and the offensive against Moscow.

The speech confirmed the violence of the Red army's winter counter-attacks and acknowledged the harassing tactics of the guerrillas.

More Commando Raids Coming, French Told

British Radio, Beamed To Conquered Nation, Promises More And More Activity

London, April 26 (AP)—The British radio beamed repeated broadcasts to the French people today telling them they'd be seeing more of the Commandoes.

"Several times already British Commandos have appeared suddenly at different places in France," the French were told. "Having carried out their allotted tasks, according to plan, they have withdrawn. It is expected these attacks will be repeated.

"Many of you are asking whether the moment has come for you to intervene. In order to avoid misunderstanding, we say this: When the hour strikes for the great French people to be called upon to join in the fight, you will be informed."

NAZI FIRING SQUAD KILLS SIX BELGIANS

APR 27 1942

Fate of 100 French Hostages Remains Unknown as Deadline Passes.

PARIS, Occupied France, April 26.—(AP) Delayed dispatches reported today the execution by a German firing squad of six Belgians in the northern France-Belgium zone of military occupation but there was no word on the fate of more than 100 Frenchmen facing death before Nazi rifles.

The six Belgians died April 17, the German command at Brussels announced, for sabotage, illegal possession of arms and anti-German activity.

The deadline for the 100 Frenchmen under the power of the German authorities in Paris passed Saturday midnight, when persons guilty of a series of anti-Nazi attacks were supposed to be turned over or additional executions ordered.

Those threatened with execution included 80 hostages held in connection with the bombing of a German troop train near Rouen on April 16, and 15 persons in addition to five who have already died for attacks on German soldiers in Paris on April 2, including the killing of one soldier, wounding of another in a subway station, and the bombing of a German police post.

Moreover, the Germans have warned that "additional hostages"—bringing the total to more than 100—would be executed for railroad sabotage near Calais.

Gen. Giraud's Escape Called Inconceivable

Berlin Reports To Stockholm Described Difficulties Surmounted In Fleeing Fortress

Stockholm, April 26 (AP)—Dispatches from Berlin toady said the escape of the French Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, German prisoner of war, from the Koenigstein fortress in Saxony was "inconceivable."

The fortress, it was said, is situated at the top of a rock about 1200 feet high with extremely steep sides. The only entrance to the fortress is blased through one of these steep sides, the dispatches said.

General Giraud, who had been a German prisoner since May 21, 1940, escaped nevertheless and a German announcement said a reward of 100,000 marks had been offered for his capture. General Giraud escaped from a German prison camp during the last war when he was a captain and made his way back to France.

ASSERTS NEED OF SOCIALISM

Lyttelton Talks On Planning For Better Post-War World

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 26—Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of State in Charge of Production, told Britain tonight that more "Socialism" and more "Government planning" would be necessary to make a better post-war world.

In a broadcast, Lyttelton touched briefly on British war production, confining the major portion of his speec to post-war reconstruction.

Succesful Businessman

A Conservative and member of the War Cabinet, Captain Lyttelton is known as "one of Winston's bright young men." He was a retired Grenadier Guards officer and successful businessman at the start of the war.

"I suppose by definition I was a capitalist," he said, "but if anybody asks whether there should be more Socialism or more Governmetn planning or more free enterprise my answer is that there ought to be a great deal more of both."

Sets Crucial Moment

The crucial moment in social conditions likely wil be reached five years after the war because for the first few post-war years everyone will be employed restocking needed consumer goods, Lyttelton said.

As to what part the State should play in the post-war world, he said:

"I believe it is when what I have called the honeymoon is over that the State wil have to take the initiative and responsibility on whatever scale is necessary in improving capital assets, common service and amenities of our country."

Urges Production For Use

Sheffield, England, April 26 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing the Association of Christian Communities, said today that in the ideal economy goods should be produced for use and "not for the sake of additional gains in wages and dividends."

Pointing out that "we have got to find a way in which machinery can be subordinated to human purposes," he blamed "overmechanization for the feeling of frustration noticeable before the war."

SWARMS OF BIG BOMBERS BLAST RUINS OF ROSTOCK AND GREAT SKODA WORKS

APR 27 1942

Non-Stop Attacks Broadened To Span Most Of Germany — Calais And Dunkerque Also Plastered—Air Battles Rage Over Channel

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 26—Swarms of huge British bombers dropped tons of high explosives onto the smoking ruins of Rostock for the third night running last night, blasted the great Skoda munitions works at Pilsen and numerous other targets in South Germany and occupied France in the RAF's greatest offensive so far.

The mounting fury of the non-stop attack was widened to cover three fourths of Germany and came as close as air action could to

30.24 — 16183

30.24-16183

opening a second European front against Hitler.

Bombers Cross In Relays

American-built Boston (Douglas) bombers, accompanied by vast escorts of fighters, took up the offensive at dawn, crossing the Channel in relays almost before the great four-motored night raiders—some of which lugged 16,000 pounds of explosives to Hitler's Reich—were tucked away in their hangars.

Heavy explosions boomed up from captive France in the direction of Calais and Dunkerque, indicating the invasion coast was being softened with T. N. T. The Dunkerque docks and airdromes in northern France had been attacked during the night.

Violent Battles Fought

Violent air battles were fought above the Channel and French coast throughout the day, some four miles in the air. The sky was dark for miles with British planes streaking back and forth on their missions of destruction.

Afternoon raiders scored many hits on switching yards and the railway station at Hazebrouck and struck at the railway station at St. Omer, authoritative sources said.

New Bombers Lash Skoda Works

The new Stirling bombers, which Britons call the most deadly plane on earth, winged across the heart of moonlit Germany on a 1,500-mile round trip to bomb the Skoda works in occupied Czecho-Slovakia for the first time in a year and a half.

The Skoda plant is second only to the battered Krupp works at Essen as a Nazi arsenal. The last attacks were made by small forces of bombers late in 1940. Since then Skoda has been supplying a great share of munitions for Hitler's war against Russia.

Despite extremely heavy defense fire and the danger of a bomb exploding a big munitions dump, the Air Ministry said each of the Stirlings dumped its eight tons of concentrated destruction from "very low levels."

Rostock Blasted Again

Hundreds of miles to the north on the Baltic coast, the still smouldering city of Rostock was raided once more by "a strong force of bombers." Rostock, plane manufacturing center and chief Baltic port for dispatch of troops and materiel to northern Russia and Norway now that near-by Luebeck lies in RAF ruins, already had been blasted in two of the heaviest raids in British bombing history Thursday and Friday nights.

The extensive Heinkel aircraft factory again was the chief target. An indication of the violence of last night's attack was the Air Ministry's announcement that virtually every type of night bomber participated.

Nazi Fighter Downed

The new Lancasters, Stirlings, Halifaxes, Manchesters, Wellingtons, Whitleys and Hampdens deposited tons of bombs on the city, which lies only 120 miles northwest of Berlin.

Evidence that the Germans were trying desperately to keep Rostock in operation to supply their northern armies was seen in pilots' reports that more anti-aircraft guns and night fighters were in operation. One of the night fighers was downed by a Wellington.

Pilots commented on the lack of German opposition, one saying it was "just like a training flight because none of the German fighters we saw put up any fight."

Heavy Damage Disclosed

An American Eagle Squadron pilot officer, William Oregan, 26, of Los Angeles, glided across the Channel after his engine cut out over France and made a perfect landing at a British airdrome.

The Air Ministry said night photographs disclosed great damage.

"These photographs show considerable fires in the factory buildings in the southern part of the Heinkel aircraft works beside the Marienehe airdrome," the ministry said. "In one photograph, taken at 1.59 A. M., fires can be seen well under way. Three quarters of an hour later another photograph shows how much the fires have grown.

"In one picture may be seen a remarkable volume of smoke coming not only from the fires which are seen in the photograph, but from fires further away. An east wind is carrying the smoke across the town. It undoubtedly comes from warehouses burning on the waterfront."

The RAF's crushing climax at Rostock came just one year and a day after the German air force's three-day *Blitz* of Plymouth.

"The shoe is on the other foot and now we are doing to them just what they did to us, only harder and more often," one jubilant Britain said, "we'll take care of them, city by city."

Nazis Admit Blow

The Germans took note of the destruction at Rostock. As heard here their Berlin radio broadcast said that "there was considerable damage to houses and losses in dead and injured."

The RAF lost only five bombers in their extensive night sweeps and shot down five German bombers over England during the night.

The British radio declared that "Rostock has undergone a more concentrated and terrific pounding by our bombers than any town in the world."

Canadian flyers, who participated in the raid, said the city "really got it."

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Describes Great Fires

Sergt. H. W. C. Stewart, of Montreal, a rear gunner on one of the Whitleys, described "a dozen great fires," visible for 160 miles. Flight Sergt. H. F. Tice, of Hamilton, Ontario, reported there were so many fires and explosions that he could not distinguish them.

Another Canadian said "there was a wide lane of fire which stretched from the Heinkel factory right across town."

As the RAF continued its day-and-night offensive, fresh squadrons of fighters roared over Dover Straits at dusk. They passed many returning squadrons, and the thunder of the massed motors throbbed over the Channel.

Vapor trails over the French coast indicated yet another big battle was being fought there late in the day.

Germans Intensify Raids On England, Bath Struck Hard

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[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, April 27—German raiders showered heavy explosive and fire bombs on the west of England early today. In this second successive night attack upon that area, the Nazis came in singly to unload their cargoes to the light of flares dropped by "pilot" planes.

RAF night fighters took out after the raiders and the sky was filled with the sound of machine-gun and cannon fire.

[By the Associated Press]

Bath, England, April 26—Waves of German bombers smashed the residential areas of this fashionable southwest coast city last night, leaving several buildings in flames and causing "fairly heavy" casualties.

The first raiders dropped incendiary bombs which started fires, and the flames lighted the way for following planes which loosed demolition bombs. The attacks lasted several hours and were the heaviest this city of 70,000 has experienced.

Nazi Attacks Intensified

The Germans struck with increasing strength at other points from the south coast of England to the northeast shore of Scotland, apparently in furious reprisal against the devastating RAF attacks on Rostock, Luebeck, Essen and other German centers.

Their heaviest assault, however, was centered on Bath, for centuries a favorite resort city.

Most fires were quenched quickly and those which got out of control were out by this afternoon. Rest centers to accommodate the homeless were opened in buildings which had stood for centuries.

Incendiaries Dropped

The raiders apparently dropped incendiaries indiscriminately and fled back across the Channel. They came in fairly low and dived before releasing their bombs.

The heaviest damage was to homes in the working-class district, but the windows of [illegible] church were shattered by a which fell close.

Rescuers combed the debris throughout today in search of trapped persons.

At another nearby town, whose name was withheld, several persons were caught beneath a bombed building and wardens worked furiously to bring them out alive.

Other Towns Blasted

In other unidentified towns in the south and west, the Home Security Ministry said there "was enemy activity," but little damage and no reported casualties. Bombs were dropped in one northeast Scotland town, causing "a small number of casualties."

Five German bombers were shot down.

During daylight, two Messerschmitt-109s attacked a south-coast town and dropped bombs which caused little damage. The raiders then swooped to 100 feet and sprayed a considerable area with machine-gun fire and cannon.

Several buildings were dented without serious damage and a man was shot in the leg. Other raiders were reported to have made a similar attack on another portion of the coast.

31st For Paddy Finucane

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 26—Britain's No. 1 ace, acting Flight Lieutenant Brendon (Paddy) Finucane, got his thirty-first plane today during the RAF's aerial sweeps over the Continent.

It was the sixth plane he has brought down since he came out of the hospital in March after being wounded in February.

Similarity Confuses

Kuibyshev, April 26 (AP).—Rostov and Rostock sound a little too much alike for peace of mind behind the great Russian battlefront.

When the British radio blared out an announcement of the R. A. F. raids on Rostock, the German Baltic port, a correspondent who wasn't listening too closely leaped to his feet.

"Ye gods! It's come," he gasped.

"What's come?" asked another newsman closer to the radio.

"Action," replied the first correspondent. "They're driving on Rostov."

Rostov, gateway to the Caucasus, was the first big city liberated by the Russian counter offensive which started last fall.

Berlin Reports R. A. F. Raids

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 26 (AP).—British bombers carried out another raid last night on Rostock—the third on that Baltic port in as many nights—D. N. B., German official news agency, announced today.

"There was considerable damage to houses and losses in dead and injured," the broadcast declared. The announcement said the R. A. F. also made "nuisance raids" in southern Germany.

Nine of the raiding planes were reported destroyed.

REDS AND FOE IN BIG BATTLE

APR 27 1942

Action Described By Russians As "Most Serious" On Central Front

Tanks, Planes, Flame-Throwers Repulsed, Kuibyshev Reports

By EDDY GILMORE
Associated Press Correspondent

Kuibyshev, April 26 — Russian soldiers, engaged in what the army newspaper *Red Star* called the "most serious recent battle" on the central front, have beaten off many German attacks on a river position in which the Germans threw tanks, planes, flame throwers and smoke screens into action, it was reported tonight.

The scene of the action was not located other than it was a wooded sector along a river, but front-line dispatches indicated it was important tactically to both sides.

The Germans were said to have moved upon the position with three regiments last Friday. Fierce fighting followed, but the Russians said all attacks failed.

2,800 Nazis Killed

The Moscow radio reported that 2,800 Germans were killed in the last two days of fighting on the Kalinin front.

[This apparently referred to another engagement, as the Kalinin sector is northwest of Moscow and is not a part of what the Russians call the western, or central, front.]

A supplement to the midnight Moscow communique listed 300 more Germans killed and prisoners taken by Red forces in repulsing a Nazi tank battalion on the Kalinin front.

On the central front 160 Germans were reported slain and several blockhouses destroyed by Soviet artillery and in another sector of this front Soviet batteries dispersed an enemy tank column.

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17 Blockhouses Destroyed

The official account said seventeen blockhouses were destroyed by Soviet units and heavy casualties inflicted on the Germans in a tank clash on an unstated sector.

The communique reported the sinking of a German submarine in the Barents Sea and destruction of twenty-one Nazi aircraft yesterday against ten Soviet plane losses.

The Germans also pounded Leningrad from the air today for the third successive day, sending sixty-three heavy bombers to raid Russia's second city.

With all the surge of activity on the long, thawing front, the feeling prevailed here, 650 miles from the prevailed here that two of the world's greatest armies might strike with all their pent up fury at any moment.

Reserves Brought Up

It was said that both sides were bringing up huge reserves and were feeling out one another in sometimes fierce minor engagements, scouting every mile of the front by air.

The German air attacks on Leningrad were part of an upsurge of aerial activity over scattered sectors of the Russian front.

The Germans started Friday to pound the old Czarist capital when seventy-two bombers escorted by fighters drew terrific anti-aircraft fire from the ground defenses. Saturday the raid continued in what *Red Star* called "the biggest air activity over the city since last autumn."

The Russians last night reported that thirty-five German planes had been shot down in the first two days of attacks.

Casualties Inflicted

Russian sources said no military

objectives had suffered serious damage, but that dive-bombers, swooping singly to low altitudes, caused a number of civilian casualties.

Meanwhile, Tass said the Germans in Novgorod, south of Leningrad, had blown up houses and buildings to obtain iron and bricks with which to build fortifications.

Throughout the last forty-three days and under some of the worst fighting conditions of the war—snow and cold and thaw and mud—the Red army has moved forward. Its progress has been slow, but it has not lost the ground it had reconquered.

NAZI SUBMARINE SUNK BY REDS IN BARENTS SEA

MOSCOW, Monday, April 27.—(AP) A German submarine has been sunk by the Soviet Navy in the Barents sea, the Russians announced officially early today.

The Soviet communique broadcast by the Moscow radio said 21 German planes were destroyed Saturday against 10 Russian planes lost.

It said there was no significant changes at the front.

Berlin Calls Action Local

BERLIN (from German broadcasts), April 26 (AP).—The German communique said today of the eastern front that local Nazi "thrusts and shock troop activities" were successful, and that isolated Russian attacks were repulsed.

Air attacks were made on important installations at Leningrad and at Novorossisk, on the Caucasus coast, the command said.

Finnish General Killed

Helsinki, April 26 (AP)—Three days after the announcement of his promotion Maj. Gen. Karlo Vil janen was reported tonight to have been killed on the Eastern front.

50 Reds Escape Nazis With Aid Of Norwegians

Stockholm, April 26 (AP)—Fifty Russian soldiers, prisoners of war in a German camp at Gudbrandsdalen in central Norway, have escaped with the aid of Norwegians, Norway dispatches said tonight.

The Governor of Opland, the Norwegian district in which the prison camp is located, warned that any persons near the camp would be arrested.

Britons On Mission To Serb Guerrillas Reported Captured

Bern, April 26 (AP)—A British attempt to establish contact with Yugoslav guerrilla armies by dropping four men from a plane over Yugoslav territory has been nipped by the capture of the quartet, the newspaper *Basler Nachrichten* reported tonight in a dispatch from Budapest.

The account said the men were instructed to distribute funds among the insurgents, but they were seized and taken to Zagreb. The four were said to be one commissioned and one non-commissioned British officers, a former British consul general and one Yugoslav.

1,200 Greeks Dying Daily, Refugees Say

Burial Problem Reported Acute. Athens Threatened With Danger Of Epidemic

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Jerusalem, April 26 (AP)—Refugees arriving here from Greece said today that 1,200 Greeks are dying there daily from starvation and that Athens' cemeteries are so filled with victims that a burial ground has been provided by a landowner in the suburb of Kakkinia.

The burial problem is becoming acute with the approach of summer, and Athens is threatened with the danger of an epidemic, the refugees said.

Bread and vegetables were said to be virtually unobtainable and a type of grass growing in the mountains is being peddled in the streets. Olives, grapes and figs have been confiscated by the Germans and fishing has been forbidden to prevent escapes, the refugees said.

Senator Urges Jewish Army For Palestine

Philadelphia, April 26 (AP)—Assumption of power by Pierre Laval was seen today as an immediate reason for equipping a Jewish army in Palestine to ward off any efforts of Vichy France to recapture Syria and the Near Eastern oil fields.

"The Jewish army would be vital because it could be rushed to the aid of the Free French, already in possession of Syria, to maintain Near East and Suez defense," United States Senator Guy M. Gillette (Dem., Iowa) declared at a rally of the Committee for a Jewish Army.

"A Jewish army could and would be a vital factor in preventing the anticipated efforts of the Nazis and Japs to unite in the region of the Garden of Eden," Senator Gillette said, "and it would prevent the need of sending American boys or other United Nations armies to the Middle East."

Italy Claims Libyan Success

ROME, April 26 (From Italian broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press)—The Italian High Command announced today that Axis reconnaissance troops had repulsed an attack by strong British Forces on the Libyan battlefront.

The daily war bulletin also reported considerable air activity, with the British Air Force striking at Bengazi and Axis bombers blasting at Tobruk harbor and other British supply centers. Three British planes were shot down in these operations, the communiqué said.

It reported that Axis planes had again attacked Malta and said German fighters shot down two British Spitfires over the island.

Major Roosevelt Visits Cairo

Cairo, April 26 (AP)—Major Elliot Roosevelt, son of the President, recently spent ten days here. Cairo is general headquarters of the British Middle East command.

NAZIS BOMB MALTA HOSPITALS, KILL 11

APR 3 1942

Score Direct Hit On Roof-top Red Cross In Three "Deliberate" Attacks

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, April 26—German planes, in "three deliberate daylight heavy bombing attacks' on Red Cross-protected hospital areas on Malta, killed at least eleven persons and injured an undetermined number of others, a special British communique said today.

German bombers destroyed a large Red Cross painted on the roof of the general hospital in the first raid, in which six were killed and two injured when two wards were demolished, the official report said.

Nazi Expresses Horror

Three more wards were destroyed and a hastily improvised Red Cross, made out of sheets, was hit in a second raid.

"A German officer, a prisoner in the hospital, expressed horror and amazement at his comrades," the communique said, "as he knew the Red Cross was visible."

"He warned the nurse to take shelter at the next alert as 'now that they have started they will not leave a building standing.'"

In other raids the German bombers hit a second hospital, a prison camp which had been placed in the hospital area for safety and a cook house.

[The British communique gave the impression the hospital raids were continuing, with wards as the principal targets. Bombs were reported falling through the areas of the two hospitals.]

German Version

A German communique said only "waves of successful attacks were directed all day yesterday on barracks and billets on Malta."

Meanwhile, both British and Axis aerial forces were reported operating in scattered sectors of the Libyan battlefront. A British communique reported the destruction of twelve Axis planes for the loss of five British aircraft.

British and Germans reported aerial activity over the Suez Canal. The British said one German plane had probably been destroyed while the Germans reported an attack on a Braitish airfield near the canal.

Patrol skirmishes and reconnaissance units were reported in localized engagements by both sides in ground fighting.

Cairo, Alexandra and other parts of the Nile delta reported air-raid alarms Saturday night.

4 Axis Supply Ships Sunk By British Subs

London, April 26 (AP)—Four supply ships, loaded to the gunwales with supplies for Marshal Erwin Rommel's North Africa Corps, have been sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean by two British submarines, the Admiralty announced today.

An enemy schooner and a lighter also were damaged by the submarines' gunfire.

The victories were divided evenly between underwater craft commanded by Lieut. H. S. Mackenzie and Commander J. W. Linton and were spaced over several days.

Mackenzie's craft sighted a convoy in the central Mediterranean and torpedoed one supply ship from it. Some days later the submarine sank a "medium-sized supply ship which was carrying a big deck cargo." In this action the armed lighter was hit by the sub's deck guns.

Linton's raider torpedoed a large supply ship which slipped beneath the waves in two minutes. Another supply ship carrying a deck cargo was shelled to the bottom and an enemy schooner was damaged.

The Admiralty said all four victims were "heavily laden."

Destroyer Southwold Sunk, British Admit

Commander C. T. Jellicoe, Nephew Of Jutland Battle Hero, Was In Command Of Ship

London, April 26 (AP)—The sinking of the two-year-old British destroyer Southwold, commanded by Commander C. T. Jellicoe, nephew of the late Lord Jellicoe who led the British fleet in the battle of Jutland in 1916, was announced tonight by the Admiralty.

The Admiralty did not say whether Commander Jellicoe survived his ship.

[The Admiralty gave no details, but it was recalled that pictures recently received in New York from Preston Grover, Associated Press war correspondent then with the British Mediterranean fleet, showed Commander Jellicoe chatting with a freighter captain the destroyer had rescued.]

The Southwold was one of the Hunt class of destroyers which was laid down in the 1939 program and was completed in 1940. The class has a displacement of 904 tons, with four 4-inch anti-aircraft guns and eight smaller guns.

Malta Visited by Bombers

VALLETTA, Malta, April 26 (AP)—After an unusual night of quiet without air raids, Malta was visited again today by Axis bombers heavily escorted by fighters. A communique reported that British fighting planes intercepted the raiders, one of which was destroyed.

Four other Axis planes were damaged, the communique said. The second raid of the day was in progress when the communique was issed late today.

Mutual Admiration

Corregidor And Malta Exchange Good Wishes

APR 27 1942

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 26—An exchange of greetings across the world between the besieged fortresses of Corregidor and Malta was made public today by the War Department.

Gen. Sir William George Shedden Dobbie, British Governor of the Mediterranean island of Malta, sent this message to Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Corregidor's commander:

"People of Malta send their warm greetings to the gallant defenders of Corregidor. They have watched with profound admiration the magnificent fight you have put up which has been a great inspiration to us all. You are giving untold assistance to the Allied cause. God grant you may soon reap the fruits of victory."

General Wainwright's reply was addressed to the people of Malta as well as the governor. He said:

"The officers and enlisted men on Corregidor deeply appreciate the sentiments expressed in your message. In our efforts to contribute to the common cause of freedom for which the Philippine and American troops are now fighting, we are inspired and encouraged by the historic stand which has been made by the gallant defenders of Malta.

"With God's help, both our peoples shall soon join hands across the seas in celebrating the return of freedom to the democratic nations of the world."

The exchange was made public in a communique, No. 206, which said there was nothing else to report.

AMBASSADOR INSTRUCTED TO DELIVER NOTE

De Gaulle, Meanwhile, Sends Welcome To American Force

Washington Not Expected To Change Attitude Already Voiced

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, April 26—Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to the United States, has been ordered to protest to the State Department against the landing of American troops in New Caledonia, it was officially announced today.

"Even if French rebels against the fatherland took over New Caledonia in September, 1940, this does not authorize American troops to land there," a Government communique said.

"De Gaulle (Free French leader Gen. Charles de Gaulle), or his representatives, have no right to speak in the name of France."

De Gaulle Sends Message Of Welcome To Americans

London, April 26 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, has sent a welcome to the commander of the United States Army forces which Washington announced yesterday had arrived at New Caledonia, French island of the southwest Pacific.

"I am glad to welcome you and the American troops under your command on your arrival in the French territories in the Pacific," said the de Gaulle message. "Americans and Frenchmen will once more fight side by side their common enemies."

The commander replied:

"I received your thoughtful and inspiring message. I trust your local reports will confirm the mu-

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tual regard and confidence between your loyal cooperative population and the American troops here at present. We are proud to join you again and are confident of the outcome."

Vichy Protest Expected To Get Quick Rejection

Washington, April 26 (AP)—The already expressed policy of the United States is expected by observers to be the reply to the protest o Vichy against the landing of American troops on the Pacific island of New Caledonia.

Sumner Welles, acting as Secretary of State on April 14, told the Vichy Government that until the United Nations won the war the United States would continue "with regard to French territories in Africa or in the Facific areas to maintain or to enter into relations with those French citizens who are in actual control of such territories."

The Free French are in control of New Caledonia and the preliminaries for the actual entrance of American troops to help defend that island off the coast of Australia were conducted through diplomatic exchanges between the Governor of the island and the United States.

The Welles enunciation of policy was occasioned directly by a protest from Vichy when the United States assigned a consul general to Brazzaville, in Free French Equatorial Africa.

At the French Embassy, it was said, the text of the instructions from Vichy to Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye had not been delivered and, therefore, no agreements had been made for the Ambassador to visit the State Department to lodge the new protest.

Relations Worsening

Henry-Haye has visited the State Department several times in recent weeks, usually to bring or receive some new evidence that the relations of the United States and the Government in Vichy were worsening.

The rise to power in Vichy of Pierre Laval, exponent of complete collaboration with Germany, snapped some more of the few remaining threads tieing the two Governments together.

William D. Leahy, the United States Ambassador to Vichy, has been ordered to return to Washington for consultation, a procedure frequently used by one Government as a token of displeasure with another, if not an actual forerunner of a formal break in relations. Neither Henry-Haye nor his Government, however, have indicated that he would be called home.

Denies Authority of "Rebels"

VICHY, April 26 (AP)—The text of the Vichy government communiqué today, protesting against the landing of American troops in New Caledonia, follows:

A communiqué of the United States War Department has announced the arrival of American troops in New Caledonia.

This communiqué adds that these troops will participate in the defense of the island, having been sent with the approval of local authorities.

Even if some French rebels against the fatherland took over New Caledonia in September, 1940, this fact does not authorize the Americans to land troops there. De Gaulle or his representatives have no authority to speak in the name of France.

Australian Labor Urges Second Front In Europe

Sydney, Australia, April 26 (AP)—Opening of a second front in Europe was urged today in a resolution passed at a conference of forty trade unions.

"The defeat of Hitler also means the inevitable defeat of Japanese Fascism," the resolution said. "A second military front in Europe by Britain and the United States, coupled with the continuous progress of the Red army, can lead to the defeat of world Fascism in 1942."

The resolution expressed the conviction that British workers would toil more intensely for victory "when Britain and the United States launch an offensive in Europe."

New Zealand Reassured

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 26 — Walter Nash, New Zealand's Minister to Washington, told his countrymen tonight that assistance was on the way from the United States.

Describing his nation as "the last bastion in the supply route from America to Australia," Nash said, without elaboration, in a broadcast address:

"And those who are listening in New Zealand can take heart from my assurance that there are now American airplanes, American equipment, American reinforcements, going to do their part."

Speaking for the United Nations at the invitation of President Roosevelt, Nash said he believed it was correct to say that "no people are more single-minded to win this war than are the people of America."

"I feel that America really means business; that having undertaken a job—hard and difficult though it may turn out to be—American soldiers—American sailors and airmen—American workers and taxpayers—will not let up until it has been completed."

Nash said that New Zealanders felt, "the most expert military opinion notwithstanding, that our country is in very grave danger," but added that he could not imagine the people from "down under giving way to anyone."

11 JAP PLANES SHOT DOWN IN DARWIN RAID

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U. S. Pilots Shine In Battle Termed Biggest Yet Over Australia

Air Attacks On Corregidor Increase, Artillery Duels Continue

By C. YATES McDANIEL
[Associated Press Correspondent]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, April 26—United States and Australian pilots shot down eleven Japanese planes which raided Darwin Saturday and fended off other attacks on Port Moresby and the Solomon Islands, General MacArthur's headquarters said today.

Air raids on the Manila bay fortress of Corregidor increased and artillery dueling continued, the communique added. The small and outnumbered American and Filipino forces on Panay and Cebu in the Philippines continued to harass the invader, and on Mindanao the situation was said to be unchanged.

Darwin Raided

Darwin, strategic naval fueling port on the northwest Australian coast, was raided by twenty-four bombers escorted by fighters in the first bombing there in three weeks.

One dispatch credited American pilots with all of the eleven planes shot down, but the official communique said only:

"Our air force brilliantly intercepted, destroying eight bombers and three fighters. Our losses were negligible."

Australia's Biggest Attack

Unofficially it was said that the Darwin battle was the biggest and most successful ever fought over Australia. Great 500-pound bombs and smaller explosives were aimed principally at the airdrome, but a fierce anti-aricraft barrage kept the raiders four miles high and their aim was ruined. Only slight damage was caused.

Three zero planes sneaked down through the exploding steel curtain and machine-gunned United States and Aussie troops at a camp. The men plunged into foxholes and escaped injury.

Moresby Raided Twice

Port Moresby, the much-bombed New Guinea bastion facing the mainland across Torres Strait, was attacked twice Saturday. The first raiders swept in at low levels and tried to strafe grounded planes.

In the second attack, seven zeros accompanied high-flying bombers. The Allied planes were undamaged, although one medium bomber was attacked by three zeros while it was landing.

The official communique said "our air force successfully intervened" and damage was slight.

The Solomon Islands attack was delivered at the Port of Tulagi by eight bombers which did "negligible damage."

Youthful United States and Australian pilots declared they had delivered "sledge-hammer blows" at Japanese shipping and harbor installations at Rabaul in nearby New Britain every day last week, causing heavy damage.

Pilot Tells How 4 U. S. Planes Bagged 8 Japs

Darwin, Australia, Monday, April 27 (AP)—Four United States interceptor pilots downed eight Japanese bombers during a raid Saturday, Lieut. James Morehead, 25, of Oklahoma City, Okla., who personally accounted for three enemy bombers, said today in recounting the aerial fighting.

"We climbed to intercept the raiders and did intercept them," Morehead said. "My flight and another flight from the same squadron just jumped right into the Japanese formations.

"The Japanese were in a tight formation with twenty-four planes, flying in three echelons of nine, eight and seven, respectively. I got the leader of the echelon of nine and two out of the right echelon of seven planes.

Others Shot Down

"Two other pilots of my flight got two apiece and another of my flight got one. The other flight from my squadron was intercepted by zeros.

"The zeros didn't do so well, for our boys got three of them.

"I saw Japanese bomber crew jump, but I did not see if they had parachutes. One Japanese pilot was seen swimming near his crashed plane."

The air battle took place high over the sea and lasted only a few minutes, with the Americans suffering only slight damage and no losses.

In addition to the eight enemy bombers downed, one more probably was destroyed.

Jap Plane Disintegrates

One American fighter pilot poured bullets in to a Zero which disintegrated in the air, showering the American plane with wreckage.

Another American pilot made an emergency landing and radioed an SOS to the base:

"Down okay with a broken oil line. Send mechanic with tools. If no mechanic handy send tools and I will do job myself. P. S. I got one.

All but one of a total of eleven Japanese planes downed were credited to members of the American squadron, whose members three weeks previously had sworn to go unshaven until they shot down one Japanese.

Early Allied Offensive Against Japs Predicted

Sydney, Australia, April 26 (AP). The time soon will be ripe to take the offensive against the Japanese in the islands north of Australia, Francis Forde, army minister, declared today on his return from a week's inspection tour of air force stations.

He said the Australian military position had "improved enormously" and that the army was preparing to meet an attack at any time. He warned against complacency, adding that Australians were aware of the danger of invasion and were "not yet out of the woods."

Wrecked 'U.S. Plane' Displayed by Japs

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 26 (A. P.).—Domei said today that hundreds of thousands of Japanese have viewed wreckage of a United States warplane put on display at Yasukuni shrine after the April 18 air raid on Japan.

The news agency said the wreckage, picked up at an undisclosed place, includes smashed propellers, wings, a gasoline tank stamped "North American Aviation Company" and a parachute bearing the markings of an Inglewood, Calif., manufacturer.

Mutiny Of Chinese Against Japs Reported

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Chungking, April 26 (AP)—The official Central News Agency said today that 500 puppet Chinese troops had mutinied in the Yangtze port of Kiukiang, near Nanking, killed several scores of Japanese and joined the forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The mutineers were said to have destroyed several supply depots, and to have brought 500 rifles and five machine guns with them.

Chinese Retake Taunggyi, Push West in Burma

Fall Back on Sittang Front After 40-Mile Thrust by Enemy Toward Mandalay

By The Associated Press

CHUNGKING, April 26.—Chinese veterans under Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander, have scored a second triumph in Burma by recapturing Taunggyi, 100 miles southeast of Mandalay, the Chinese announced today. Their first big success was the recapture last week of Yenangyaung.

At the same time, however, they admitted that they had been forced to fall back on the Sittang front to the west, where the Japanese made a forty-mile thrust through Pyinmana and Tatkon, capturing Yamethin and reaching the vicinity of Pyawbwe, which is only eighty-five miles south of Mandalay. The Chinese retirement on the Sittang front along the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad may have been in the nature of strategic straightening of lines.

After reaching Taunggyi the Japanese had started a northwestward movement toward Meiktila, threatening the rear of the southward slanting Chinese lines in the Pyinmana sector. By the recapture of Taunggyi, however, commentators pointed out, the position is reversed, and the Japanese line of communications may be threatened.

[A United Press dispatch said that the Japanese had pushed on twelve miles northward from Yamethin and were engaged in heavy fighting south of Pyawbwe. It said also that the Chinese army which captured Taunggyi to the northwest was menaced with isolation.]

If the Chinese can continue to drive southwestward from Taunggyi to the Rangoon-Mandalay road, the Japanese in the Pyinmana sector soon will be in an untenable position. The communique said Japanese took Taunggyi three days ago by driving in from Hopong, 40 miles to the east.

In two neat strokes, the Chinese counter-attacked, first driving back another Japanese column six miles to the west which was trying to encircle them, and then striking the occupying force in Taunggyi. All the heights surrounding the city were occupied on Friday afternoon, then the Chinese invaded the city in the night.

In a wild hand-to-hand battle in the darkness, virtually the entire Japanese force was annihilated, the communique said, only a few Japanese breaking through the encirclement at about 11 p. m. the following night.

The Japanese launched counter-attacks in an effort to retake the

town, but the Chinese at latest reports were still holding the position. Meanwhile, Japanese attempting to advance upon Lolem, thirty miles east of Taunggyi were being held in check.

On the Sittang, or central front, the Japanese were reported still advancing after taking Yamethin two days ago, and to have reached a place just south of Pyawbwe.

On the western end of the front on the Irrawaddy, where the Chinese scored their first victory of the Burma campaign by recapturing Yenangaung last week, there was no change in the situation.

London Sees Foe Facing Trap

LONDON, April 26 (AP).—A British military commentator said today that Chinese troops, by their recapture of Taunggyi were in a position to threaten Japanese communications and cut off the Nipponese column attempting to reach Lashio, terminus of the Burma Road.

Nehru Declares India Won't Seek A War Pact

Calcutta, April 26 (AP)—Criticizing the British Government for continuing to talk "in the old prewar patronizing language," Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Nationalist leader, declared today that "we are going to make no approach to the British Government and we shall face our problems and perils with wisdom and endurance."

At a press conference, Nehru said India "would prefer to perish rather than submit to imperialism or a new invader."

Nehru obviously was answering Sir Stafford Cripps, whose recent mission to India ended in failure. Cripps in London last Wednesday expressed belief that there still was some possibility a new plan for settling India's problems could be devised before the end of the war but declared that any such proposal "would have to come from India."

Cripps' Views Refuted

Sir Stafford also said the Indian picture was encouraging—"more encouraging than it would have been if nothing whatever had been done."

"If Cripps thinks that the position of India has improved by his visit, he is grievously mistaken," Nehru said. "The gulf is greater today than before.

"It is true that events are compelling us to think of what we should do to meet problems, but whatever we may do, we will have nothing to do with the question of cooperating with British efforts in India," Nehru continued.

A Caustic Comment

"We can only cooperate as free men and a free national Government with others who acknowledge us as such.

"Sir Stafford has said that we shirk responsibility. That is a curious charge when the responsibility we sought was denied us. Certainly we are not excited with the heavy responsibility of running canteens and stationery shops which we were told we could have for the Defense Minister."

Convoy Has To 'Fight Like Hell' But Gets The Goods To Russia

Survivors Of Torpedoed Freighter Tell Of Four-Day Battle Against U-Boats And Stukas

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Leo Branham, Associated Press correspondent, tells the story of German dive-bomber and submarine attacks on a United Nations' convoy carrying war supplies to Murmansk, Russia.

By LEO BRANHAM

A North Atlantic Port, April 23 (Delayed)—Twenty-one survivors of a torpedoed United Nations freighter told today of a violent four-day running battle with German dive bombers and submarines which attacked a convoy operating between the United States and Murmansk, Russia. All but one ship got through.

They said that day after day dive bombers screamed down out of the low-hanging clouds—some dived as low as fifty feet before releasing their bombs—as the convoy protected by British warships plowed throught the treacherous icefields of the Arctic Ocean.

The weary gunners were at their battle stations day and night and shot down at least four planes and sank one submarine, the survivors said.

"We were fighting like hell all the time," Chief Engineer Thomas Haxton, 52, of Brooklyn, N. Y., said grimly.

"We fired 5,000 rounds at the bombers from the guns on our ship the first two days. Tracer bullets from all ships criss-crossed the sky and, with the bomb explosions, it looked like a mardi gras fireworks display."

Twenty of the ship's crew were lost. The survivors, suffering from exposure and minor injuries, were brought to this port. Four others were transferred at sea to another ship.

Anxious To Return

Although it was the second and third time some of them had been torpedoed, to a man they were anxious to return to sea.

"We got the goods to the Russians," they said with pride. "And we can do it again."

During the second day out, dive bombers attacked, their explosives hitting within twenty yards of the ships, causing damage but failing to sink any of the vessels.

About 1.30 A. M., on the third day, the submarines went into action. The captain, a native German who asked that his name not be used because of fear of reprisals against his family in Germany, had already routed the crew out of their bunks.

Freighter Torpedoed

A short time later two torpedoes from a submarine struck the freighter amidships and killed all the men in the engine room.

"We tried to lower lifeboats, but she went down so fast they were swamped by the suction," the captain said. "She sank in two minutes. The crew grabbed hold of the wreckage, overturned boats and rafts or just jumped into the water."

A British escort vessel picked up the survivors twenty minutes later. One young seaman, seeking to encourage his mates, floated in his lifebelt, raucously singing "Tipperary."

Gives Life For Another

One of the heroes was Alvin Bennett, 50, of Port Arthur, Texas, fourth assistant engineer, who lost his own life after saving Seaman Arthur Down, 23, of Tillsonburg, Ont. Both, clad only in their underwear, were already weakened by illness before they caught a floating plank.

"I passed out and would have drowned if, as I learned later, Bennett had not held onto me," Down said. "With his hands and feet, he paddled the plank over to near an overturned lifeboat to which several men were clinging. The next thing I knew I was lying under some blankets on the deck of the rescue ship."

The sailors on the lifeboat tried to hold Bennett out of the water but his head kept falling back and he swallowed a lot of oil and water. He was dead when the rescuers arrived.

Others Rescued

Several others taken aboard the rescue vessel were unconscious and failed to respond to hours of artificial respiration. They were buried at sea.

Neil Lynch, second assistant engineer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., walked aboard the rescue ship, but dropped dead a few minutes later, apparently of a heart attack.

Joseph Hayes, 25, a Canadian living in Boston, escaped serious injury when he was blown sixty feet by a torpedo which exploded directly beneath him. The man beside him was killed but Hayes came down in the water with only bruises and shock.

The crew said they saw two attacking dive bombers plunge into the sea at terrific speeds. The pilots of two other badly damaged planes bailed out.

Sub Crash-Dives

"One of the submarines came up near the rescue ship but crash-dived when she saw us," Haxton related. "The ships dropped depth charges and it wasn't long before wreckage and oil patches came to the surface so we knew we had got it."

During the ship's stay in Murmansk, the port was under attack by dive bombers about every other day, Haxton said, but most of the bombs fell into the water and little damage was done.

"I saw four planes shot down one night," he declared. "I guess the Russians got tired of it, for one day they sent in a lot more fighter planes and bombers. The Russians told us they had made a big raid on German airdromes in Finland and destroyed 147 Nazi planes, most of them on the ground.

"After that, the Germans did not bomb Murmansk any more while we were there."

FLAMING SHIP IS EASY PREY FOR U-BOAT

Torpedo Comes Quickly As Stack Fire Spreads To Tarpaulins

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Baltimore Captain And Crew Of 34 Escape Before Shelling

[By the Associated Press]

Portland, Maine, April 26—Thirty-five shells and a single torpedo fired by a German submarine blasted a medium-sized American freighter to the bottom of the North Atlantic the night of April 20, the navy disclosed today after the vessel's entire crew of thirty-five arrived here uninjured. All but four were Americans.

Crew members revealed that a fire in the freighter's smokestack, which spread to tarpaulins, five minutes before the attack, made the ship an easy target for the submarine.

Able Seaman William R. Gibbons, 21, of New York, said the blaze "illuminated the ship like Forty-second Street.

Stern Sheet Of Flames

"The fire ignited tarpaulins over the hatches and the stern looked like a sheet of flames," Gibbons said. "I was afraid the ship was going to be torpedoed then."

During the fire, believed caused by ignited carbon, Seaman Frank Black, 25, of Tiger, Ariz., said to Gibbons, "If we don't get it now, we never will," the sailors related.

Capt. Antone Anderson, 61, of Baltimore, said all hands went calmly to their stations after the torpedo struck forward on the starboard side, and were in two lifeboats seventeen minutes later.

Second Torpedoing

Radioman Frank Kilgore, 42, of San Francisco, flashed two distress messages and "got an acknowledgment" before leaving the ship, according to Chief Officer Frank M. Jasper, 46, of Minneapolis, Minn. It was Kilgore's second torpedoing in as many successive trips.

Captain Anderson said he did not see the submarine before the attack, but from the bridge saw the wake of the torpedo which lost him his first ship in forty-four years of seafaring.

Picked Up By Warship

The lifeboat carrying Captain Anderson and seventeen of his crew was picked up by a "United Nations warship" seventeen hours after the ship was abandoned and two hours later the other lifeboat was found.

Chief Officer Jasper related that shells fired by the submarine, after surfacing, finally left the freighter in flames. The submarine commander, Jasper said, maneuvered his craft close to his lifeboat and an officer, speaking good English with a German accent, inquired if anyone had been killed, and asked the name and destination of the freighter.

"Some of the men in my boat were scantily clad," Jasper continued. "Some were without shoes and some even without pants.

"After the lifeboat's sail was hoisted, its canvas cover was cut up and shoes and other clothing improvised to help keep the men warm."

Swedish Ship Sunk

London, April 26 (AP)—The Swiss radio broadcast a Stockholm dispatch today saying that a Swedish merchantman of 6,900 tons had been sunk off the American coast. Six men were reported missing from a crew of thirty-three.

War's Toll at 150

By The Associated Press

Twelve United Nations ships were officially reported sunk in the Atlantic last week but three ships, which in previous weeks had been announced as sunk, were successfully salvaged and reached port. This brought total announced losses in the Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 150 ships.

The tabulation:

	Week April 20-26	Since Pearl Harbor
Off the U. S.	7	79
Off Canada	0	24
In the Caribbean	3	37
Off South America	2	10
Totals	12	150

Seven of the vessels announced last week were United States ships, two Norwegian, two Panamanian and one Canadian.

'WOMAN SPY' PUTS MEXICO ON ALERT

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MEXICO CITY, April 26 (A. P.).—That bewitching but unverified story of Axis intrigue involving a good-looking, two-gun woman spy and a cache of plane and submarine fuel on lonely Isla de Mujeres—Isle of Women—stirred the Government to new precautionary measures today.

The National Defense Ministry, while not confirming the spy story, announced reinforcement of the air patrol along the Yucatan Peninsula, off which the island lies.

First accounts of the Axis intrigue came yesterday from the newspaper Novedades which said the woman was caught after a running gunfight and hustled off by plane in custody of United States spy hunters, presumably G-men.

CALLED U. S. CITIZEN

This newspaper said the woman, identified as an American citizen and member of the German-American Bund, had made mysterious overnight trips aboard a launch and had made frequent automobile excursions into the Yucatan Hinterland for the purpose of map-making.

Her latter activities were connected with a reported Axis plot to seize Guatemala and the adjacent Mexican area with "Fifth Column" aid, while her boat trips were linked with the island fuel cache.

Novedades said the woman confessed and disclosed location of the fuel base on the island, some 900 miles from the Panama Canal. It added Mexican authorities destroyed the fuel.

AXIS AGENTS SEIZED

Press reports today told of new roundups of Axis agents. The labor newspaper El Popular said four Germans, keymen in the Nazi spy system, were taken into custody along with 15 Japanese.

Some of the Japanese, El Popular asserted, had been operating a wildcat radio transmitter at Juarez, opposite El Paso, Tex., sending out information on U. S. war industries and American and Mexican troop movements.

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HEAVY VOTE EXPECTED ON CANADA DRAFT

More Than 4,000,000 May Ballot Today On Call To Serve Overseas

Plebiscite Is On Question Of Freeing Government From Pledges

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[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, April 26—More than 4,000,000 Canadians are expected to vote tomorrow to decide whether the Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is to be released from a commitment not to draft men for military service overseas.

Nearly 500,000 Canadians are already in the armed forces and their ballots are in the hands of plebiscite officials. They will be counted tonight and tomorrow as other Canadians cast their ballots at 32,00 polling stations throughout the dominion.

7,000,000 Eligible

Approximately 7,000,000 persons are eligible to vote and plebiscite officials said the important issue may draw the largest vote in Canadian history. At the general election in 1940 4,672,338 persons voted and dmost estimates of tomorrow's ballots exceeded 4,000,000.

Prime Minister King has urged Canadians to vote "yes" on the question and the leaders of the Conservative and commonwealth federation groups have likewise asked for an affirmative answer. Opposition has come from some French-Canadian organizations in the Province of Quebec where demonstrations against the draft took place during the last war.

Question On Ballot

The question on the ballot reads:

"Are you in favor of releasing the Government from any obligations arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?"

At present single men and childless widowers between 21 and 30 are conscripted for military training, but only volunteers are sent overseas for service. The Government had committed itself not to draft men for overseas service.

On January 22, it was announced that a plebiscite would be held to test the national will on the question and the vote was approved by Parliament March 5.

The polls will close at 8 P. M. tomorrow.

President To Head Registration Today

Washington, April 26 (AP)—The names of almost 40,000,000 men, including that of Franklin D. Roosevelt, will be registered on the nation's selective service list by tomorrow night when the last of an estimated 13,000,000 in the non-combatant 45-to-65 age category have signed up.

These comparative oldsters—many registered for the other war more than two decades ago—started enrolling over the week end with the deadline set for 9 P. M., local time, in each community tomorrow night.

President Roosevelt will register tomorrow along with the rest. He said several weeks ago that he would enroll even though as commander-in-chief of the armed forces he might be exempt from registration. But since then the White House has announced that it was discovered provision of the Selective Service Law required his resignation. A local draft board will vsiit the White House.

NAMES BOARD ON MAN POWER

Roosevelt Picks 8 To Serve With McNutt In Supervising Group

Task Will Be To Direct Men And Women Into War Production

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 25 — President Roosevelt today named the other eight members of the War Man-power Commission who, with Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, as chairman, will supervise the channeling of men and women into war jobs.

One of the members is new on the current Washington scene. He is Wendell Lund, 35-year-old former director of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, who will represent the new labor production division of the War Production Board on the man-power agency.

Announcement of Lund's selection also was the first official disclosure that he had been named head of the WPB's labor division which was directed by Sidney Hillman until reorganized when the President created the man-power commission April 18. Hillman has been named an executive assistant to the President.

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Members Selected

Other members of the man-power group are:

James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Goldthwaite H. Dorr, New York lawyer and civilian consultant to the Secretary of War.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director.

Arthur S. Flemming, a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Each will represent on the man-power commission the agency to which he is now assigned. All the agencies given representation have something to do with recruiting and training of men for the armed services or for Government and private civilian jobs.

Recommended By Unions

A resident of Birmingham, Mich., Lund was recommended for the labor division job only last Friday by a CIO-AFL committee. He previously worked here in the Agriculture and Interior departments.

The exact routine of the new labor section's function has not been announced, but it is expected to provide a medium through which labor can present its war-production ideas. The labor supply and training duties of the old labor division were transferred to the new man-power agency.

McNutt Says War Calls For Active Aid Of All

Detroit, April 26 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man-power Commission, told the first Slav-American Congress today that victory demands the "active participation of every person in the United States."

"Too many people in this happy country still seem to think the war can be won without inconvenience to them," McNutt asserted.

"Modern wars are not fought solely by men in uniform. Behind them must be the man power and the woman power of the nation, tending the machines that provide the armed forces with their tanks and bombers and supplies—a score of soldiers of production for every one soldier at the front.

Hailed As Unity Proof

McNutt hailed the Congress as a demonstration of American unity, asserting that "the Axis strategy of divide and conquer did not envision this meeting."

"You who are here represent 15,000,000 Americans of Slav origin—Poles, Russian, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croatians, Slovenians, Montenegrins, Carpatho-Russians, Ukrainians, Bulgarians and Macedonians—one tenth of our nation," McNutt pointed out.

"No one told you to come. No Fuehrer summoned you. You came of your own free will, to unite all your forces for victory; to ask one eager question: 'How can we help win this war?' Your being here is one answer. American strength lies in unity."

WOMEN FACE SERVICE DELAY

Senators Concerned Over Broad Terms Of Bill For Naval Enlistment

Army Measure To Be Held Up Pending Discussion Of Question

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 26—Prospective feminine recruits for the army and navy faced an indefinite delay in beginning their service careers today because of Senatorial concern over the broad terms of a bill which would permit women to volunteer for naval duty.

One Senator commented that the bill passed by the House was so drawn that a woman could become an admiral in charge of the fleet. As a result, the "sailorette" proposal will be completely overhauled by the Naval Affairs Committee.

Backers of a women's army auxiliary corps bill, likewise passed by the House, have agreed to withhold Senate consideration of their measure until the naval legislation has been revamped.

Present Measure

As the latter measure now stands, the naval reserve would be opened to enlistments by women.

There would be no restrictions on where they might serve; nothing would bar feminine gun crews or submarine torpedo-women; no limit would be set on the rank, nor on the number who might be recruited.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee has already worked over the women's army bill, written by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (Rep., Mass), to make the women's corps a part of the army instead of a separate organization.

SUGAR SALES HALT TONIGHT

SSweetening Not To Be Available Until May 5 Rationing Begins

Midnight Is Dead Line In Free Purchases Without Books Of Stamps

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 26 — Beginning tomorrow at midnight, the nation will feel the first effects of the sugar rationing program.

From that time until rationing begins on May 5 retail sugar sales will be prohibited.

Industrial and institutional sugar consumers will register Tuesday and Wednesday and thus will be able to obtain their allotments under the regular rationing procedure, but individual consumers do not register until next week.

Urged To Stock Up

Cautioning that a heavy demand was anticipated immediately after the end of the "freeze" period a week from Tuesday, the Office of Price Administration has urged sellers to stock up to the limit of their May quota. In northeastern States, where a scarcity has been evident, nothing but beet sugar will be retailed at the outset of the rationing program.

Beet sugar has been moved into the area by the Defense Supplies Corporation and sale of cane sugar will not be permitted until beet supplies are exhausted.

Restaurant and other food services next month will be allotted fifty per cent. of the amount of sugar they used during May, 1941; bakers, confectioners, ice-cream makers, dairy products companies, bottlers and other specialty industries will be given seventy per cent. of their May, 1941, supplies.

All industrial consumers at the present time are receiving approximately eighty per cent. of last year's consumption.

The individual rationing book of stamps will work this way: The first stamp will authorize its holders to buy one pound of sugar in the period May 5-16; the second will be valid for the May 17-30 period; the third for May 31-June 13 and the fourth, June 14-27. The amount allowed for each stamp after June 27 will be announced later.

What's Behind The War News

APR 27 1942

By EDWARD E. BOMAR
(Wide World War Analyst)

By sending troops to New Caledonia, the United States made a move of major importance in preparation for renewal of the battle of the Pacific islands.

The battle is in a lull now except for a continuing exchange of aerial blows in northern Australia and nearby New Guinea, but it may be renewed soon with savage force.

There are substantial strategic reasons why the Japanese should do everything possible to sever the life line between the United States and Australia and to attack, as well, the Aleutian islands stretching toward Japan from Alaska.

General Douglas MacArthur's bombers and the Navy's raids on enemy mid-Pacific bases have served notice that if the Japanese do not attack their foes will.

The Japanese won the first phase of the battle of the islands by taking the Guam and Wake outposts along with most of the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies. In their path of further advance, however, is a line of peremptory stop signs in the form of stronger naval and air bases, and this line was made substantially more formidable by the reinforcement of New Caledonia.

800 Miles from Australia

Lying some 800 miles east of Australia, this island is squarely athwart the line of any further enemy push eastward and is an integral part of the sea and air route between the United States and the Antipodes.

That American rather than Japanese forces reached there first encourages the hope aroused by the aerial pounding of New Guinea that the tide may have begun to turn. Instead of harboring enemy bombers imperilling our convoys, New Caledonia promises to become eventually one of many springboards for attack which will put the aggressors on the defensive.

Ever since Pearl Harbor, the United Nations has been expelled from island after island. The move into New Caledonia in disregard of the anticipated protests from Vichy represents a reversal of the trend.

Other startegic islands as well may already have been quietly occupied by Allied forces and still others will be, but the prospects are not encouraging at the moment for an extensive point by point advance such as was made by the Japanese. Every garrison force requires shipping to transport and maintain it, and there is no shipping to spare. The north Pacific appears to offer more favorable offensive possibilities.

Nevertheless in the last four months the 5,000 mile barrier and line of communications between Hawaii and Australia has been substantially strengthened. Although its role for the time being must be primarily defensive, it is a part of an immense noose around the Pacific which bodes ill for Japanese imperialism.

New Jap Smash at China Seen

APR 27 1942

Conflict There Has Huge Army Tied Up; Victory Would Fill Original War Aims

BY GLENN BABB
Free Press Special News Service

NEW YORK, April 25—Don't be surprised if the next major move of the Japanese war machine is against—not Russia, not Australia, not India, but—China.

The writer has talked with a number of students of Oriental affairs who believe the possibility of a full-dress campaign to crush Chiang Kai-Shek should not be overlooked in any attempt to foresee the next phase of the Pacific war. These authorities suggest that other ventures may not come, or at least may be deferred until Japan has had one more earnest try at destroying Chinese resistance.

Reasons Listed

What follows is an attempt to summarize this line of thought:

Japan embarked ten and a half years ago on a career of conquest, beginning with the invasion of Manchuria, to bring Eastern Asia under Japanese rule.

The course of the war may show that all the spectacular events of the last five months, the drive through the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya, the Dutch Indies and Burma, amounted to a 5,000-mile detour to get at the backdoor of the same objective toward which the Japanese army began to move that sultry July night in 1937, when it began the China war—the seat of the government of China.

The Mikado's armies have overrun most of China's northern, eastern and central provinces, but China still is unconquered.

China Unconquered

Chiang Kai-Shek, in his capital in Chungking, has given no important ground for more than three years. His strength has increased rather than lessened, so long as he has been able to maintain effective contact with his friends, now his allies, the United States and Britain.

That effective contact, the Japanese think, may be just about at an end. However, Chiang still keeps pegged to the China theater a Japanese army of 500,000 to 1,000,000 men, helpless to aid in any larger enterprise.

When Japan took the gamble of war against the Anglo-Saxon powers her purposes were threefold (say these authorities):

1—To drive the white man from Eastern Asia, meaning the colonizing powers such as Britain, the United States, France and the Netherlands, rather than the Russians, who are part Asiatics, anyway.

2—To seize territories which contain the resources—oil, rubber, iron, tin—she needs to make her economically self sufficient and, she hopes, militarily impregnable.

3—To round out a geographically united, easily defensible empire of three-quarters of a billion people, her "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

The Japanese now speak of the first two as accomplished. The British have been driven from Hongkong and Malaya, the Dutch from the East Indies, the Americans all but evicted from the Philippines and the French reduced to helpless subservience in Indo-China.

Resources Obtained

In the process, the desired sources of raw materials have been grabbed. But the figure of Chiang Kai-Shek stands, as it has stood since 1937, in the way of the third and final achievement.

Now, the Japanese generals may be thinking, is the time to finish the job.

The Burma Road has been cut, and an extension of the current Burma campaign into northeastern India could make the alternative routes for American-British aid to China further north also useless. It is possible that any invasion of India may go no further than is necessary to complete China's isolation.

The Burma offensive, already within 100 miles of Mandalay and 260 miles of China's Yunnan frontier, may become a two-pronged affair, the left fork reaching into the Calcutta area to cut China's last effective lifelines, the right driving northeastward into Yunnan.

Then the famed Burma Road, avenue of aid and hope, might become the route of invasion for China.

An all-out smash at Chungking, however, would not come solely from the backdoor. Any advance from the Burma theater would be synchronized with a revival of the three-year-old attempts to drive from Shansi, Honan and Hupeh provinces in North and Central China against Chiang's capital.

That is the political-strategical background of the thesis of a China campaign which seems to be supported by the Chinese report of troop movements into Inner Mongolia and southward along the railway penetrating Shansi province.

HITLER SEPARATE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ADOLF HITLER'S "PROGRESS" REPORTS ON THE WAR, AS SHOWN BY EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS HE HAS MADE IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, FOLLOW THIS COURSE: APR 27 1942

SEPT. 4, 1940--"WHATEVER MAY COME, ENGLAND WILL COLLAPSE X X X THE HOUR WILL COME WHEN ONE OF US TWO WILL CRACK UP AND IT WON'T BE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY."

NOV. 8--"I BELIEVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL THANK ME IF I AWAIT THE PROPER TIME FOR THE FINAL BLOW AND THEREBY REDUCE THE SACRIFICE TO A MINIMUM."

JAN. 1, 1941--"X X X THE YEAR 1941 WILL BRING THE COMPLETION OF THE GREATEST VICTORY OF OUR HISTORY."

MARCH 16--"SO WE ENTER THE YEAR 1941 COOL AND DETERMINED TO END THAT WHICH STARTED THE YEAR BEFORE."

OCT. 3--"FOR 48 HOURS A DEVELOPMENT OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS HAS BEEN UNDER WAY. IT WILL HELP TO DESTROY THE OPPONENT IN THE EAST. X X X NOW IT CAN BE DECLARED THAT THE ENEMY ALREADY IS BROKEN AND WILL NEVER AGAIN RISE."

OCT. 9--"TODAY BEGINS THE LAST GREAT DECISIVE BATTLE OF THIS YEAR. IT WILL HIT THE ENEMY DESTRUCTIVELY, AND WITH IT THE INSTIGATOR OF THE ENTIRE WAR, ENGLAND HERSELF."

NOV. 8--"NEVER WAS A GREAT EMPIRE MASHED AND DESTROYED IN SHORTER TIME THAN WAS SOVIET RUSSIA THIS TIME."

DEC. 22--"THE PRESENT WAR IS NOW ENTERING UPON A NEW AND FAVORABLE STAGE FOR US. WE ARE NOW FACING A DECISION OF WORLDWIDE IMPORTANCE." (BUT AT THE SAME TIME HE ADMITTED HIS TROOPS WERE HAVING TO GO ON THE DEFENSIVE UNTIL SPRING.)

JAN. 1, 1942--"WE SHALL AGAIN GET HOLD OF THIS ENEMY OF MANKIND (REFERRING TO RUSSIA) AND WE SHALL BEAT HIM. WE ALL SHARE THEREFORE ASK GOD ALMIGHTY THAT THE YEAR 1942 BRING THE DECISION. - - -"

JAN. 30--"I DON'T KNOW IF THE WAR WILL END THIS YEAR...."

MARCH 16--APPEALED TO GERMANS FOR NEW SACRIFICES, WARNED OF "A HARD STRUGGLE" BUT PROMISED CRUSHING VICTORY IN COMING SUMMER.

APRIL 26--"IN THE COMING WINTER, WHEREVER IT FINDS US, GERMAN RAILWAYS WILL BE BETTER ABLE TO MEET THEIR TASKS THAN IN THE LAST WINTER."

London, Monday, April 27-(AP)-British warplanes were over German territory again last night, it was announced today.

The announcement, though devoid of details, indicated a continuation of the smashing RAF offensive which reached new heights Saturday night when great swarms of British bombers attacked the Baltic port of Rostock for the third successive night, reached into former Czechoslovakia to blast the Skoda muni-

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tions plant at Pilsen and raided other targets insouthern Germany and occupied France.

The German air force, however, was not idle. The British said that Nazi bombers had made a sharp attack early this morning on a west coast British town, causing "fairly heavy and extensive damage."

German bombers also ranged over parts of west and southwest England, but damage in those areas was reported relatively light.

The RAF's Saturday night assaults onGermany were followed by daylong forays against the French coast.

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, APRIL 26-(AP)-RAF PLANES SWARMED ACROSS THE CHANNEL TO NORTHERN FRANCE AGAIN THIS MORNING AND EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD FROM THE DIRECTIONS OF CALAIS AND DUNKERQUE.

THE FORMATIONS SPECKED THE SKY FOR MILES AS THEY HEADED OVER WATER AT ABOUT 20,000 FEET ALTITUDE IN A PROCESSION KEPT UP BY NEW FLIGHTS AS THE EARLIER ONES WERE RETURNING.

A SEACOAST TOWN, ENGLAND, APRIL 26-(AP)-TWO GERMAN WARPLANES ATTACKED THIS DISTRICT TODAY, UNLOADING BOMBS WHICH DID LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE AND THEN SWOOPING DOWN TO SPRAY A CONSIDERABLE AREA WITH MACHINEGUN AND CANNON FIRE.

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SEVERAL BUILDINGS WERE STRUCK AND ONE MAN WAS SHOT IN THE LEG.

OTHER RAIDERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE MADE A SIMILAR ATTACK ON ANOTHER PORTION OF THE COAST.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) APRIL 25-(AP)-COMPETENT GERMAN QUARTERS DECLARED TODAY THAT THE BRITISH AIR FORCE LOST 42 PLANES IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SATURDAY.

THIRTY-FIVE WERE SHOT DOWN IN AN AERIAL COMBAT OVER WESTERN EUROPE, THESE SOURCES DECLARED.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE GERMAN AIRFORCE BOMBED BATH ON THE BRITISH SOUTH COAST LAST NIGHT AS REPRISAL FOR BRITISH ATTACKS

THE GERMANS SAID MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON THE EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND ALSO WERE HIT.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS) APRIL 25-(AP)-THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE UNITS HAD BEEN THROWN BACK IN NORTH AFRICA.

A BRITISH AIRFIELD ALONG THE SUEZ CANAL WAS ATTACKED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"WAVES OF SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS WERE DIRECTED ALL DAY YESTERDAY ON BARRACKS AND BILLETS ON MALTA," IT ADDED.

KUIBYSHEV, APRIL 26-(AP)-THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, NOATAKO SATO, AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, CALLED THIS AFTERNOON AT THE FOREIGN COMMISSARIAT.

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Jarvis, Ont., April 26-(AP)-Corregidor will not fall unless the defenders are starved out, Sergeant Observer Edward Glenn, 27, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who served under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines several years ago, said today.

Sergt. Glenn, a native of Pittsburgh, graduated yesterday from No. 1 Bombing and Gunnery School here. He was one of an American army crew working on the improvement of the Manila Bay fortress a few years ago.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 26-(AP)-THE MEXICAN ARMY IS DISPOSED TO FI("LIKE A SINGLE MAN FOR THE LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY OF THE AMERICAN CO[illegible] TINENT" AT THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, CHIEF OF STAFF GENERAL SALVADOR SANCHEZ DECLARED TODAY.

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THE TOP OFFICER OF MEXICO'S FIGHTING FORCES MADE THIS STATEMENT IN A MESSAGE TO GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL, U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF, THANKING HIM FOR HIS GREETINGS TO THE ARMY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANNUAL "SOLDIER'S DAY" CELEBRATIONS TO BE HELD TOMORROW.

IN A PERSONAL MESSAGE TO SANCHEZ, DELIVERED BY COLONEL JOHN A. WEEKS, MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, MARSHALL SAID:

"MAY THE COMMON CAUSE THAT EXISTS BETWEEN OUR TWO ARMIES, WHICH IS THE SYMBOL OF LIBERTY AND JUSTICE, CONTINUE TO INSPIRE IN THE HEARTS OF ALL A LOVE FOR DEMOCRACY AND THE FIRM PROPOSAL TO DEFEND AMERICA AGAINST THE FORCES WHICH THREATEN THE IDEALS WHICH HAVE REIGNED FOR SO LONG A TIME."

FRENCH CABINET THUMBNAILS -1

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLY, JACQUES LEROY-LADURIE, BROTHER OF MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE WORMS BANK AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERT WHO REORGANIZED NORMANDY FARMS AND SUPERVISED APPLE HARVEST TO MEET GERMAN REQUISITIONS.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLY, MAX M BONNAFOUS, REGIONAL PREFECT OF MARSEILLE AND FORMER PREFECT OF CONSTANTINE, NORTH AFRICA, BEFORE WHICHE HE MK WAS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY TO FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER ADRIEN MARQUET, MAYOR OF BORDEAUX.

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SECRETARY OF STATE FOR LABOR, HUBERT DE LAGARDELLE, PERSONAL FRIEND OF MUSSOLINI AND ATTACHE AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN ROME IN 1935.

MINISTER OF FINANCE, PIERRE CATHALA, LONGTIME FRIEND AND COLLABORATOR OF LAVAL.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ABEL BONNARD, HISTORIAN AND MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS, ROBERT GIBRAT, 38 (1942) PRESENT DIRECTOR OF THE ELECTRICITY AND COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, DR. RAYMOND GRASSET, 50 (1942) DEPARTMENTAL CHIEF OF THE FRENCH VETERANS LEGION OF PUY DE DOME

FRENCH CABINET THUMBNAILS-2

DEPARTMENT, LONGTIME NEIGHBOR AND FRIEND OF LAVAL, AND FOR 12 YEARS PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PUY DE RRRMXE DOME DEPT.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR YOUTH AND SPORT, COL. JOSEPH PASCOT, 43 (1942) IMPORTANT FIGURE IN FRENCH VETERANS LEGION, FORMER CAPTAIN OF THE FRENCH INTERNATIONAL RUGBY TEAM AND PRESENT ASSISTANT TO TENNIS-PLAYER JEAN BOROTRA WHOM HE SUCCEEDS.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, GEN. EUGENE BRIDOUX, 54 (1942), COMMANDED CAVALRY DIVISION IN 1939-40 WAR, SON OF GENERAL WHO KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, FORMER CHIEF OF THE GENERAL TRAINING STAFF FOR CAVALRY IN FRENCH ARMY AND FORMER ASSISTANT TO FERNAND DE BRINON, VICHY AMBASSADOR TO OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN PARIS.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE INTERIOR, CHARGED WITH SUPERVISION OF POLICE, ROBERT BOUSQUET, 33 (1942), PREFECT OF THE MARNE DEPARTMENT.

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SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE INTERIOR, CHARGED WITH INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION, GEORGES HILAIRE, 34 (1942) PREFECT OF THE AUBE DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES, GOVERNOR GENERAL JULES BREVIE, 63 (1942) RESIDENT GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA FROM 1936 TO 1938 AND EXPERT ON FRENCH WEST AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

FRENCH CABINET THUMBNAILS-3

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR NAVY, VICE ADMIRAL PAUL AUPHAND, 47 (1942) CHIEF OF THE FRENCH NAVAL GENERAL STAFF AND FORMER WELL KNOWN SUBMARINE COMMANDER.

MINISTER OF STATE WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, ATTACHED DIRECTLY TO MARSHAL PETAIN, LUCIEN ROMIER, FORMER NEWSPAPERMAN IN PARIS WHO CONTINUES IN SAME POSITION AS CLOSE ADVISER TO THE MARSHAL.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE, JOSEPH BARTHELEMY, WHO SUCCEEDS HIMSELF.

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30.24 — 16191

SECRETARY OF STATE ATTACHED TO LAVAL, JACQUES GUERRARD, INSPECTOR IN THE FINANCE MINISTRY AND FORMER CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY TO PAUL BAUDOIN WHEN LATTER WAS FOREIGN MINISTER IN FIRST LAVAL-PETAIN GOVERNMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INFORMATION, PAUL MARION, WHO SUCCEEDS HIMSELF.

$25,000 INCOME LIMIT, CEILINGS ON PRICES, STABLE WAGES, TAXES, ASKED BY PRESIDENT; FOE RACES ON IN BURMA; NEW ROSTOCK RAID

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Roosevelt Calls For Freezing of Wages, Prices, Income Limit

7-point Anti-inflation Program Would Have Gov't Take All Individual Income Over $25,000—Opposes Change in Wage-hour Law

APR 28 1942

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP)—President Roosevelt outlined to Congress today a broad anti-inflation program which would fix general price ceilings, freeze most wages "at existing scales" and syphon into government coffers all individual income over $25,000 a year.

The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress will be found on Page 7.

Heavier Profits Taxes

These steps, with taxes that would lap up all corporation profits not necessary to continued production, with a reduction in the present legal maximum prices for farm products, with increased war bond buying and debt paying, and with rationing of scarce essentials, would be predicted, avert the cost of living hardships of the first World War.

"We cannot fight this war, we cannot exert our maximum effort on a spend-as-usual basis," Mr. Roosevelt said in a special message to Congress. "We cannot have all we want, if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need."

By implication he opposed any change in the wage-hour law, asserting that most defense workers were now working more than 40 hours a week, and that they should be paid time and a half for overtime, lest there be a reduction in their weekly pay envelopes.

In addition to slashing higher salaries down to $25,000 by taxation, he foresaw a process of stabilizing wages through protests to and decisions by the War Labor Board, which would "continue to give due consideration to inequalities and the elimination of substandards of living." Existing contracts between employers and employees should, he said, be fully honored "in all fairness."

The Office of Price Administration is expected to announce tomorrow a general price order, freezing prices as of some time in the recent past, probably March. Tomorrow evening, Mr. Roosevelt will make a radio address explaining the program to the people of the nation.

Except for taxes and for reducing the limit on agricultural prices, Mr. Roosevelt said in his message that no new legislation would be needed to make the program possible. He asked for quick Congressional action on taxes and farm prices, however.

Fight Starts on Farm Issues

A hot fight began brewing immediately on the farm price question, with senators and House members from farm states announcing their opposition. Many members of Congress who have been supporting new labor legislation, found little to applaud in Mr. Roosevelt's course on hours and wages, and made it plain that that battle would continue.

Under present law, farm prices may not rise above 110 per cent of "parity." "Parity" was defined, Mr. Roosevelt said, as a price level which would give the farmer "an assurance of equality in individual purchasing power with his fellow Americans who work in industry." The President asked that the limit be set at parity itself, not 110 per cent of parity.

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"Under a complicated formula in the existing law," he said, "prices for farm products—prices which housewives have to pay for many articles of food—may rise to 110 per cent of parity or even higher. It is the fault of the formula. In the case of many articles this can mean a dangerous increase in the cost of living for the average family over present prices. x x x

"As a national policy, the ceiling on farm products—in other words, the maximum prices to be received by the producers of these products—should be set at parity."

Nation Faces New Problems

At the outset of his message, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the vast scope of the present war, and said it presented "problems which were unimaginable during the first World War." The nation, he said, was facing an "even greater challenge" to its existence, and fighting "more powerful and more sinister foes." The people, he said, understood the "magnitude of the task" and were firm in their determination to "make victory certain."

Most of industry, he said, had been shifted from making the "products of peace" to turning out "the tools of war," with an inevitably resulting disruption in the whole manner of American life. The pattern of the first war was being repeated, he added, "on a vastly larger scale."

But one hardship of the first war, that resulting from a spiraling cost of living, could have been averted by proper action, and should be averted in this war.

Between 1914 and 1920 the cost of living rose more than 100 per cent, he said. Since 1939, it is up 15 per cent and "we must now act to keep it from soaring another 80 or 90 per cent during the next year or two—to hold it to somewhere near the present level."

President's Seven Proposals

Asserting that a stabilization of the cost of living was "essential to the fortification of our whole economic structure," he made these seven proposals:

"1. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must tax heavily, and in that process keep personal and corporate profits at a reasonable rate, the word "reasonable" being defined at a low level.

"2. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must fix ceilings on the prices which consumers, retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers pay for the things they buy; and ceilings on rents for dwellings in all areas affected by war industries.

"3. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work.

"4. To keep the costs of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the prices received by growers, for the products of their lands.

"5. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must encourage all citizens to contribute to the cost of winning this war by purchasing war bonds with their earnings, instead of using those earnings to buy articles which are not essential.

"6. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must ration all essential commodities of which there is a scarcity, so that they may be distributed fairly among consumers and not merely in accordance with financial ability to pay high prices for them.

"7. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward we must discourage credit and installment buying and encourage the paying off of debts and mortgages, and other obligations; for this promotes savings, retards excessive buying and adds to the amount available to the creditors for the purchase of war bonds."

Warns Against Tax Loopholes

Profits, he said, "must be taxed to the utmost limit consistent with continued production," adding: "This means all business profits—not only in making munitions, but in making or selling anything else. Under the proposed new tax law we seek to take by taxation all undue or excess profits. It is incumbent upon the Congress to define undue or excess profits; and anything in excess of that specific figure should go to the government."

Noting that a tax bill was now pending in the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Roosevelt urged that it contain no "loopholes" by which clever people might escape the law's full intent. He said he had suggested "some blanket" clause which, regardless of loopholes, would by a special tax take away all profits over the "legal profit figure."

Discrepancies between low and high personal incomes should be narrowed, he urged and "no American citizen ought to have a net income, after he has paid his taxes, of more than $25,000 a year." His proposal would affect his own income, and that of hundreds of corporation executives.

Wants State, Local Bonds Taxed

In addition, while on the subject of taxes, the president deplored the fact and called it "indefensible" that in time of war, income from the securities of states and municipalities should be exempt from federal taxation. It should be subject to surtaxes, at least, he said.

After noting that, except for agriculture, price controls were available under present law, he turned to labor questions.

"I believe," he said, "that stabilizing the cost of living will mean that wages in general can and should be stabilized at existing scales.

"Organized labor has voluntarily given up the right to strike during the war. Therefore al lstabilization or adjustment of wages will be settled by the war labor board machinery which has been generally accepted by industry and labor for the settlement of all disputes.

"All strikes are at a minimum. Existing contracts between employers and employes must, in all fairness be carried out to the expiration date of these contracts. The existing machinery for labor disputes will, of course, continue to give due consideration to inequalities and the elimination of substances of living. I repeat that all of these processes, now in existence, will work equitably for the overwhelming proportion of all our workers if we can keep the cost of living down and stabilize their remuneration.

"Most workers in munitions industries are working far more than 40 hours a week and should continue to be paid at time and a half for overtime. Otherwise their weekly pay envelops would be reduced."

Urges Buying of War Bonds

The President urged that war bonds be purchased without stint, both to help the government finance the great war cost, and to retire from circulation money which otherwise would have a tendency to force prices upward.

"Every dime and every dollar not vitally needed for absolute necessities should go into war bonds and stamps to add to the striking power of our armed forces," he said.

"If these purchases are to have a material effect in restraining price increases they must be made out of current income. In almost every individual case they should be big enough to mean rigid self-denial, a substantial reduction for most of us in the scale of expenditure that is comfortable and easy for us.

For the present, Mr. Roosevelt continued, he was not inclined to agree with those who have been urging that such savings be made mandatory, by deducting a percentage from each pay envelope.

"I prefer," he said, "to keep the voluntary plan in effect as long as possible, and I hope for a magnifi-

Rationing Necessary

Rationing will be necessary, where some commodities are concerned, he said, because "it is obviously fair that where there is not enough of any essential commodity to meet all civilian demands, those who can afford to pay more for the commodity should not be privileged over others who cannot."

For many commodities, he said, rationing would not be necessary, "but where an important article becomes scarce, rationing is the democratic, equitable solution."

Federal credit authorities were proceeding, he said, to curtail installment buying and other credit, and the public at large should pay off individual debts as rapidly as possible, "now that money is becoming more plentiful."

Those who do this, he said, "will be grateful that they have done so, when this war is over. Elimination of private debts and an accumulation of savings will provide a form of insurance against post-war depression."

All must give up many things, he said in conclusion, and "our standard of living will have to come down." While some were urging the phrase "equality of sacrifice," Mr. Roosevelt said he preferred "equality of privilege," because free people "deem it a privilege rather than a sacrifice to work and fight for the preservation of the democratic ideal."

Roosevelt Highlights

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP)—Here are some salient statements from President Roosevelt's message to Congress:

When the cost of living spirals upward week after week and month after month, people as a whole are bound to become poorer, because the pay envelope will then lag behind rising retail prices.

We must x x x adopt as one of our principal domestic objectives the stabilization of the cost of living.

Profits must be taxed to the utmost limit consistent with continued production.

In time of this grave national danger, when all excess income should go to win the war, no American citizen ought to have a net income, after he has paid his taxes, of more than $25,000 a year.

I believe that stabilizing the cost of living will mean that wages in general can and should be kept at existing scales.

Most workers in munitions industries are working far more than 40 hours a week, and should continue to be paid at time and a half for overtime.

As a national policy, the ceiling on farm products—in other words, the maximum prices to be received by the producers of these products—should be set at parity.

Every dime and dollar not vitally needed for absolute necessities should go into war bonds and stamps to add to the striking power of our armed forces.

We cannot fight this war, we cannot exert our maximum effort, on a spend-as-usual basis. We cannot have all we want, if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need.

I am confident that as to many basic necessities of life rationing will not be necessary, because we shall strive to the utmost to have an adequate supply.

We shall have to live our lives with less in the way of creature comforts than we have in time of peace.

Our standard of living will have to come down.

Some have called this an "economy of sacrifice." x x x It is x x x more true to call this total effort of the American people an "equality of privilege."

Proposes 7-point Program To Halt Spiraling Living Costs

Roosevelt Asks High Taxes and Controls on Wages and Farm Prices—Urges $25,000 Income Top During War—Opposes Suspension of 40-hour Week.

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WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on price controls follows:

New Problems in Present War

In certain ways the present world encircling war presents problems which were unimaginable during the first World War.

The theatres of combat today cover vastly greater areas. Many more millions of human beings are involved. The new factors of mechanical power, in the air and on the land and on the sea, have produced radical changes in basic strategy and tactics.

In this new war the nations resisting the Axis powers face an even greater challenge to their very existence. They fight more powerful, more sinister foes, but their understanding of the magnitude of the task and the very firmness of their determination make victory certain in the long days to come.

In some other ways, however, the circumstances of today parallel those of 1917-1918. Now, as in the last war, the common enemy has had all the advantage at the outset. Now, as then, bitter defeats and heavy losses must be endured by those who are defending civilization, before we will be able to establish the vital superiority in men and munitions which will turn the tide.

The United States was far better prepared for actual war on December 7, 1941, than it was on April 6, 1917. For over two years, by a succession of Congressional acts, we had carried out or initiated safety measures for our own defense in growing volume and importance. There were the revisions of the neutrality laws, the adoption of Selective Service Law and the Lend-Lease Law, and the great increases of our army and navy and the instruments of war which they needed.

After Pearl Harbor, the American people adopted a national program of war production which would have been called fantastic by most people two years before. It has required the shifting of the major part of American industry from the products of peace to the weapons of war.

National Economy Disrupted

Inevitably—but with the full approval of the nation—this enormous program is dislocating industry, labor, agriculture and finance. It is disrupting, and will continue to disrupt, the normal manner of life of every American and every American family. In this, we repeat the pattern of the First World War, although on a vastly greater scale.

During that earlier war there were certain economic factors which produced unnecessary hardships; and these hardships continued long after the signing of the armistice. I used the word "unnecessary" because it is my belief that a very great deal of the suffering which was caused then can be avoided now.

These economic factors relate primarily to an easily understood phrase which affects the lives of all of us—the cost of living. Because rises in the cost of living which came with the last war were not checked in the beginning, people in this country paid more than twice as much for the same things in 1920 as they did in 1914.

ing this war has begun to parallel the last. The time has definitely come to stop the spiral. And we can face the fact that there must be a drastic reduction in our standard of living.

Must Be Held at Present Level

While the cost of living, based on the average rices of necessaries, has gone up about 15 per cent so far since the autumn of 1939, we must now act to keep it from soaring another 80 per cent or 90 per cent during the next year or two—to hold it to somewhere near the present level.

There are obvious reasons for taking every step necessary to prevent this rise. I emphasize the words "every step" because no single step would be adequate by itself. Action in one direction alone would be offset by inaction in other directions. Only an all-embracing program will suffice.

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When the cost of living spirals upward week after week and month after month, people as a whole are bound to become poorer, because the pay envelope will then lag behind rising retail prices. The price paid for carrying on the war by the government and, therefore, by the people, will increase by many billions if prices go up. Furthermore, there is an old and true saying that that which goes up must always come down—and you and I know the hardships and heartaches we all went through in the bad years after the last war, when Americans were losing their homes and their farms and their savings and were looking in vain for jobs.

We do not intend after this war to present the same disastrous situation to those brave men who today are fighting our battles in all parts of the world. Safeguarding our economy at home is the very least that our soldiers, sailors and marines have a right to expect of us civilians in government, in industry, on the farm, and in all other walks of life.

We must therefore adopt as one of our principal domestic objectives the stabilization of the cost of living, for this is essential to the fortification of our whole economic structure.

Seven-point Program

Relying on past and present experience, and leaving out masses of details which relate more to questions of method than to the objective itself, I list for the Congress the following points, which, taken together, may well be called our present national economic policy.

1. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must tax heavily, and in that process keep personal and corporate profits at a reasonable rate, the word "reasonable" being defined at a low level.

2. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must fix ceilings on the prices which consumers, retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers pay for the things they buy; and ceilings on rents for dwellings in all areas affected by war industries.

3. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work.

4. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the prices received by growers for the products of their lands.

5. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must encourage all citizens to contribute to the cost of winning this war by purchasing war bonds with their earnings instead of using those earnings to buy articles which are not essential.

6. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must ration all essential commodities of which there is a scarcity, so that they may be distributed fairly among consumers and not merely in accordance with financial ability to pay high prices for them.

7. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must discourage credit and instalment buying, and encourage the paying off of debts, mortgages, and other obligations; for this promotes savings, retards excessive buying and adds to the amount available to the creditors for the purchase of war bonds.

Two Items Require Legislation

I know that you will appreciate that these seven principal points, each and every one of them, will contribute in substantial fashion to the great objective of keeping the cost of living down.

It is my best judgment that only two of these points require legislation at the present time, for the very good reason that the Congress has already passed laws with respect to the others which seem adequate to meet the national policy enunciated.

I assure the Congress that if the required objectives are not attained, and if the cost of living should continue to rise substantially, I shall so advise the Congress, and shall ask for any additional legislation which may be necessary.

In the first item, legislation is necessary, and the subject is now under consideration in the House of Representatives. Its purpose is to keep excess profits down and, at the same time, raise further large sums for the financing of the war.

On this subject, I believe that the objective can be attained through tax processes. We are now spending, solely for war purposes, the sum of about one hundred million dollars every day of the week. But before this year is over that rate of expenditure will be doubled. This means that a sum equal to more than half of the entire national income will be spent in the war effort. Almost the whole of these billions is being and will be spent within the United States itself.

Profits Taxes

Profits must be taxed to the utmost limit consistent with continued production. This means all business profits—not only in making munitions, but in making or selling anything else. Under the proposed new tax law we seek to take by taxation all undue or excess profits. It is incumbent upon the Congress to define undue or excess profits; and anything in excess of that specific figure should go to the government.

One of our difficulties is to write a law in which some clever people will not find loopholes, or in which some business will not be equitably included. I have suggested to the chairman of the committee on ways and means in the House of Representatives that some blanket clause could well cover, by a special tax, all profits of any kind of business which exceed the expressed definition of the legal profit figure.

$25,000 Limit on Incomes

At the same time, while the number of individual Americans affected is small, discrepancies between low personal incomes and very high personal incomes should be lessened; and I therefore believe that in time of this grave national danger, when all excess income should go to win the war, no American citizen ought to have a net income, after he has paid his taxes, of more than $25,000 a year. It is indefensible that those who enjoy large incomes from state and local securities should be immune from taxation while we are at war Interest on such securities should be subject at least to surtaxes.

I earnestly hope that the Congress will pass a new tax bill at the earliest moment possible. Such action is imperative in the comprehensive all-out effort to keep the cost of living down—and time is of the essence

The second item, relating to price control is, with the exception of farm prices, adequately covered by existing law, and I have issued instructions to put this into effect immediately. It is our effort to be fair in all phases of price control; and if our future experience reveals inequality or unfairness, corrections will, of course, be made.

In respect to the third item, seeking to stabilize remuneration for work, legislation is not required under present circumstances. I believe that stabilizing the cost of living will mean that wages in general can and should be kept at existing scales.

Organized labor has voluntarily

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given up its right to strike during the war. Therefore all stabilization or adjustment of wages will be settled by the War Labor Board machinery which has been generally accepted by industry and labor for the settlement of all disputes.

Opposes Change in 40-hour Law

All strikes are at a minimum. Existing contracts between employers and employes must, in all fairness, be carried out to the expiration date of those contracts. The existing machinery for labor disputes will, of course, continue to give due consideration to inequalities and the elimination of sub-standards of living. I repeat that all of these processes, now in existence, will work equitably for the overwhelming proportion of all our workers if we can keep the cost of living down and stabilize their remuneration.

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Most workers in munition industries are working far more than 40 hours a week, and should continue to be paid at time and a half for overtime. Otherwise, their weekly pay envelopes would be reduced.

All these policies will guide all government agencies.

Farm Prices

In regard to item four, prices of farm products: For nearly nine years it has been the policy of the government to seek an objective known as "parity"—or, in other words, farm prices that give the farmer an assurance of equality in individual purchasing power with his fellow Americans who work in industry. Some of the products of the farms have not yet reached the stage of parity. Others have exceeded parity. Under existing legislation a ceiling canont be placed on certain products until they reach a level somewhat above parity.

This calls for the second legislative act which will be needed. Under a complicated formula in the existing law, prices for farm products —prices which housewives have to pay for many articles of food—may rise to 110 per cent of parity or even higher. It is the fault of the formula. In the case of many articles this can mean a dangerous increase in the cost of living for the average family over present prices.

In fairness to the American people as a whole, and adhering to the purpose of keeping the cost of living from going up, I ask that this formula be corrected, and that the original and excellent objective of obtaining parity for the farmers of the United States be restored.

It would be equally harmful to the process of keeping down the cost of living if any law were passed preventing the government from selling any of its own surplus farm commodities at the market price. As a national policy, the ceiling on farm products—in other words, the maximum prices to be received by the producers of these products—should be set at parity.

War Bonds

With respect to item five — the purchase of war bonds — the American people know that if we would raise the billions which we now need to pay for the war and at the same time prevent a disastrous rise in the cost of living, we shall have to double and more than double the scale of our savings. Every dime and dollar not vitally needed for absolute necessities should go into war bonds and stamps to add to the striking power of our armed forces.

If these purchases are to have a material effect in restraining price increases they must be made out of current income. In almost every individual case they should be big enough to mean rigid self-denial, a substantial reduction for most of us in the scale of expenditure that is comfortable and easy for us. We cannot fight this war, we cannot exert our maximum effort, on a spend-as-usual basis. We cannot have all we want, if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need.

I have been urged by many persons and groups to recommend the adoption of a compulsory plan of savings by deducting a certain percentage of everyone's income. I prefer, however, to keep the voluntary plan in effect as long as possible, and I hope for a magnificent response.

Rationing

With respect to item six—rationing—it is obviously fair that where there is not enough of any essential commodity to meet all civilian demands, those who can afford to pay more for the commodity should not be privileged over others who cannot. I am confident that as to many basic necessities of life rationing will not be necessary, because we shall strive to the utmost to have an adequate supply. But where any important article becomes scarce, rationing is the democratic, equitable solution.

Item Seven—Paying off debts and curtailing installment buying — should be made effective as soon as possible now that money is becoming more plentiful. Those who comply with it will be grateful that they have done so, when this war is over. Elimination of private debts and an accumulation of savings will provide a form of insurance against post-war depression. The federal agency responsible for the control of credit for instalment buying is taking appropriate action.

Indeed, as to all the items which do not require legislation, the executive departments and agencies whose functions and duties are involved, are at work as expeditiously as possible in carrying out this whole broad policy.

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Sacrifices by All Necessary

The result will mean that each and every one of us will have to give up many things to which we are accustomed. We shall have to live our lives with less in the way of creature comforts than we have in time of peace. Our standard of living will have to come down.

Some have called this an "economy of sacrifice." Some interpret it in terms that are more accurate—the "equality of sacrifice." I have never been able to bring myself, however, to full acceptance of the word "sacrifice," because free men and women, bred in the concepts of democracy and wedded to the principles of democracy, deem it a privilege rather than a sacrifice to work and to fight for the perpetuation of more true to call this total effort of the American people an "equality of privilege."

I firmly believe that Americans all will welcome this opportunity to share in the fight of civilized mankind to preserve decency and dignity in modern life. For this is fundamentally a people's war—and it must be followed by a people's peace. The achievement of victory in war and security in peace requires the participation of all the people in the common effort for our common cause.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
The White House
April 27, 1942.

50,000 MAKE OVER $25,000

Income Ceiling Would Hit Executives And Movie And Radio Stars

Proposed Curb At Present Would Allow Gross Returns Of Over $40,000

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 27—At least 50,000 persons, including President Roosevelt himself, have incomes over $25,000 a year—the figure which the Chief Executive said ought to be an individual's maximum after payment of taxes.

In 1940, last year for which income-tax studies are available, 50,747 persons reported incomes of $25,000 or greater. However, probably no more than half that number at most had $25,000 left after paying the tax collector.

Under present tax laws, a person can earn up to about $40,000 a year and, after paying Federal taxes, stay within the President's limit. But in about half the States, State income taxes also take a chunk out of large incomes.

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Roosevelt's Position

President Roosevelt's salary is $75,000, and he has additional income from personal property. He pays Federal and New York State income taxes.

Incidentally, in connection with the talk of salaries, White House officials said today the Chief Executive is a poorer man than when he became President. While his mother left him the major portion of an estate of more than $1,000,000, it was explained, he will not come into possession of it for another year because it is in process of settlement.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, would be far down any list of persons with big incomes.

Situation In 1940

Treasury reports — the latest available—show that forty-one persons in 1939 paid taxes on incomes in excess of $1,000,000, but do not disclose their names.

There is a long list, however, of corporation executives, movie and radio stars who, it is known, will be hard hit if Congress enacts Mr. Roosevelt's proposal.

Here are some salaries paid to individuals in 1940 as disclosed by corporation reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission:

Louis B. Mayer, $697,048 as managing director of production for Loew's, Inc., motion-picture company.

Eugene G. Grace, $478,144 as president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

George W. Hill, $456,415 as president of the American Tobacco Company.

Hunt Stromberg, $332,667 as supervisor of production for Loew's.

Nicholas M. Schenck, $318,881 as president of Loew's.

W. C. Fields, $255,000, and Deanna Durbin, $209,833 from Universal Pictures Company, Inc.

Paul M. Hahn and Vincent Riggio, $251,849 each as vice-presidents of the American Tobacco Company.

Harry F. Sinclair, $200,930 as executive committee chairman of Consolidated Oil Corporation.

Walter S. Gifford, $210,150 as president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Ernest T. Weir, $245,400 as chairman and George R. Fink, $245,300 as president of National Steel Corporation.

Figures Not Complete

These figures represent only salaries or similar compensation paid by corporations. Thus, they leave out of account the income some of these individuals may have had from investments.

Recently, the House Naval Committee, after sending questionnaires to corporations handling Naval contracts, made public these samples of compensation reported paid to executives:

1941: J. R. Layton, president of the Landsdowne Steel and Iron company, $66,458. O. W. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer of Kearney & Trecker Corporation, $93,300 and J. B. Armitage, chief engineer of Kearney, $93,300.

1940: B. S. Wright, vice president of Curtis-Wright Corporation & subsidiaries, $75,369; G. W. Vaughan, president of Curtis Wright, $153,620; Vincent Bendix, then president of Bendix Aviation, $89,033; D O. Thomas, vice president of Bendix, $65,403; Charles Marcus, vice president of Bendix, $79,283; Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric Company, $135,000; D. W. Douglas, (position unstated) of Douglas Aircraft Company, $75,000; William F. Barrett, vice president and chairman of the board, of Union Carbide & Carbon Company, $150,500.

Top executives generally declined to comment today on President Roosevelt's proposal for an income ceiling at $25,000 a year.

In New York an officer of one of the biggest corporations, some of whose executives are well up in the high income brackets, said:

"This is about what is now in effect in England. Many have seen it coming here, and those who haven't should have."

Outlook In General

Some financial sources asserted that many executives and wealthy persons whose incomes are at the top levels already have the bulk of their funds allocated to insurance programs, maintenance of estates and other regular expenses.

A large number will keep up their current scale of operations, it was opined, by living off capital. One source suggested this would result in accelerated liquidation of private estates, "a process rapidly under way in recent years."

Among other results suggested was that there would be less speculative money available, many of the rich would move out of large estates into apartments, that high-priced luxury lines would be hard hit.

Some said the chief sufferers would be young executives who have recently risen to the higher brackets, but have not piled up any extensive personal fortunes.

TREASURY TO TELL CONGRESS HOW TO SET INCOME LIMIT

Morgenthau Will Report Tomorrow on Proposal for $25,000 Ceiling

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WASHINGTON, April 27.—(AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today the Treasury will be ready by tomorrow to advise Congress on how to place a $25,000 ceiling on individual incomes.

He told a press conference that his tax adviser, Randolph Paul, was scheduled to confer with the House Ways and Means committee and would be prepared to make recommendations at that time. Paul said, however, that the finer details of the plan might take longer to devise.

The secretary said the Treasury approved "100 per cent the tax and other recommendations in the President's message on keeping down the cost of living.

He indicated a belief that the President's recommendation on controlling excess profits of business would make no substantial change in the recommendations made by the Treasury in March. He explained that the Treasury now approves of defining excess profits by the major provisions of the 1941 revenue act. Under this law, a business can choose between measuring its excess profits according to its "average earnings," or its "invested capital."

Formerly, the Treasury favored only the "invested capital" method and at one time Morgenthau suggested that corporations be limited altogether to not more than six per cent profit on their invested capital. Morgenthau said that suggestion had been superceded by the current Treasury plan.

Shows Slight Difference

Paul told reporters that the President's suggestion for a $25,000 ceiling on individual incomes differed "only in a minor way" from the current Treasury proposals.

In connection with Federal financing Secretary Morgenthau announced today that the Treasury, breaking all records, would borrow about $2,000,000,000 in May and another $2,000,000,000 in June.

Either of these borrowings would be larger than any single financing in the history of the Treasury.

Money To Be Borrowed

This money will be borrowed through the sale of securities to banks, insurance companies, wealthy individuals and other large investors.

Morgenthau explained that this money was needed in addition to proceeds from the sale of war bonds and from tax collections to finance the war effort in the next few months.

War expenditures now are running close to $3,000,000,000 a month.

The two borrowings, together with routine financing, probably will raise the Federal debt to approximately $75,000,000,000 in June

Roosevelt Plan Is Challenged By Farm Bloc

Proponents of New Labor Laws Also Critical of Anti-inflation Program.

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Congressional reaction to President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program indicated today that it would bring a severe test of his wartime leadership, particularly on the farm price issue.

Almost without exception, leaders of the always formidable farm bloc were quick to challenge his contention that the way must be cleared for lower ceiling prices to be placed on farm commodities.

Similarly, many of those who have been clamoring for new labor legislation expressed dissatisfaction

with his proposal to leave the statutes as they are and let his War Labor Board deal with wage problems.

An extended controversy was in prospect, too, over his fiscal recomendations embodying a proposal to lay such heavy taxes that no individual would have over $25,000 after paying the tax collector.

But warm praise was mingled with the criticism and virtually all agreed that it was a hard-hitting, straight-from-the-shoulder communication the President had sent to the capitol.

Expressing that idea, one Republican, Representative Thill of Wisconsin, said it was "the toughest, bluntest message the President has ever given. The American people can see now that war is bringing down our standard of living and that we must beat our enemies by making terrific sacrifices."

Wallace Lauds Message

On the administartion side, Vice-President Wallace called it "a comprehensive, well-rounded program," and House Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts said it was "a strong message of leadership presenting to the American people the necessary action on the domestic front to win the war."

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the House minority leader, said he agreed wholeheartedly "with the purpose of the message."

"Everything must be done to prevent inflation," he added. "I regret that no mention was made of the necessity of reduction in non-defense spending."

Other Comment

Other general summaries included the comment by Senate Minority Leader McNary of Oregon that it was "a good review of the President's policies." But, McNary added, "some portions may collide with the views held by Congress."

This collision was most evident so far as the farm price proposal was concerned.

A provision in the present price control law forbids a ceiling price over farm commodities lower than 110 per cent of parity. In addition, there are other restrictions—written in by the Congressional farm bloc over the opposition of the administration—regarding ceilings on farm prices.

Parity is a price, determined by a complicated formula, which gives a farm commodity the purchasing power it had in some past period, usually 1909-14. In general, the administration's farm program has been aimed at raising farm prices to parity levels. Now, boomed by the war, some prices are above parity and Mr. Roosevelt asked amendment of the price control law to permit ceilings at the parity level.

Senator Bankhead (D. Ala.) one farm bloc leader, promptly declared his flat opposition. "Such action," he said, "would make it impossible for the farmer ever to get parity on the basis of fluctuating prices on the exchanges."

Senator Thomas (R. Idaho) said he couldn't agree "that the minimum farm price ceilings in the price control law are excessive."

Wagner Pleased

Senator Wagner (D-N.Y.) commented that stabilization of wages, together with organized labor's no-strike pledge, represented "sweeping control."

"It follows that the anti-labor bills pending in both Houses should be rejected as a matter of simple justice and in furtherance of national unity," he said.

But Senator Byrd (D-Va.) asserted that "the failure of the President to offer any firm labor policy makes it even more incumbent on Congress to enact such a policy."

And Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) said he would ask the House naval committee to vote Wednesday on his bill to limit profits and freeze the status quo of unions for the duration.

He declined comment on the President's program except to say that his move to obtain a committee vote "spoke for itself," but added that he would "let the people draw their own conclusions."

Treasury Proposals Ready

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He told a press conference that his tax adviser, Randolph Paul, was scheduled to confer with the House Ways and Means Committee and would be prepared to make recommendations at that time. Paul said, however, that the finer details of the plan might take longer to devise.

The secretary said the treasury approved "100 per cent the tax and other recommendations in the president's message on keeping down the cost of living."

He indicated a belief that the president's recommendation on controlling excess profits of business would make no substantial change in the recommendations made by the treasury in March. He explained that the treasury now approves of defining excess profits by the major provisions of the 1941 Revenue Act. Under this law, a business can choose between measuring its excess profits according to its "average earnings," or its "invested capital."

That Last 25,000 Dollars

President's Salary Ceiling Gets Mixed Reception

[By the Associated Press]

The following comment on the President's proposal that salaries be held to a net of $25,000 as a contribution to the war effort was gathered by the Associated Press:

Silas H. Strawn, former president of the American Bar Association and former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States: "The President's suggestion is a trial balloon which will not be popular. It would be myopic to limit to $25,000 the annual salaries of persons who make a great deal more than that."

Philip K. Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs National League baseball team and manufacturer of chewing gum: "The President's suggestion of a $25,000 yearly salary limit is perfectly all right with me. It would mean that I would not have the wherewithal to carry on with numerous obligations, but I assume if the ceiling is applied the effects of retrenchment in personal activities of persons affected by the limitation would be taken into consideration."

Work For Nothing

James F. Lincoln, president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and of the Lincoln Electric Company: "Although I have not had a chance to study the President's proposal, it in effect makes many men work for nothing.

"The plan was suggested in a patriotic vein, but I don't believe most men are patriotic enough to work free of charge. They just aren't made that way. I'll be interested in what the President is going to do with the whole million dollars he receives this year from his mother's estate."

Hollywood Reactions

Screen Actress Sonja Henie: "As a citizen of the United States, I want to do whatever the President and Congress decide is best for our country. No sacrifice is too great to win this war."

Screen Actor Tyrone Power: "Anything the President says or does is fine with me."

Film Producer Samuel Goldwyn: "I agree with the President that incomes should be limited for the duration. While the boys in the front lines are sacrificing their lives, the least we can do is limit our incomes."

Only One Interest

N. J. Blumberg, president of Universal Pictures: "We will certainly join in any decision by the President, the Congress and the people of the nation which pertains to our war effort. We are only interested in one thing—winning the war."

Movie Actress Ann Sheridan, whose salary probably is well over $100,000 annually: "I regret that I have but one salary to give to my country."

Stanley J. Stephenson, executive secretary, Utah Manufacturers' Association: "I believe opinion is almost unanimous the quicker we take hold of our economy . . . the quicker the war will end. . . . I believe we should place controls, modify them only if necessary for them to function."

CIO Man's View

Ralph Peters, Utah vice-president, CIO: "With the way things are rising in price, wages should be allowed to stay flexible in accordance with living costs. I approve of the plan to limit incomes to $25,000 a year."

Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen: "I am all for the President's program. I think wages and salaries should be stabilized, providing adjustments are allowed for wage inequalities. For the duration incomes should be limited to $25,000. After the war such restrictions should be relaxed so our democratic and capitalistic system may provide a higher standard of living for everybody."

Doesn't Like The Word

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 27—President Roosevelt told a press conference recently that he didn't like the word "inflation"—and he didn't use it once in his 3,000-word message to Congress today.

He used the expression "the cost of living" — used it twenty-two times.

HULL SAYS SPEECH SHOWS HITLER'S DESPERATION

London, April 27—(AP)—Adolf Hitler made himself an even more supreme master of Germany yesterday, and his act roused the hopeful suspicion of his enemies that Germany is in deep internal trouble after a winter of near-catastrophe.

Extraordinary power to require absolute obedience from every German was voted at Hitler's demand by the Reichtstag after he had addressed its uniformed members in a speech strangely mixing his usual bombast and confident predictions of victory with a new undercurrent of anxiety.

That the Fuehrer should have to demand strengthening of his dictatorial power was hailed both in Britain and Russia as a sign that Nazidom's home front was cracking.

The London Daily Herald declared it would not be surprised if Hitler planned a purge "or some move so desperate that its accomplishment will necessitate a purge."

Most British reaction reflected the surmise of the Daily Mail that "the shadow of opposition" has risen within the Reich.

The Moscow radio called the speech "a sure sign that the Nazis see the approach of their end" and declared that Hitler's assumption of still greater power "made it abundantly clear that he had no other alternative than to admit his utter failure in the field and at home."

Reuters said that the Berlin correspondent of the National Zeitung, of Basel, Switzerland, had cabled that the German public "was astonished at Hitler's demand for such far reaching powers."

The writer was quoted as saying it was "the sharpest appeal ever made to the German people."

Reuters quoted the Berlin correspondent of the Baseler Nachrichten, of Baselfi as saying the German capital was "surprised that Hitler was silent on past German successes, and that his usual prediction as to the course of events was lacking."

Hitler's demand for new powers came immediately after he had conceded to the Reichstag, meeting in the Kroll Opera House, that the German army survived a "threatening catastrophe" and suffered hardships for which the Reich had been unprepared during the terrible cold of the Russian winter.

Although he promised ultimate victory, the man who once declared that the Russian "enemy already is broken and will never again rise," set no date for triumph and indicated to the Germans that they must fight through another winter.

Says Germany Will Be Ready

As broadcast by the Berlin radio, Hitler turned from his assurances that the next winter would find Germany ready on the Russian front and made this demand:

"For the purpose, I expect, however, one thing: That the Nation entitles me to intervene and act myself, immediately, in every case where in the service of the greater cause which decides on our existence not the strictest, unreserved obedience is shown.

"I therefore beg of the German Reichtstag explicit confirmation that I am legally entitled to hold anyone to his duties or to sentence to cashiering or to oust from office and position anyone, without consideration of his person, who in my conscientious opinion does not fulfill his duties."

Listeners in London said they detected excitement in Hitler's voice when he dealt with this phase of his message which, in widespread British opinion, was the chief reason for the speech.

Hitler said "every one must know that today there are only duties," that there are no privileges, and that he wanted no one coming to him for a "vacation" when he could not give his soldiers leave.

As soon as Hitler had finished, Reichtsmarshal Goering, President of the Reichtstag, re-emphasized Hitler's account of the staggering problems of the winter front in Russia, asked the Reichtstag to "confirm" this statement:

"The Fuehrer, without being tied down by existing laws and regulations, in his capacity as leader of the Nation, as supreme commander of the armed forces, as chief of the government, supreme holder of executive power, supreme lord of justice and as leader of the National Socialist Party, must be in a position at any time to make every German—be he soldier or officer, petty or high official or judge, official of the party, worker or employer—to do his full duty, and to remove from office, rank or position anyone who after the Fuehrer's careful examination has violated his duties."

Goering [illegible] for a rising vote of consent and, the Berlin radio said, the Reichstag "rose as one man."

This was Hitler's first speech since Jannary 30, when he reviewed difficulties on the eastern front, and the Reichstag's first session since December 11 last, when war was declared on the United States.

A hint of a peace overture was detected in these words:

"I am not quite sure whether all Englishmen today still regard it as wise that their Government rejected the numerous possibilities for understanding which I have put forward since 1933."

Reich Strengthened, Japanese Paper Says

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 27 (AP).—The newspaper Hochi, commenting today on Hitler's speech and his assumption of vast new powers, said this was "an important strengthening of the interior structure of Germany and a prelude to a great military offensive."

All afternoon papers featured the speech prominently and most carried the text.

Italians Regard Speech As Prelude to Offensive

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 27 (AP).—Italian newspapers interpreted Hitler's speech yesterday as a prelude to a great Axis offensive in comments published today.

Il Popolo di Roma said:

"Every time the Fuehrer has spoken himself in the Reichstag this has proved later on to be an announcement of decisive importance."

Messagero called the speech a "solemn announcement of great campaigns which will be launched during the next few months."

No New Front, Papen Quoted

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 27 — Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, has told friends that Germany cannot open up any new front this year, Reuters quoted an Istanbul dispatch to the independent French news agency as saying today.

Papen was said to have declared Germany must defeat Russia before fall because she cannot face a fourth winter of war and that she must muster all her available strength to this end.

30.24 — 16195

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Germans Astounded at Hitler's Demands

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Reuters said today that the Berlin correspondent of the National Zeitung at Basel, Switzerland, had cabled that the German public "was astonished at Hitler's demand yesterday for such far reaching powers."

The writer was quoted as saying it was "the sharpest appeal ever made to the German people."

Reuters quoted the Berlin correspondent of the Baseler Nachichten of Basel as saying the German capital was "surprised that Hitler was silent on past German successes and that his usual prediction as to the course of events was lacking."

Hitler's Progress Reports

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By the Associated Press

Adolf Hitler's "progress" reports on the war, as shown by excerpts from speeches and statements he has made in the past two years, follow this course:

SEPT. 4, 1940—"Whatever may come, England will collapse. . . . The hour will come when one of us two will crack up and it won't be National Socialist Germany."

NOV. 8—"I believe the German people will thank me if I await the proper time for the final blow and thereby reduce the sacrifice to a minimum."

JAN. 1, 1941—" . . . The year 1941 will bring the completion of the greatest victory of our history."

MARCH 16—"So we enter the year 1941 cool and determined to end that which started the year before."

OCT. 3—"For 48 hours a development of gigantic proportions has been under way. It will help to destroy the opponent in the East. . . . Now it can be declared that the enemy already is broken and will never again rise."

OCT. 9—"Today begins the last great decisive battle of this year. It will hit the enemy destructively, and with it the instigator of the entire war, England herself."

NOV. 8—"Never was a great Empire smashed and destroyed in shorter time than was Soviet Russia this time."

DEC. 22—"The present war is now entering upon a new and favorable stage for us. We are now facing a decision of world-wide importance." (But at the same time he admitted his troops were having to go on the defensive until Spring.)

JAN. 1, 1942—"We shall again get hold of this enemy of mankind (referring to Russia) and we shall beat him. We all shall therefore ask God Almighty that the year 1942 bring the decision. . . ."

JAN. 30—"I don't know if the war will end this year. . . ."

MARCH 16—Appealed to Germans for new sacrifices, warned of "a hard struggle," but promised crushing victory in coming Summer.

APRIL 26—"In the coming Winter, wherever it finds us, German railways will be better able to meet their tasks than in the last Winter."

HITLER FEARFUL OF ARMY REVOLT, DAVIES BELIEVES

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Former Ambassador Sees Anxiety of Fuehrer in Reichstag Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—(AP) Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Russia and Belgium, tonight advanced the theory that Adolf Hitler is fearful of a revolt within the German Army itself.

He made this statement on the basis of the German dictator's Sunday address to the Reichstag, and his request for and assumption of new powers over the life and death of anyone in Germany, including those in the army.

"Hitler asked for power to terrorize and punish some people whom he is afraid of," Davies said. "Whom is he afraid of?"

He went on to say that Hitler already had extreme power over the German civil populace, that a revolt from that source was impossible because the people had no weapons with which to make it effective. In addition, his advices were that German public morale was good.

"The only danger of revolt is in the army," Davies continued. "If the army or its officers revolt, he's in danger. The only power he's afraid of is the power of the German generals."

Five German generals had been sent back from the Russian front, he added. Two of them died, reportedly shot. There have been other indications of army disagreement with Hitler's military policies, and the army itself, or a strong group of its officers, may be seeking to oust Hitler and take over the war themselves.

German army officers took an oath of allegiance to Hitler, and they will honor it, he said, until they feel that the army is being mistreated. Such a feeling may have taken hold in high places in the army and seeped downward.

Rather Frantic Talk, Says Hull

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 27—Secretary of State Hull said today it looked as if Hitler were beginning to take a desperate view of Germany's chances in the war.

Commenting on the Fuhrer's speech of yesterday, Hull termed it a rather frantic address to a hastily assembled group of officials. The very manner of this urgent meeting, he said, raised the question of how desperately Hitler must be viewing the situation.

Silent On New Caledonia

The fact, too, that Hitler once more postponed naming a date for the promised German victory raised the question, Hull added, of how many more times he would have to postpone it.

The Secretary of State declined to comment on reports from Vichy that the French Ambassador here had been instructed to protest against the landing of American troops on New Caledonia, French island possession in the Pacific now controlled by Free French forces. Up to early afternoon Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye had made no appointment at the State Department.

By THOMAS F HAWKINS

BERN, Switzerland, April 27 (Wide World)—Germany is overhauling her war methods, with strong indications that Adolf Hitler's hopes for another blitzkrieg this spring and summer are being supplanted by a strategy of conservation and prevention which will emphasize old-style artillery and infantry fighting on the Russian front.

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No "Spring Offensive"

Hitler himself referred to this when he spoke to the Reichstag yesterday of fighting next winter, but did not once use the words "spring offensive."

A Nazi military spokesman in Berlin provided a further hint with the declaration that all is not yet ready for the eastern campaign, and in discussing the use of armored divisions and shock troops only in tight places and at the last possible moment.

It still is too early to say there will be no spring offensive. But nothing has developed so far to change appreciably the situation as it was Dec. 21, 1941, when Hitler frankly put his armies on the defensive.

Factors which have contributed to throwing the original spring schedule off stride include, of course, the difficulties of production on the home front, the enrollment of fewer new troops than expected, and the continuing hardships of transport for both men and materials.

Trench Warfare

The result has been the reversion to older methods of warfare, with the prospect that especially on the northern and central sectors of the long Russian front, fighting probably will be carried on from trenches to a larger degree than ever before.

Foreign military observers believe that Hitler's all-important effort to drive toward the oil of the Caucasus in the south depends on the extent to which the northern Russian armies can be held back. Berlin dispatches now speak of September as a possible month for the Caucasus push.

Hitler Dismisses Nazi Commander in Finland

LONDON, Tuesday, April 28 (AP)—Lieutenant General Engelbrecht, commander of the 163d German division fighting in Finland, has been dismissed by Adolf Hitler and a reshuffle of the entire Nazi command in Finland is imminent, Stockholm dispatches said today.

Hitler was said to be angry because of Red Army successes on the Finnish front and one dispatch said the removal of Engelbrecht might be one of the disciplinary measures referred to by Hitler in his Sunday speech.

Hitler Seen Reverting To Old-Style Warfare

Artillery, Infantry Fighting May Take Place of Blitzkrieg on Russian Front

Reds Launch Major Drive Against Finns

Lines of Battle Reported Well Inside 1939 Finnish Frontier.

By WILLIAM B. FINK

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Russia's immediate hope of knocking Finland out of the war, thus uncovering the northern flank of the main German armies, rested tonight on a developing counter-offensive on the still frozen terrain of Lapland and Karelia in the eerie light of an almost continuous Arctic day.

There where the thaw had not yet set in, the Red Army strove against Finnish troops and an intermingling of Germans while the main German armies still generally marked time in the slush and mud from Leningrad southward.

About 2,000 Finnish soldiers were reported to have fallen in the past week.

On this front, the lines of battle were reported to be drawn well inside the 1939 Finnish frontier, on territory gained by the Russians in their winter war with the Finns when Germany did not participate.

Powerful Drive in Lapland

In Lapland, the Russians were reported to have launched an offensive as powerful as that which forced Finnish surrender two years ago. That campaign settled Russia's demand for bases on Finnish soil to shield the sea and land approaches to Leningrad, but when Germany attacked Russia last June Finland again went to war.

The Lapland drive would serve particularly to ease the threat to Russia's Arctic ports of Murmansk and Archangel, gateways for help from the United States and Britain.

Other advices from Russia told of only minor engagements on the main Russian-German front but Kuibyshev's atmosphere was electric with the possibility that any moment might send the world's two most powerful armies into general action.

Stockholm reports said the Russians had captured Borok, 20 miles [illegible] German strong- [illegible]d, on the Lenin- [illegible]or of the front. [illegible]e said to have cut [illegible]between Novgorod [illegible]ts of the trapped 16[illegible] G[illegible] Army at Staraya Ru[illegible]

L[illegible] military experts said German[illegible]tions north and south of Lake [illegible]n on the same general fr[illegible]been outflanked and that comm[illegible]ations with the rear were threa[illegible]d.

2,000 Finns Killed In Lapland Drive, Red Army Claims

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Russians Pressing Blows To Protect Ports of Murmansk, Archangel

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 27.—Nearly 2,000 Finnish troops were reported killed last week in a Russian offensive in frozen Lapland as the Red Army pushed forward in a spring advance likened to the one of two years ago which ended in Finland's defeat.

The battle lines in the Far North were drawn up well inside the Finnish frontier of 1939 and the Soviet troops were reported demonstrating all along the battlefront that they held the initiative firmly.

The Russians were pressing home telling blows against the disheartened Finns in an effort to knock them out of the war and protect the Arctic ports of Murmansk and Archangel.

Leningrad reports of successful defense against raiding Axis planes indicated the Germans were using every available aircraft in an effort to cripple the Red Army while the Nazis prepared for an offensive.

Mixed Finnish and German crews were used in the north by planes which bombed Leningrad, machine-gunned troop concentrations and battered at roads, bridges and artillery batteries.

The Moscow radio said "Russian Commandos" had made successful reconnaissance raids behind German positions at an unspecified point.

Russians and Germans Battle for Opening

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 27 (AP).—Two of the world's mightiest military machines—the German and Russian Armies—battled unceasingly for openings today in small-scale but fierce fights along a thawing front, and the belief persisted here that they might unleash their full fury in major action at any moment.

The Soviet Information Bureau communique broadcast from Moscow, however, said the situation remained unchanged.

It reported only minor patrol engagements and guerrilla activities along the whole front from Leningrad to Sevastopol in which, it said, the Germans lost more than 1,645 men killed and wounded. Red Army forces on the Kalinin front also were credited with destroying 12 German tanks in one day.

Leningrad Raided Three Days.

While the Red Army reported holding its ground against strong German attacks and the German air force subjected Leningrad, Russia's second city, to three straight days of punishing raids, reports reaching this alternate capital from the fighting line 650 miles away said both the Nazis and the Soviets were bringing up huge reserves.

An indication that the Russian front will be one of the main theaters of action was seen in Adolf Hitler's speech to his Reichstag yesterday pointing to Russia as the decisive battlefield, but it was significantly noted in Kuibyshev that the German Fuehrer announced no such specific action as he did when he proclaimed the invasion of Russia last June and the beginning of the offensive against Moscow last October.

Sixty-three heavy German bombers attacked Leningrad yesterday in the third successive day of raids. The Germans first attacked Friday with 72 bombers escorted by fighters; the raiding continued Saturday and Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, called it the "biggest air activity over the city since last autumn."

35 Nazi Planes Claimed.

The Russians declared Saturday night that 35 German planes had been shot down in the first two days of the Leningrad raids. They added that no military objectives suffered serious damage, but that there were civilian casualties from dive bombing.

On the central front, the Red Army was said to have thrown back repeated German attempts to capture a tactically important river position.

Red Star said it was the "most serious recent battle" in that sec-

for. The Germans, it was reported, used tanks, planes, flame throwers and smoke screens, but still they did not win the point.

The Russian midnight communique said a German submarine had been sunk in the Barents Sea and that 21 Nazi planes were destroyed over the whole front yesterday against 10 Soviet plane losses.

Local Offensive Activity Reported by Germans

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 27 (AP).—The German high command said today there was "local offensive activity" by German infantry and shock troops on unspecified sections of the Eastern front. Several Russian attacks were reported repulsed.

"In Lapland," the communique said, "German and Finnish troops repulsed other enemy attacks in hard defensive fighting. The enemy sustained heavy and bloody losses. Several tanks were destroyed.

"In the area of Murmansk German fighters destroyed nine enemy fighters in air battles without loss to themselves."

Finns Report Red Repulse On Karelian Isthmus

HELSINKI, April 27 (AP).—The Finnish high command reported today that Russian forces were attacking on the Karelian Isthmus and in the vicinity of the Stalin Canal north of Lake Onega, but said the onslaughts had been repulsed.

A communique said some of the Russian attacks in the north were supported by tanks and reported that 800 Russians were killed in yesterday's fighting alone.

GERMANS ACCUSED OF NEW ATROCITIES

'Forcible Germanization' of Russians Attempted, Says Soviet.

By Henry C. 1-6/04

KUIBYSHEV, U.S.S.R., April 27 —(AP) The Soviet government in a new list of atrocity charges declared tonight the Germans have demanded that "several million of the choicest Russian workers" in occupied territory be delivered immediately to Germany for forced labor.

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This demand, an official statement said, was part of a carefully worked out Nazi scheme for organized robbery and destruction of Soviet property and "forcible Germanization" of subject Russian peoples.

The government charges, based on documents captured from German army staffs were included in a note sent by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov to all countries with which the Soviet government maintains relations.

This was the third time that the Soviet Union has levelled atrocity charges at the Germans.

Previous notes were sent on Nov. 26 protesting "barbaric" violations of international law on the part of the Germans, including the Hague convention for treatment of war prisoners; and on Jan. 7 asserting that the Soviet government was keeping careful account of Nazi crimes and would "demand and obtain retribution."

Russian Barbers Not To Be Mistreated Ladies Do Shaving

BY EDDY GILMORE

Kuibyshev, April 26. (Wide World) —A Russian barbershop, even in wartime, is one of the world's finest institutions, making a man sadly long for bushy hair and a full beard just to give the barbers something they can really turn their talents to.

In this country you can get shaved within an inch of your life, powdered and prefumed for 33 cents.

However, language difficulties inject somewhat hazardous phases into your visit.

For example, to get a shave, you say a word that sounds vaguely like 'breeze."

I made his sound once. "Pozhalvista (please)," smiled the barber, whetting a cut-throat model—and attacked the closest object, which was my head.

Now I always say "pobreite tolko moyo litso," which means "put the razor to my face."

Because head-shaving is popular in Russia even in the dead of Winter, this practice dates back to the days when conquering Tartars galloped in looking like thousands of cue balls glittering in the sun.

Another hazardous feature of the barbershop is that you might say something which would order an oldtime Cossack haircut. This calls for shaving the head except for a slice of hair down one side, which the Cossack winds around his ear.

Russians adore barbershops. The soldier returning from the front on leave heads straight for the tonsorial temple, asking for—and getting—"the works."

Each shop has at least a couple of lady barbers, who specialize in close shaves.

But the most startling feature of the shop is the inevitable perfume.

The first experience is quite a shock. Your thoughts may be miles away when wham! The barber lets you have it straight in the face— a miniature Niagara mist which he squirts from a bottle.

It's practically impossible to convince him you don't want perfume.

We finally reached a compromise—he shoots from long range. That has another advantage: it perfumes your shirt.

Enemy Shock Troops in Powerful Thrust East Of Mandalay—Railway to Burma Road Terminus Menaced.

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NEW DELHI, April 27—(AP)—Swift Japanese shock troops were reported by the British to have reached a point 85 miles directly east of Mandalay tonight in a powerful thrust from captured Loilem which gravely threatened the railway to Lashio, terminus of the Burma Road.

55 Mile Jap Advance

Another version of the Salween front combat came from Chungking, where a Chinese Command communique acknowledged that Loilem, 120 miles southeast of Mandalay, fell Friday and said the Japanese had driven 75 miles to the east. Such a move apparently would be designed to encircle troops in southeastern Burma commanded by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, U.S.A.

[The two accounts, however, could mean that the powerfully reinforced Japanese had thrust two columns from Loilem, one east and the other north. Either would gravely endanger the whole Allied position in eastern Burma, the backdoor to China.]

The Chinese communique said the invader reached Loilem after a drive from Hopong and then brought up large tank and plane supported reinforcements, which thrust out northward and toward the broad upper Salween Valley to the east.

One column, it asserted, pushed to Kunhing seventy-five miles east of Loilem, another struck northeastward and reached a point south of Konghaping and the third toward Mong Sung on the north.

[These towns do not appear on available maps but may be the Chinese spelling of Kunhing for Ken Hkam, which lies just west of the Salween, and Mong Sung for Mong Kung, forty-five miles north of Loilem. The map does not show a Burmese equivalent for Kong Haping.]

Both sides were reported to have sustained heavy casualties.

The British communique said:

"Reports from the Chinese Expeditionary Force indicate that the enemy thrust toward the northern Shan states has reached halfway up the road from Loilem to Hsipaw," 110 miles away. This would indicate a Japanese advance of 55 miles.

Earlier Report More Hopeful

An earlier Chinese communique had given a somewhat more hopeful picture of the situation on the sector between the Sittang and Salween Rivers, where the Japanese have advanced more than 100 miles in the last week, throwing the defense back in bitter confused fighting.

It said the Chinese, finding a weak spot in the Japanese lines, drove forward to recapture Hopong, 10 miles east of Taunggyi, which Stilwell's men had seized earlier. It was possible that this column was attempting to sheer off the advanced Japanese units, now some 350 miles beyond their main base of Rangoon.

In the center, the British said "Our forces are now occupying the general line Kaukpadaung-Meiktila." This position is some 35 miles to the northeast of the burned oil center of Yenangyaung and indicated another sharp withdrawal in that sector. Meiktila is only 80 miles south of Mandalay.

The British communique did not say so, but there seemed to be an indication that Yenangyaung, which the Chinese recaptured last week, rescuing 7,000 trapped British troops, might again be lost. The oil fields it guards have long since been put to the torch.

AVG Bags Five Planes

A Chungking communique credited the Flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group with taking a continued hand in the east flank fight. The Americans encountered a flight of five Japanese planes near Loilem last Saturday and shot down all five without loss to themselves, the war bulletin said.

It reported that on the front directly south of Mandalay Chinese forces were putting up a strong delaying fight against Japanese spearheads thrust up the road from Pyinmana toward Meiktila and Thazi, eighty miles south of Mandalay.

Fighting was reported swirling around Pyawbwe, twenty miles south of Thazi.

Chungking, April 27 (AP)—A Japanese column entered Loilem, on the eastern Burma front, last Friday and since then has pushed on seventy-five miles to the east, a Chinese high command communique said tonight.

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[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, April 27—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's Chinese army announced today that it had recaptured Hopong, increasing the advantage of its position guarding Mandalay from the southeast.

Hopong is little more than ten miles east of Taunggyi, which was won back from the Japanese late last week. Both towns are about one hundred miles southeast of Mandalay.

Chinese Still Hold Taunggyi

A late communique said Taunggyi remained in Chinese hands but that fighting was raging in the hills immediately east and north of the city and along the whole Salween front to the east, where three Japanese columns were trying to advance.

On the Meiktila front, directly south of Mandalay, the Chinese reported they were fighting a strong delaying action against invasion spearheads thrust up the road from Pyinmana past Tatkon.

Flying Tigers Score

The Chinese last were reported holding out in the vicinity of Pyawbwe, some twenty miles south of Meiktila and Thazi and eighty-five miles south of Mandalay.

The Chinese communique said the Flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group destroyed five Japanese planes last Saturday near Loilem, on the east flank of the Burma front, without loss to themselves.

Japs In China Raided

Chinese raids on Japanese positions in the East China provinces of Chekiang and Anhwei, hundreds of miles behind the most advanced Japanese lines, have done considerable damage, Chinese army dispatches said.

Japanese fears that the Chinese may be able to establish air bases in these provinces, within bomber range of Japan's big cities, have intensified operations there recently.

A Chinese mobile unit was said to have encircled a town in northern Chekiang four days ago and destroyed all Japanese fortifications in the suburbs.

Battle At Chisitu

Japanese troops who attacked Chisitu in West Chekiang were said to have been routed after a night-long battle. The Chinese said they dispersed a Japanese detachment attempting to cross the Funchun river in East Chekiang province.

After laying down an artillery barrage near the Yangtze river port of Tungliu, in Anhwei, Japanese troops attacked the nearby Chinese, who gave ground but later recovered their original positions.

2 JAP ADVANCES MENACE MANDALAY, LASHIO, PYAWBWE

Chinese Recapture Taunggyi But Retreat 40 Miles in Pyinmana Area

LONDON, April 27 (AP). — Two new Japanese thrusts have further imperilled the United Nations' position in Burma, British sources reported today. One was a thrust from Loilem, on the eastern flank of the line, toward the Mandalay-Lashio road. That development is a threat not only to the Mandalay-Lashio highway but to the cities themselves.

The other was an infiltration to the west, aimed evidently at isolating Allied forces in the area of Pyawbwe, about 85 miles south of Mandalay.

Although the cerapture of Taunggyi by Chinese veterans under U. S. Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell gave the defenders at least a temporary advantage in one sector, it was acknowledged in Chungking that Chinese forces had yielded 40 miles to the Japanese in a thrust through Pyinmana and Tatkon to the vicinity of Pyawbwe.

The new drive from Loilem was along the road westward through Taunggyi and Thazi. Thus, were

RED GUERRILLAS KILL HUNDREDS OF GERMANS

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 27.—(AP) Front line dispatches said tonight that Soviet guerrillas were striking down Germans in huge numbers in and around Ordzhonikidzegrad, important industrial town on the Desna river 10 miles northeast of Bryansk.

This account said the Nazis' hold on the town was becoming more and more insecure and that the people there "know their hour of retribution is near." The Germans, fearing a May day outbreak, were reported to have taken hostages from every street.

Out of 87 multi-storied buildings originally in the industrial center, the Soviet dispatches said that only four now stand, and that all the plants which once turned out machine tools, rolling stock and farm implements are in ruins.

BRITISH ENVOY GETS STALIN'S TOBACCO

Kuibyshev, April 27 (A. P.). —Britain's pipe-smoking Ambassador to Russia, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, is smoking a prize consignment of tobacco—a gift from Russia's pipe-smoking Premier, Joseph V. Stalin. During a recent conference in Moscow, when the two sat puffing away as an air raid alarm sounded, they discussed, among other topics, two of which they both are fond—pipes and tobacco.

They even swapped pouches and examined one another's pipes—neither of them, incidentally, expensive models. Two days ago a package arrived in Kuibyshev for Sir Archibald from Stalin; it contained a big pouch of Russian tobacco.

Japs Drive to Trap Defenders of Burma

Regain Hopong; Hot Fight Raging Near Pyawbwe

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the Japanese to reach Thazi they would have worked behind the British at Pyawbwe and reached the railroad leading 80 miles to Mandalay.

British sources said there was only sketchy information on the exact position of the Allied line after five days of confused fighting. It stretched roughly, however, from the Irrawaddy River north of Sale eastward to a point just north of Pyawbwe. In the area farther to the east, apparently, there was no fixed front but isolated strongholds pivoting on Taunggyi.

Flying Tiger's Earphones Shot Off; He's Unhurt

By Preston Grover
Associated Press Correspondent

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New Delhi, India, April 26 (Delayed)—"We've been pretty lucky."

That's what the Flying Tigers, the flyers of the American Volunteer Group, themselves say for their record of destroying approximately 400 Japanese planes as against a quintet of their own number killed in actual combat.

Naturally there have been other casualties, but their losses have been so trifling that even they are amazed.

Bullets Pound Plane

Examples of just how "lucky" the Tigers have been were given by Robert Layher, of Colorado Springs, Col., one of a group who stopped off in New Delhi today while ferrying more planes into Burma.

Layher said one Yankee pilot whose engine was not functioning too well was caught by a Japanese flyer and chased fifty miles. His plane was simply shot to ribbons and he was flying so low he couldn't dive to safety.

Minute after minute he felt Japanese bullets pounding against the armor plate at his back.

Jap Exhausts Bullets

Finally the Japanese ran out of bullets and pulled off.

The American still had a hundred miles to go with an oil pump that was leaking badly, but he got in.

"I've never seen a plane with so many holes in it," grinned Layher. "All the tires were flat and the wings and fuselage were like a sieve—but not a solitary control gear had been hit."

Another pilot was caught in a blast of machine-gun fire that shot off both his earphones at the same time. The bullets left burns along both cheeks just below the ears—but the pilot otherwise was unscratched.

Parachute Shot Up

Layher told how another flyer took to his parachute during an air fight and five times Japanese pilots "made passes" at him.

Gaping holes were shot in the parachute but the pilot landed untouched.

The AVG pilots heap unrestrained praise upon their commander, Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, one of the Billy Mitchell group of air power advocates who retired from the United States Army Air Corps and led a dozen American pilots into action against the Japanese when they first attacked China in 1937.

Four of his original dozen flyers still are with him in various executive positions in the AVG.

AVG pilots credit Chennault with teaching them how to solve Japanese fighter tricks, how to attack their bombers and how to outguess them on where and how an attack will be made.

"You can beat them without getting hurt yourself, if you do it properly," Chennault is quoted as telling his pilots time after time.

Repeatedly the Tigers have shot down eight, ten and even twenty Japanese planes at a time without a loss. They often come back to their base with their planes riddled with bullets—but they get back.

Ground Crews Short

The pilots also are unstinting in their praise of their ground crews. They have kept the planes in the air despite the fact that their numbers are far below what a normal ground crew should be.

For example, early in the Burma operations they kept fifteen planes going with only nineteen men in the ground crew to refuel, check the engines, carry out repairs and do overhauling.

Some of the pilots now are wondering what will happen if they are inducted into the United States Air Force.

"Paper Work" Feared

Under Chennault they operate with considerable freedom, but they are uncertain whether the same freedom would be possible if they were incorporated into a larger air force.

"It's the paper work that gets you," said one pilot. "In a regular outfit you have so much paper work, with special reports and all, that you don't have time to fly."

ALLIED AIR FORCE PRESSES ATTACKS ON JAP AIRBASES

Showdown in Bitter Aerial War in Pacific Expected Soon.

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By C. Yates McDaniel

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 27—(AP) A continuation of the intensive hammering of Japanese island bases above Australia by United States and Australian airmen was announced today while military quarters expressed belief that a showdown in the bitter air war in this part of the world may be at hand.

A communique recorded punishing attacks yesterday on the enemy-held bases at Lae, New Guinea and Bougainville, Solomon islands. At Lae the Allies destroyed three Japanese planes on the ground and one in air combat.

Allied Power Growing

Military commentators pointed out that the growing power of the Allied blows apparently coincided with reinforcement and revived activity of the Japanese air force in this theater.

These quarters, noting that the Japanese could hardly afford to be passive while the United Nations increased their striking power in Australia, said the enemy fight be impelled to attack Australia directly or attempt to capture all of New Guinea and the string of islands to the south and east and thus attempt to cut off American supplies to Australia.

Francis M. Forde, Au[illegible] my minister, in a staten[illegible] berra, warned Australi[illegible] complacency and said they might have to "meet a Japanese attack in force at any time."

Warns Against Complacency

"Complacency and optimism resulted in the over-running of other countries," he said. "Australia must not make the same mistake."

The Japanese, it was reported, have been concentrating ships, men, supplies and planes in the Marshall islands, apparently in preparation for some new operation. Observers saw the possibility that a great naval battle involving the United States fleet would follow any attempt of the Japanese to drive southeast from the Marshall islands.

The communique which told of the attack on Lae and Bougainville said the Allies had concentrated on airfields in those places.

It also declared nine Japanese bombers with fighter escort had attacked Port Moresby, New Guinea, causing slight damage.

Aerial attacks on Corregidor in the Philippines were diminishing in intensity, the communique said, while American artillery "executed successful missions on enemy land concentrations."

11 Raiders Shot Down

Another communique, reporting on Saturday's aerial attack by the Japanese on Darwin, Australia Saturday, said 11 of the raiding planes were shot down while the invaders were kept so high that their 500-pound bombs did little damage to the principal objective, the airport.

Arthur S. Drakeford, air minister, said the 11 planes constituted one-third of the total attacking force.

"Tokyo has been preening itself on Japan's alleged control of the air," Drakeford said, "but the sharp repulse administered by the Allies at Darwin following our recent raids on the Philippines and Tokyo should cause its exultation to cease abruptly."

Lieut. James Morehead, 25, of Oklahoma City, personally accounted for three of the 11 planes.

4 Jap Planes Ruined At Lae

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Australia, April 27—Answering a sudden intensification of Japanese air activity, wide-ranging Allied bombers lashed out again yesterday to blast enemy bases at Lae, New Guinea and Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands, it was announced today.

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At least four Japanese planes were destroyed in the raid on Lae—one in the air and three on the ground—a communique said.

Military quarters expressed belief that the continuing Allied offensive might force a speedy showdown in this vital war theater.

Jap Moves Studied

Asserting that the Japanese could not afford to remain passive while the Allies steadily built up their striking power in Australia, these quarters declared the enemy would have to adopt one of two courses:

1. Attack Australian directly, or
2. Attempt to capture all of New Guinea and the string of islands to the south and east, with a view to cutting American supply routes to Australia.

The landing of United States forces on the Free French island off New Caledonia, announced Saturday, was viewed by observers as a move intended to thwart Japanese expansion to the east or a possible attack upon New Zealand.

The possibility that the danger of direct attack upon Australia is still present was voiced by Army Minister Frances Forde in a statement at Canberra, warning his country man against invasion.

"Not Out Of Woods"

"Although there is substantial improvement in local defenses, Australian is not yet out of the woods and may have to meet a Japanese attack in force at any time," he said.

"Complacency and optimism resulted in the over-running of other countries. Australia must not make the same mistake."

Grounds for Forde's comment on the improvement in Australia's defenses were seen in the reception which greeted a squadron of twenty-four Japanese bombers, escorted by fighters, which raided Darwin Saturday for the first time in three weeks.

Heavy Price Paid

An Allied communique reported that eight of the enemy bombers and three fighters were shot down. Semi-official advices said that United States' pilots accounted for all of the planes destroyed.

Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford declared the eleven planes shot constituted one-third of the total attacking force, including fighters and bombers, and said that from the Japanese point of view this was "far too heavy a price to pay."

"Tokyo has been preening itself on Japan's alleged control of the air," he said, "but the sharp repulse administered by the Allies at Darwin following our recent raids on the Philippines and Tokyo should cause its exultation to cease abruptly."

Unofficially, it was said at Darwin the battle was the biggest and most successful fought over Australia to date.

Downs Three Planes

Hero of the air battle over Darwin Saturday was Lieut. James Morehead, 25, of Oklahoma City, who accounted for three of the eleven enemy planes shot down.

"My flight and another flight from the same squadron just jumped right into the Japanese formation," said Morehead.

"The Japanese were in a tight formation with twenty-four planes flying in echelons of nine, eight and seven, respectively. I got the leader of the echelon of nine and two out of the right echelon of seven planes.

"The other two pilots of my flight got two apiece and another of my flight got one. The other flight from my squadron was intercepted by Zeros. They didn't do so well, for our boys got three of them. The battle took place high over the sea and lasted only a few minutes, with the Americans suffering only slight damage and no losses."

Allied Communique

The Allied headquarters communique follows:

NEW GUINEA: PORT MORESBY—The enemy attacked with nine bombers and fighter escort at dispersal locality. Damage was s[illegible]ght. Our fighters successfully intervened.

LAE—Our air force successfully attacked an enemy airdrome, destroying three enemy planes on the ground and one in the air.

SOLOMON ISLANDS: BOUGAINVILLE—Our air force raided an enemy airfield.

PHILIPPINES: CORREGIDOR—Aerial attacks on the fortified island are diminishing in intensity. Our artillery executed successful missions on enemy land concentrations.

VISAYANS—An enemy attack at San Remegio was repulsed.

MINDANAO—Patrol activities only.

Leave Blank

Corregidor's Guns Blast Jap Troops

Also Set Afire Enemy Trucks on Bataan—General Patch Commanding American Troops on New Caledonia

APR 28 1942

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP)—Besieged Corregidor dealt the Japanese sharp new blows today, nearly three weeks after the fall of Bataan.

Answer to Crossfire Pounding

Replying to a four-hour crossfire pounding by enemy siege guns, the artillery batteries of two Philippine Island fortresses broke up a hostile troop concentration in the nearby peninsula and set afire a group of parked motor trucks.

The War Department reported developments in its first communique dealing with action in the Philippines since such announcements were channeled five days ago through Australian headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, the southwest Pacific commander-in-chief.

Since the start of the Philippine invasion, Corregidor has experienced 250 air raid alarms, and a still larger number of actual attacks, it was disclosed. The latest included an onslaught by dive bombers on both Corregidor, citadel of the beleaguered Manila Bay defenses, and adjacent Fort Hughes on Caballo Island.

Harbor Boats Also Attacked

Small harbor boats also were targets of the attack, the results of which were not reported.

The enemy shelling came from batteries on the peninsula and on the south shore of the bay in Cavite province, some 10 miles distant, in continuation of the crossfire to which the harbor forts have been exposed since Bataan was lost.

The communique announced also that Major General Alexander M. Patch, Jr., is commander of the army force which has arrived on the free French Island of New Caledonia, strategically situated on the supply route from the United States to Australia.

Arrival of the force was announced Saturday. MacArthur's headquarters reported today that Japanese observation planes attempting to scout the island, which is some 800 miles east of Australia, had been forced to flee.

General Patch, 52, a regular Army officer, was given command of the force dispatched to New Caledonia after having commanded the Camp Croft, South Carolina, Infantry Training Center since last August.

A veteran of World War service in France, a distinguished graduate of the Command and General Staff School and of the Army War College, he has served as an instructor of the Alabama National Guard and twice as professor of military science and tactics at the Staunton Military Academy, Virginia.

Officials said the communique supplemented a terse announcement of Philippine developments made by MacArthur in Australia. They indicated it was not planned to return the issuing of daily communiques to the War Department but that supplementary communiques might be issued from time to time. Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, the Philippine commander, reports both to MacArthur and to the War Department.

whom have played with bands and broadcast in the United States—were listed as James Thompson, Waco, Texas; Malcolm T. Reinhardt, Jr., Margaret, Texas; Chester R. McClure, Phoenix, Ariz.; Orville C. Harris, New Boston, Ohio; Martin D. Salas, Los Angeles; Conover B. Nichols, Shawano, Wis., and Clovis B. Beach, Green Bay, Wis.

"These men," the department reported, "perform yeoman service in bolstering the morale of the troops and give unstintingly of their time in grinding out rhythm, which is more soothing to the ear than the whine of heavy artillery shells and the screeching, whistling sound of falling bombs."

troops at the front, and be fully prepared to cope with any attack on Japan itself and in that way help operations of our men at the front.

"With unalterable determination we must carry on to final victory, completely destroying Anglo-American influence."

New Fighter Plane Shown by Japs

Berlin, April 27 — (AP) — Tokyo dispatches said today that a new type of Japanese fighter plane, the Hayabusa, made its first public appearance today in "an impressive parade of air forces" over Tokyo in which 500 army planes took part. It marked the conclusion of four-day ceremonies at the Yasukuni shrine, where Japan worships the spirits of her soldier dead.

test at Washington the landing of United States troops on New Caledonia.

A communique yesterday announcing the decision to protest contended that although forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle took over the Pacific island in September, 1940, the De Gaullists "have no right to speak in the name of France."

The already expressed policy of the United States is expected by observers to be the reply to the protest of Vichy against the landing of American troops on the Pacific island of New Caledonia.

Sumner Welles, acting as Secretary of State, on April 14 told the Vichy government that until the United Nations won the war the United States would continue "with regard to French territories in Africa or in the Pacific areas, to maintain, or to enter into relations with those French citizens who are in actual control of such territories."

The Free French are in control of New Caledonia and the preliminaries for the actual entrance of American troops to help defend that island were conducted through diplomatic exchanges between the governor of the island and the United States.

Van Mook Reaches London

London, April 27 (A. P.).—Hubertus J. Van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, arrived here today from New York.

RED CROSS OBTAINS LIST OF PRISONERS HELD BY JAPANESE

120 Names, Including Two Connecticut Men, Revealed by War Dept.

APR 29 1942

WASHINGTON, April 27 — (AP) The first official list of Americans held as prisoners of war by the Japanese, containing 120 names, was published today by the War department.

Most where Navy and Marine corps officers and men who were captured at Wake island or at Chinese stations early in the war.

Wake Commander Held

Included was Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham of the Navy, who was commander on Wake island when the Navy and Marine garrison there was overwhelmed after a heroic fight.

Omitted was the name of Major James P. Devereux, who commanded the Marine detachment under Cunningham.

The names were obtained by the International Red Cross and turned over to the Army provost marshal general, Major General Allen W. Gullion. Officials stressed that it was incomplete.

The prisoners were in addition to 219 civilians interned by the Japanese whose names were published March 16.

Two Connecticut men were listed among American prisoners held by the Japanese. They are William B. Ganci, son of Mrs. Annie Ganci, of Canaan, who was chief radioman aboard the U.S.S. Wake, a gunboat at a China river station, and Corporal Herbert Neal Pearce, of Mystic, member of a Marine corps detachment which was stationed on Wake island.

Ganci also has a wife and two children living in Hazleton, Pa.

He has been in the Navy 16 years.

In the space usually reserved for the stamp should be written "Prisoner of war mail, postage free." Similar procedure should be followed for mail addressed to interned civilians, but postage must be paid. No provision has been made for transmitting packages or money to either prisoners or internees.

Marines Doing Hard Job Well, Gen. Pickett Says

By WENDELL WEBB

PEARL HARBOR, T. H. (Wide World)—Brig. Gen. Harry K. Pickett, the lean, tanned commander of all the marines in the mid-Pacific, has watched his men make glorious history on Wake, Midway, Johnson, Palmyra, and the Hawaiian Islands.

"I am proud of them all. I'll tell the world that," the general said.

It was General Pickett who three years ago was assigned to map out and arrange for the defense of the smaller ocean outposts now so valuable to the American war effort. He is credited in considerable measure with having made possible the valiant stand on Wake Island and the stubborn retention of the other embattled islands.

He did not want to talk about that today, however. He was busy working at his office in a converted residence here. But he appeared glad to take time out for a pipe of tobacco and a few comments on his men.

The General is 54—far from old for his rank—and while his hair is getting a wee bit thin on top, he looks even younger than his age.

It was a simple answer he gave as to how a handful of men were able to hold besieged Wake Island for two weeks and to inflict heavy losses to enemy warcraft in the meantime.

"They knew how to handle their guns and they did it well," he said.

The General had a ready reply as to his new recruits.

"They are a fine group of men—intelligent, earnest, and they take their jobs seriously. I am proud of the way they are handling their work."

He added that the "Marines as a whole in the mid-Pacific are as good as any I have ever seen anywhere in my entire service. They are doing a difficult job under difficult circumstances—but that goes for all our armed forces, of course."

It was nearly 30 years ago that General Pickett, a native of Ridge-

Must Still Fight War Despite Victories, Premier Tells Japs

U. S. and Britain Forced Into Reckless Actions, Gen. Tojo Declares

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 27.—Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo said today that despite successive Japanese victories "the war still has to be fought."

He declared in an address that "recent developments" showed the United States and Britain have been forced to reckless actions because of successive defeats in the Pacific.

He did not specify these developments, but Domei said the phrase might be taken to refer to the "United States stunt air attacks on Japan itself."

(Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya were bombed nine days ago and air alarms were sounded on several days afterwards.)

"The war's coming stage will be a real test for the Japanese nation and will demand the nation's utmost unity," he declared.

"The Japanese people must always bear in mind the fact that we are still in the midst of a great war. Even we who are behind the lines must be of the same mind as the

Gandhi Wary Of U. S. Aid

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Ahmedabad, India, April 27 (AP)—American military assistance to India "amounts in the end to American influence if not American rule, added to the British," Mohandas K. Gandhi wrote today in his newspaper *Harijan*.

"We have foreign prisoners enough," the Indian leader declared. "Now we have the promise of a never-ending stream of soldiers from America, and possibly from China. I must confess I do not look upon this event with equanimity.

"Cannot a limitless number of soldiers be trained out of India's millions? Would not they make as good fighting material as any in the world? Then why foreigners?"

Vichy Insists Calm Prevails on Madagascar

London, April 27 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio broadcast an official statement today denying foreign reports concerning the presence of Japanese elements in Madagascar and declaring that complete calm prevailed on the French island off East Africa.

200 Chinese Held by Japs in Java

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 27 (AP)—Japanese occupation authorities in Java announced today the arrest of 200 Chinese charged with anti-Japanese activities, Nichi Nichi reported.

Australian Government Sets Up Food Council

By the Associated Press.

CANBERRA, Australia, April 27.—Supply Minister John Beasley announced today the creation of an Australian Food Council.

It will be the supreme authority for advising the government on supplying the services and civilians.

Corregidor's Own Swing Band Gives Fighters Relaxation

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 27—Jam sessions between air raids are providing relaxation for the defenders of Corregidor, the War Department reported today.

It added a claim of men in the embattled fortress that their musicians rates as "one of the best 'pick-up' bands west of the international date line and east of the China Sea."

Corregidor's band, which plays "when the air is not filled with reverberations of enemy bombs and shells to strike a discordant note to melodious music, draws members from Texas, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona and California."

Members of the group — all of

Vichy Orders Envoy To Protest Landing On New Caledonia

De Gaulle Sends Welcome To Commander of U. S. Forces on French Isle

By the Associated Press.

VICHY, April 27.—Gaston Henry-Haye, Vichy Ambassador to the United States, was under orders from his government today to pro-

30.24 — 16199

30.24-16199

way, S. C., gave up teaching of chemistry and mathematics at the Fishburne Military Academy and took up examination for a second lieutenancy in the Marines. He previously had graduated from Citadel College, Charleston, S. C.

He has served in Mexico, Guam, France, Santo Domingo, Haiti, and various places on the mainland.

He likes golf but has little time for it and confines his outside activities mostly to riding horseback. His wife, evacuated since Dec. 7, now is at Palm Springs, Calif.

The General has a most engaging smile. But it fades when Wake is mentioned. The Marines don't laugh about that. They're just waiting.

Japanese Emperor To Be 41 Tomorrow

Hirohito Described as Pudgy and Myopic—His Power Is in Hands of His Generals and Admirals

APR 28 1942

By GLENN BABB

NEW YORK, April 27—(Wide World)—Hirohito, 124th emperor in the dynasty the Japanese say has been "unbroken for ages eternal"—or at least for 2,602 years—celebrates his 41st birthday Wednesday with his empire engaged in a war that may mean destruction or unprecedented power and glory.

Japs Still Victory-flushed

Hirohito's first birthday of the Pacific war—as distinguished from the series of wars Japan has been waging against China for a decade—finds his people still victory-flushed although sobered by the April 18 reminder that their inflammable cities are within reach of American planes.

The imperial birthday is one of the three principal holidays of the year in Japan, the others being New Year and Empire Day, Feb. 11.

The Army likes to mark these days with conquests and doubtless would like to add Mandalay to the series which included Hongkong on Hirohito's accession day, Dec. 25, Manila at New Year's time and almost added Singapore on Empire Day.

Whatever the war news it will be a day of rejoicing, for never before has an Emperor of Japan had such a realm laid at his feet, from Arctic Kamchatka to the gates of India and Australia.

Just as a reminder of the developments of the last five months the government has prepared millions of rubber balls—rubber being now the token of wealth and conquest—to be distributed to children through the Empire on the Emperor's birthday.

But for Hirohito there must be the sobering thought that this war, while it may make his reign the most glorious of the 124, may on the other hand make him the last of the line that orthodox Japanese historians say was founded by his ancestor, Jimmu Tenno, great-great-grandson of the Sun Goddess, in 660 B. C.

If the war is fought to the decisive finish that American, British, Japanese and German leaders alike have promised, it should mean either the destruction of Hirohito's empire as now constituted, or its expansion to include a greater number of human beings than ever before has been brought under one rule—the 700,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 people of eastern Asia.

Defeatism Is Heresy

It would be heresy in Japan, treason of the deepest dye even to suggest that Hirohito might be the last of the "Sons of Heaven." But the great imperial dynasties have shown themselves incapable of surviving the shock of defeat in modern, total war.

The fate of the Romanovs, Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs may befall the imperial house of Japan, which has no family name because in its unique eminence it is held not to need one.

Moreover the United States and Britain are pledged, in the Atlantic Charter, to disarm the aggressor nations when they are beaten. Many argue that disarmament would be incomplete if it dealt only with tangible weapons and sinews of war and disregarded ideas.

There is no doubt that one of the weapons most destructive of the world's peace has been the awful, mystical authority of the emperor of Japan which enabled the military clique to regiment and dragoon a great people into this war.

What kind of man is this Hirohito, who shares with Hitler and Mussolini the deepest hate of more than half the world?

Actually it makes very little difference what his personal character, his thoughts on war or peace may be. He is a figurehead, the vast powers of his throne always wielded in his name by the group of his subjects strong enough to seize control. For 10 years now that group has been generals and admirals and Hirohito has had to do their bidding.

Nevertheless, authorities having close contacts with his court say Hirohito would have been a man of peace had he had his way, that Japan never would have gone to war with the United States if he actually had held a small part of the power attributed to him.

In his youth and since his accession in 1926 he has been surrounded by court officials most of whom were hated by the military clique for their liberal, international viewpoints—men like the late Kinmochi Saionji, last of the Genro, Viscount Makota Saito, whom the militarists killed; Count Nobuaki Makino, whom the tried many times to kill and Tsuneo Matsudaira, one-time ambassador to the United States.

When Hirohito in 1926 became the Tenno—Son of Heaven—he chose the name of his reign "Showa," which may be translated "enlightenment and peace." The reign was not five years old when the army made "Showa" a mockery by plunging into Manchuria and beginning a career of treachery and aggression.

Pudgy, Short and Stooped

But whatever his personal inclinations, Hirohito has played dutifully the role expected of him by the real rulers of Japan, the generals and admirals.

The emperor of Japan is anything but a martial, regal figure. Middle age finds him pudgy, short even for his race, stooped, carrying his head thrust forward as if to get his myopic, thick-lensed eyes as close as possible to whatever there is to see.

His halting gait afoot and the unattractive mustard-colored army uniform he has worn almost always these last few years confer no dignity. Even on horseback he is unimpressive. His few equestrian appearances almost invariably are made on an ancient, ample and gentle steed named Shirayuki, "White Snow."

The authorities quoted above say he is fond of the privacy which his statesmen thrust upon him, enjoys family life with the Empress Nagako, their two sons and four daughters. In times of peace his hobby was biology. His laboratories in the palace grounds in Tokyo and at his seaside villa at Hayama are among the most complete in the Orient. He used to play a little golf, read English and French, see an occasional movie.

This portrait of a mild, non-militant monarch, though it may still be true in these days when Hirohito plays the role of war lord, has no real significance in the present world situation.

The best authorities agree that he had no real chance to prevent this war, even assuming that he wanted to. The fate of Japan, of his dynasty and of himself is in other hands.

Hirohito was born in Tokyo April 29, 1901, the son of the crown prince who became the Emperor Taisho. His grandfather was Meiji, the emperor under whom Japan became a world power. His mother, the Empress Dowager Sadako, still lives.

His father was a mental and physical invalid in his later years and Hirohito became prince regent in 1921, five years before Taisho's death. He married in 1924 to Princess Nagako of the House of Kuni, one of the branches of the imperial line.

The heir apparent, who will be the 125th son of heaven if he and the dynasty survive, is 8-year-old prince Akinito.

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German Airports Pounded

Increased Nazi Opposition May Indicate Hitler Is Shifting Planes From Eastern Front.

BERLIN STRESSES REPRISAL THREAT

10,000 Families Reported Homeless as Result of 4 British Raids on Rostock.

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, April 27—(AP)—British bombers and fighters smashed violently at German air bases across the Channel today and encountered their heaviest opposition of the Spring, indicating the RAF was beginning to achieve one of its main objectives by forcing Hitler to divert his aerial strength from the eastern front.

The size and quality of the opposition was emphasized by the loss of 18 British craft—16 fighters and two bombers—against 11 Nazi craft destroyed, and by reports of RAF pilots that their challengers were more experienced and their planes better than heretofore.

6 Big Sweeps Over Channel

If the British offensive has compelled Hitler to withdraw considerable formations from the east to meet the RAF in the west British sources said the massive British aerial offensive was paying a big dividend. They added, however, that it would be the end of the week before it is known definitely whether this purpose has been accomplished.

Hundreds of British planes roared over the Channel in six major sweeps from dawn until after dark during today's operations, cutting away at the Nazis' air strength and daring them to make good Hitler's threat of full-scale retaliation.

The Germans did strike back, raiding a town in East Anglia tonight, but there were no immediate indications that this was anything like the furious RAF assaults which prompted the Hitler threat.

Rostock Again Raided

The day's raids, centered on Mardyck and Le Touquet, followed the fourth consecutive overnight attack on Rostock, German Baltic port from which German men and supplies go to the Russian front. Rostock now lies blackened and seared by an aggregate of 1,600,000 pounds of British bombs.

The Hurricanes roaring across the channel this morning to these new attacks on the German semi-circle of coastal airdromes saluted the big bombers returning from Rostock.

Americans Down 5 Planes

The American Eagle squadron, in what was believed to be its sharpest fight yet, was credited with bagging five of the enemy craft, all of them Germany's new Focke-Wulf 190 "super-fighters."

Lille and Ostend were among the Nazi bases attacked.

So completely had the British seized the initiative in the air that the day brought rumors that the German High Command was anxiously trying to decide where to use its newest fighter squadrons.

A reliable source with continental connections declared "a regular tug of war" was in progress among the Nazis over the disposition of 20 fresh fighter squadrons of about 360 planes which were raised and trained during the winter.

The Army was said to be urging their use on the Russian front, with Reichsmarshal Goering insisting that at least five squadrons be used to bolster Nazi fighter forces of night bombers in Germany.

Summary of Night Assault

The results of last night's great British assault were thus summed up by the Air Ministry.

"Last night Rostock and the Heinkel (aircraft) works were attacked by a strong force of our bombers for the fourth night in succession. Fires started in earlier raids still were burning when the first aircraft arrived.

"Bombs were seen to burst in the aircraft works where fresh fires were started."

Aside from the Rostock attack, the Dunkerque docks were bombed and mines were laid in enemy waters.

At home, British night fighters likewise were active against German bombers concentrated on Bath causing extensive local damage and fairly heavy casualties.

Four enemy bombers were destroyed overnight over British soil and several were damaged. Moreover, an enemy fighter was destroyed over the North Sea and an enemy supply ship was hit and left aflame off the Danish coast.

In all night operations, three British bombers and one fighter were lost.

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German Air Bases Smashed

Discussing the grand pattern of the British offensive — attacks by night on German war industry and by day on German air bases—one authority declared:

"Hitler couldn't fulfill his promises of blow-for-blow retaliation for our bombings now even if he dared leave the Russian front uncovered.

"The vital system of German airfields built in the summer of 1940 is being gradually smashed, and the German fighter force no longer commands the air above them."

Heretofore, it had been believed that Hitler could turn his main bomber force against Britain in two weeks simply by flying his bombers west from Russia to their old stations and sending ground crews along in transport planes.

But now, six weeks is accepted as the minimum time in which such major attacks could be mounted—and this would not take into account the peril to the Nazis of stripping the Russian front of war planes.

The British offensive against continental bases is said by the Independent Belgian News Agency already to have forced the Nazis to move equipment and personnel to new hidden flying fields. The agency reported, for example, that such central fields as the Evere Airdrome near Brussels now are used only as ports of call.

The full weight of the RAF, from its great four-motored bombers down to the fleet black night fighters, is being exerted in a series of great air battles which some Allied observers believe may approach the acvtion on the Russian front in its ultimate effect on the war.

These British assaults, stretching from Pilsen to Rostock, already are forcing important strategical changes on the German command, according to a well-informed source here.

The Germans, he said, already are hard pressed on three of the four air fronts, and the growing challenge of the RAF is soon to be reinforced by American planes. Only on the Malta front does the Nazi air force maintain its old numerical superiority.

Here, according to this source, is the present distribution of Germany's 3,100 first-line machines, excluding new squadrons:

Northwestern Europe—500 fighters, 100 bombers.
Sicily—500 fighters, 200 bombers.
Southwestern Europe and Libya—400 fighters, 200 bombers.
Russia—800 fighters, 400 bombers.

Rostock Blasted By 800 Tons Of Bombs

London, April 27 (AP)—The RAF shot down ten German fighter planes in offensive sweeps over northern France today and lost two bombers and nine fighters from a large force of American-made Boston (Douglas) bombers and bomb-carrying Hurricanes, it was learned authoritatively today.

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 27—British bombers gave the Baltic port of Rostock its fourth consecutive blasting last night, centering their attack on the great Heinkel aircraft factory, then with scarcely a pause in their nonstop offensive resumed raiding northern France in force today.

800 Tons Of Bombs

Fires set by the great four-motored planes in the past three nights were still burning at Rostock and guided the night raiders to their targets, the Air Ministry said.

London sources indicated that the raids on Rostock last night and the night before nearly equaled those of Thursday and Friday, when a total of 400 tons of bombs were dumped on the city.

This, they emphasized, would mean that almost 1,600,000 pounds of explosives had been unloaded on the Baltic port in four nights—a pounding such as no other German city has received in such a short space of time.

According to the Berlin radio, only two of the British raiders were shot down at Rostock. The Germans announced further damage and casualties in that city, which is the site of great plane factories and a supply base for the northern sector of the Eastern front.

Supply Ship Set Afire

Other swarms of RAF planes battered the docks at Dunkirk, laid mines in German-controlled waters and attacked enemy airfields in France and the overrun Low Countries.

One bomber encountered an enemy supply ship off the Danish coast and left it blazing. Another destroyed an enemy fighter over the North Sea.

"Heavy bombs were seen to burst in the (Heinkel) aircraft factory, where fresh fires were started," the Air Ministry's communique said of the Rostock raid. The Neptune submarine works previously had been blasted there.

Nazis Retaliate At Bath

The Germans, after Hitler's threat of mass reprisal raids on Britain, returned to Bath last night in a three-hour attack.

Buildings were bombed at Mardyck, near Calais, from chimney-top level and one pilot banked and climbed away from anti-aircraft fire when he saw the red glow of fires in his mirror, the Air Ministry said.

At Le Touquet also, the famous French beach resort near Boulogne, the attack was made from fifty feet by Hurricanes spitting shells from four cannon.

"Dived From 500 Feet"

"I dived from 500 feet onto a hangar," one flyer said, "then I opened fire. I saw strikes on the roof and a lot of smoke billowed up. Then I came down to fifty feet and dropped my bombs. They were of short-delay-action type, otherwise the explosions would have made it uncomfortable for me."

Another Hurricane pilot said he saw four German anti-aircraft ships as he flew home and immediately attacked, leaving two afire.

(In a communique broadcast from Berlin, the German high command said light bombers made direct hits on barracks and a factory in the southeast of England and sank a patrol boat near United States-held Iceland. "Strong bomber formations last night continued reprisal attacks on England," the communique said. "In good visibility the town of Bath was bombed with powerful effect.")

Three Nazi Raiders Downed

A British communique said the Bath raiders did extensive damage and "fairly heavy" casualties were feared.

German planes also ranged over other points in west and southwest England, but damage in those areas was reported slight. Three of the raiders were reported destroyed.

The attack on Rostock last night followed a day of violent air battles over the English Channel and northern France as the RAF blasted the invasion coast, strafed German air fields and pounded the railway centers of Hazebrouck and St. Omer.

Skoda Arms Works Blasted

The RAF reported the destruction of three German fighters in these forays and admitted the loss of two planes.

In addition to attacking Rostock on Saturday night, Britain's great Stirling bombers penetrated deep into former Czecho-Slovakia to blast the great Skoda munitions works at Pilsen for the first time in a year and a half, and also attacked targets in southern Germany and northern France.

Military quarters said these round-the-clock assaults were rapidly forcing the hand of the German high command, which might be forced to revise its entire strategy.

These sources declared that while the German air force was still strong, it was not strong enough to defend the West against a determined offensive and support an offensive against Russia in the East at the same time.

Hitler's Alternatives

Hitler, they said had three alternatives:

1. To meet the mounting RAF offensive by transferring more planes to western Europe, which could jeopardize his campaigns elsewhere—particularly in Russia.

2. To mass the German air force in south Russia and risk establishment of absolute air superiority in the West by the Allies. Such a course would make possible large-scale Allied landings on the Continent.

3. To strike in the Middle East, at the same time urging Japan to attack Ceylon and Madagascar with the idea of using them as bases to cut Allied supply lines to Suez. This would necessitate a strategic retreat in Russia and diversion of many air squadrons to the West to pinion the RAF there.

(The Korrespondenz said the Germans had done everything possible to prevent the damage to cultural monuments in enemy countries and warned that England "also possesses numerous monuments testifying to an old culture of which the British people feel proud."

("If Britain has the intention of destroying old German monuments of culture systematically, the men in London would do well to realize that the German Luftwaffe will know how to pay back the British in their own coin.")

Rostock Damage Held Worse Than in Luebeck

STOCKHOLM, April 27 (AP)—Ten thousand families in Rostock are homeless as a result of the four raids theer by the British RAF, the Berlin correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter repored tonight. He said the damage in Rostock was worse than in Luebeck, previously raided by the British.

The Berlin correspondent wrote that the British had dropped leaflets over Stralsund, about 45 mile nsortheast of Rostock on the Baltic, warning that similar raids would be made there. He told of planes flying low over Rostock, using machine-guns and cannon.

Great emphasis was being put on new reprisal raids in Berlin, he said, quoting one Berlin source as saying:

"We know exactly where the Tudor houses, cathedrals, Windsor castles and other buildings three-starred in Baedeker's (tourist guide) are situated."

People Swarming From City

(The Swedish correspondent's dispatch tallied somewhat with a report from the Air Ministry in London saying the people of Rostock, site of a Heinkel plane factory, were swarming out of their devastated city. The Air Ministry's news agency said pictures taken after the third raid on Saturday night showed great crowds of Germans heading for Rostock's railroad station.

(Radio reports from Berlin likewise emphasized that reprisals would be taken by the German airforce for what the Germans called "barbaric attacks" on the Hanseatic cities of Rostock and Lubeck.

(The Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz, German Foreign Office mouthpiece, said tonight that "the British, to all appearances ,are already infected by their Bolshevist Allies to the extent that the destruction of valuable cultural monuments means a special excitement to them."

EVACUATION OF ROSTOCK STARTED, SAYS BRITAIN

LONDON, April 27.—(AP) The people of Rostock are flocking from their bomb-blasted city, the Air ministry reported tonight and said it had photographs to prove it.

Through its news agency, the ministry said pictures taken after Saturday's massive assault upon the Baltic port showed swarms of black dots headed toward the badly wrecked main railway station.

"Along two of the station's platforms there were the same black dots," it added. "They were the people of Rostock waiting in the middle of the day for the next train—any train—that would take them away from Rostock."

U. S. Eagles On "Swell Party" Bag 5 Of Nazis' New Planes

APR 28 1942

Americans In Raid Over France Describe Fierce Dogfights With Latest Type Focke-Wulf 190s

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 27—The American Eagle Squadron shot down five of the newest type German fighters—Focke-Wulf 190s—over northern France today in what was probably the sharpest engagement they have yet fought.

Squadron Leader C. G. Peterson, of Santa Quin, Utah, who has won the Distinguished Flying Cross, was the first Eagle to go into action in the extensive sweep.

Attacks Two More

Another pilot, describing Peterson's actions, said the Utahan fired a burst at one German plane and it half rolled and went straight down.

"He saw five more below him," the flyer said, "He attacked one and that, too, crashed into the ground. He then went on to attack another and saw the pieces falling off it."

Meanwhile, two other pilots each shot down one plane.

One American pilot said that for about ten minutes the sky was "absolutely full of aircraft."

"On their way home these two pilots saw a Spitfire being attacked by a Focke-Wulf 190, so our boys jumped on his tail and shot him down into the sea," the pilot said. "That made the fifth victory."

Raid "A Swell Party"

Another Eagle called the sweep "a swell party—about the best we have been on over France."

"In addition to those we shot down, another Eagle blew the rudder off a Focke-Wulf which went down in a vertical dive from 15,000 feet," he said. "But we could not follow it as he attacked again and he had too much to do to see whether the Hun hit the ground.

"Pieces flew off two Messerschmitt 109s but we are only claiming them as damaged."

20 RAF Fliers Are Decorated

Honored for Part in Bombing of Augsburg, Germany

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—Twenty Royal Air Force fliers including two Canadians, were decorated today for their part in the bombing of Augsburg, Germany—a flight of more than 1000 miles over enemy territory from which only five of 12 planes returned.

Pilot Officer Gilbert C. Hooey, 32, of Trenton, Ont., received the Distinguished Flying Cross and Sgt. John Ratcliffe, 25, of Welland, Ont., the Distinguished Flying Medal. Their citations said they "displayed courage, fortitude and skill of the highest order."

Squadron Leader John D. Nettleton, who led one of two formations of six Lancaster bombers on the raid and brought the only surviving plane of his formation home, received the Victoria Cross.

Nazis Claim Direct Hits.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) April 27 (A. P.).—The German High Command said today that light bombers scored direct hits on barracks and a factory in the southeast of England and sank a patrol boat near United States-held Iceland.

Sicilian Town Raided Again by British Planes

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 27 (AP).—British planes again raided the Sicilian town of Catania last night while Axis bombers continued their round-the-clock attacks on Malta, the Italian high command announced today.

Only two planes participated in the raid on Catania and one of these was shot down in flames, the daily war bulletin said. The raiders were said to have caused neither damage nor casualties.

During the attacks on Malta four British planes were shot down in aerial combats and four others were damaged, the bulletin added.

Eight "American type" planes also were reported shot down by German aircraft in attacks on British airdromes in Egypt.

Ground activity on the North African battle front was limited to patrol clashes and artillery exchanges, the high command said.

De Gaullists Raid Italian Column

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 27 —The Free French said today that planes of the Bretagne squadron a De Gaullist unit operating from Chad had "successfully attacked" an Italian desert column in southern Libya.

It said the column, supported by motorized equipment, apparently was intended as replacement for garrisons captured in recent Free French raids in that area.

British Subs Destroy 4 Axis Supply Ships In Mediterranean

Widespread Air Activity Extending From Malta to Suez Canal Reported

By the Associated Press

CAIRO, April 27.—British submarines, prowling the Central Mediterranean, were credited today with sinking four Axis ships heavily laden with supplies intended for Marshal Erwin Rommel's stalemated armies in North Africa.

Announcement of the sinkings was coupled with reports of wide-spread air activity over the Mediterranean, extending from Malta to the Suez Canal.

The British in a special Sunday communique accused the Germans of deliberately attacking hospital areas in their latest attacks on Malta, the fortress-base which lies threateningly across the Axis supply lines between Italy and Africa.

Five Wards Destroyed.

In two successive raids, the Germans destroyed five wards in the Malta General Hospital, which was clearly marked with a large red cross, the communique said. Casualties were given as 10 killed and several wounded.

"At another hospital, damage was done by one bomb and an unexploded bomb hit the red cross on the roof," the bulletin added. It said a camp for prisoners of war, put in the hospital area for safety, also had been hit, causing several casualties.

Week-end raids on Malta were on a heavy scale, the British said, but they reported the destruction of at least six Axis planes Saturday and yesterday and said others were badly damaged.

One Axis air raider also was reported shot down in the Suez Canal area Saturday night when both Alexandria and Cairo had air alarms.

R. A. F. Raids Bengasi.

British headquarters reported that the R. A. F. had been active over Libya, raiding Bengazi and attacking Axis transport and camps in the El Agheila and Agedabia areas. Loss of five planes in these operations was acknowledged.

Adverse weather in the Libyan

30.24 —— 16201

30.24-16201

Desert apparently still precluded any major ground operations, but the British reported yesterday they had engaged an Axis column on their left flank and forced it to withdraw after a brief engagement.

BROOKLYN FLIER KILLED

Murray, Model Plane Expert, Dies in Defense of Malta

NEW YORK APRIL 27 (AP)

Word of the death over Britain's embattled island base of Malta of Gordon (Scotty) Murray, 23-year-old Scottish-born Brooklyn boy whose interest in model planes led him eventually to the rank of flight lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Air Force, was received yesterday by his parents.

The communication said he was shot down over Malta last Wednesday after having brought down four enemy planes that morning.

A graduate of Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn, Mr. Murray won a national reputation for his work in model plane building, notably with gasoline-powered models. He took part in the national meets in Chicago in 1938, 1939 and 1940, winning prizes each time.

Reports Swedes Fired On Crippled British Bomber

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 27 (A. P.).—The German radio reported today that a Swedish neutrality patrol had fired on a British bomber which flew over Schoonen this morning, and that the bomber, suffering from engine trouble, crashed in an emergency landing. Its crew was interned.

ADMIRAL LEAHY RECEIVES LAVAL

Ambassador Also Calls on Petain to Bid Marshal Farewell.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 27.—(AP) Pierre Laval, the pro-Nazi chief of government whose rise to power prompted the United States to recall Ambassador William D. Leahy for "consultation," called on the admiral at the embassy late today for 35 minutes.

A few hours earlier, Ambassador Leahy had visited Marshal Petain, the aged chief of state, and received a fond "au revour" for his departure May 1.

The swarthy Laval reached the embassy at 5:50 p. m., ten minutes before his scheduled arrival, and was ushered immediately into Leahy's office. It was said that Laval called to pay his respects in his capacity of foreign minister.

Admiral Leahy was expected to call on Admiral Jean Darlan, head of the armed services, before his departure.

During the day, the French information service issued a denial that a Japanese mission had landed on the French island of Madagascar in the western end of the Indian ocean and declared that "calm has never ceased reigning" there.

"Some foreign radio stations have once more given tendencious information on the situation in Madagascar," the statement said, "Nothing can justify the lying allegations which spring from the realm of pure fancy."

The new Japanese ambassador, Takanobu Mitani, presented his credentials to Laval shortly before Laval saw Leahy.

The meeting between Leahy and Marshal Petain was brief and both men appeared moved when they walked from the old soldier's office. They shook hands at the elevator door.

Leahy Calls On Petain

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[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, Unoccupied France, April 27—United States Ambassador William D. Leahy, recalled to Washington for "consultation" after pro-Axis Pierre Laval became head of the French Government, received a fond "au revoir" today from his friend, Marshal Petain.

The Ambassador and the Chief of State talked together for twenty-five minutes and then the aged marshal personally escorted Admiral Leahy to the elevator in the Hotel du Parc.

Seeing Darlan Tomorrow

The call today, when Leahy informed the marshal officially that he was leaving, was his first and last to the chief of state since the change of government on April 18.

Leahy will take leave of Admiral Jean Darlan tomorrow and is expected, as a matter of diplomatic routine, to meet Laval as new Foreign Minister before his departure.

The American envoy's leave-taking almost coincided with the ceremony in which the new Japanese Ambassador, Takanobu Mitani, presented his credentials to the chief of state.

Vichy Recognizes Slovakia

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), April 27 (AP).—The French government at Vichy has recognized the Slovak Republic, official German dispatches reported today.

DEATH VOYAGE OF NORSE TOLD

700 Started for Exile in Sealed Boxcars.

APR 28 1942

Stockholm, April 27 (A. P.).—The Svenska Dagbladet quoted a Stockholm doctor today as saying the trip he took on a ship carrying 700 Norwegian teachers to Arctic labor camps for defying pro-Nazi Premier Vidkun Quisling was "a voyage of death." The teachers were among those who scorned Quisling's ultimatum to join a teachers' organization modeled on Nazi lines.

The doctor, whose name was withheld, said he asked for ten other physicians to assist him in caring for 100 ill teachers aboard, but the request was denied. He said the teachers were crowded into a ship built to accommodate only 250.

Before boarding the vessel the teachers were forced to travel sixteen hours in sealed freight cars, he said. On arrival at the port they were compelled to take violent exercise. When some collapsed, extra punishment was piled on the others, the paper added.

The teachers were believed destined for a camp in Finland.

10 Belgians Deported.

Vichy, April 27 (A. P.).—Ten Belgian communists have been deported to eastern Europe after a Nazi-Flemish meeting in Brussels was bombed and a number of persons injured, delayed dispatches from Belgium said today.

Details of recent German orders banning the public from coastal regions in Holland, have now reached Netherlands circles in London, according to a British broadcast picked up here by CBS. The order prohibits all access to beaches on the west coast of Holland, the broadcaster said, adding that no one may walk on bridges, piers, quays or other constructions. Bathing is allowed only at certain points.

Trondheim Revolt Reported.

San Francisco, April 27 (A. P.).—The Khabarovsk radio, in eastern Siberia, reported today widespread sabotage and revolt among the people of Trondheim and strong measures by the German Gestapo to cope with the situation.

Trondheim is the port city of occupied Norway where important units of the Nazi war fleet are believed to have been based recently.

"The city and suburbs have been transformed into military camps by the Germans," said the broadcast, quoting Stockholm sources. "Thousands of Norwegians are forced out of their homes. Schools are changed into barracks. Hitlerites have forced thousands of Norwegian workers into building fortifications along the shoreline and harbor of the city."

The report was picked up here by the CBS shortwave listening station.

"The Gestapo, when enforcing these regulations, met with resistance, and many skirmishes resulted. Some of the fights were fierce and bloody."

London, Tuesday April 28 (AP).—The Daily Express quoted the Vichy radio as saying Prime Minister Mackenzie King will announce today that Canada has broken off diplomatic relations with Vichy France.

Canadians Vote Foreign Duty For Draftees

Predominantly French-Canadian Quebec Lone Dissenting Province.

OTTAWA, April 27. (AP)—The Canadian government was given a free hand by plebiscite today to send conscripted soldiers outside the dominion and into battle anywhere in the world.

With only predominantly French-Canadian Quebec province dissenting, as expected, the electorate was shown by incomplete returns tonight to favor overwhelmingly the release of the Mackenzie King government from prior commitments promising only domestic service for drafted men.

The Canadian press announced flatly at 10 p. m., Eastern War Time, two hours after the polls closed in the eastern provinces, that the prime minister's appeal for a free hand in the use of manpower had won out.

Violently Opposed in Quebec

The vote in Quebec, where the draft was violently opposed in the last war and where riots broke out in consequence, showed 339,329 negative votes to 109,596 affirmative in the first 2,795 polls reported out of 7,962.

The cry of "A bas conscription" (down with conscription) was raised in recent disorders among the French-Canadian populace during campaign demonstrations.

In contrast to Quebec's opposition, Ontario province voted at the rate of 588,545 to 193,768 to release Mackenzie King from his previous commitments.

The vote in 18,423 polls out of 28,577 in eight provinces showed 1,661,035 for, and 1,084,444 against the proposition. About 7,000,000 civilian voters were eligible for the balloting today, which will be totaled up with the soldier vote taken between April 16 and last Saturday. The vote of the 450,000 or more uniformed men and women will be made public next week when it is assembled from at home and overseas.

The affirmative margin began with the first tabulations from the maritime provinces, received a setback in Quebec but picked up again on the "yes" returns from Ontario.

The Canadian press count at 11 p. m. showed these percentages by provinces for the proposition:

Prince Edward Island 83, Nova Scotia 79, New Brunswick 75, Quebec 28, Ontario 86, Manitoba 86, Saskatchewan 78.

Four hours after the polls closed in the Maritimes and three hours after counting had begun in Ontario and Quebec, more than 2,000,000 votes had been tabulated, showing 59 per cent "yes."

The ratio in the count before midnight showed Quebec Province voted 8 to 3 against and Ontario 6 to 1 for conscription. Early returns from the west showed the affirmative vote was going 6 to 1 in Manitoba and almost 4 to 1 in Saskatchewan.

A big upsurge for the "yes" total was expected with the returns from British Columbia which were delayed because the polls closed at 8 p. m. local time throughout the Dominion.

Percentage Figures

The Canadian Press count at 11 P. M. showed these percentages by provinces for the proposition:

Prince Edward Island	83
Nova Scotia	79
New Brunswick	75
Quebec	28
Ontario	86
Manitoba	86
Saskatchewan	78

The 11 P. M. tabulation of votes from 15,387 polls out of 26,026 showed:

Province	Yes	No
Prince Edw. Is.	17,516	3,533
Nova Scotia	112,720	29,931
New Brunswick.	83,910	28,565
Quebec	278,531	722,741
Ontario	741,998	122,886
Manitoba	111,842	18,452
Saskatchewan	12,201	3,519

CANADA OKAYS OVERSEAS USE OF DRAFT ARMY

APR 28 1942

Ottawa, Tuesday, April 28 (AP).—The Canadian people in a nationwide plebiscite yesterday gave the government the right to send their conscripted sons into battle zones anywhere in the world.

Tabulation of incomplete returns of the vote in nine provinces at 12:30 A. M. today showed that 2,233,115 persons voted in favor of releasing the government from previous commitments which kept conscripts on Canadian soil. A total of 1,306,782 voted "No" in 23,481 of the 31,203 polls reported at that time.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King said early today that there was no doubt "as to the significance of the vote."

Quebec Province, largely composed of French Canadians, was the single block to note "No." That was expected in view of the Province's similar attitude in World War I, and its clear-cut demonstrations in this war.

Quebec 3-1 Against.

Quebec registered 909,835 "No" votes to 367,361 affirmative ones in 7,437 of the 7,975 polls reported early today.

In contrast, Ontario reported 1,173,564 "Yes" to 225,263 negative votes.

Seven million civilians were eligible for yesterday's balloting which will be totaled with the soldier vote taken between April 16 and last Saturday. The vote of the 450,000 or more uniformed men and women at home or already overseas fighting as volunteers will be made public next week.

CANADIANS READY FOR ANY SACRIFICE, CHAMBER IS TOLD

Business Leader Declares Dominion's Resources, Manpower Are Pledged.

CHICAGO, April 27—(AP) Canadians are ready to make any sacrifice to help win the war, D. G. McKenzie, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, informed the 30th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States tonight.

"All that we possess, our man power, our productive capacity and all our resources will be fully mobilized to assure victory", he said. "There is a grim determination that there will be nothing left undone that will contribute to our united effort to eradicate Nazism and brutal despotism for all time to come."

Army Expanding

McKenzie, who also is vice president of United Grain Growers, Ltd., of Winnipeg, reported that Canada had raised an armed force of 400,000, with another 200,000 expected to be added this year. An active fighting force of 150,000 is serving voluntarily overseas.

He said the dominion's navy had grown to 400 ships of all kinds, which to date had convoyed some 55,000,000 tons of cargo.

"More bacon and pork products will go to Britain from Canada this year than went during the whole of World War I," McKenzie promised. "Our entire salmon and herring catch will be shipped overseas, and egg exports will be 50 times greater than in 1939.

Tops World War Costs

"Our present year's financial program is more than twice the entire estimated cost to us of World War I, and I think you will agree that we are doing our best to pull our weight with you and our partners in the United Nations."

Another speaker on tonight's program was Prof. John B. Condliffe of the Department of Economics at the University of California, who asserted the United Nations must be united in peace as well as in war.

"The only possible machinery of international action will be the co-operative machinery built up by the

United Nations in fighting the war," he said. "It would be folly to scrap this machinery prematurely."

Condliffe predicted that business would not revert to its old patterns after the war, and that governmental functions would be extended to new fields, with labor also gaining in power and responsibility.

"In international relations also there will be great shifts of power," he said. "Victory will stabilize the U.S.S.R. and extend its influence into new areas. The organization of world trade will encounter new and formidable obstacles. If we cannot, as free men, organize a peaceful trading system, it will not be long before another Hitler will arise to attempt the creation of a great slave state."

Canadians Vote Today In Plebiscite on Draft Question

APR 28 1942

Opposition Say Largest Ballot in History of Country May Be Cast

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King submitted to the civilian voters of Canada today the question of releasing it from a commitment not to draft Canadian men for military service overseas.

Marking the first Dominion-wide plebiscite Canada has held since 1898, the polls were to be open for 12 hours—from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—and plebiscite officials said there was a possibility that the largest vote in Canadian history might be cast.

4,000,000 Due to Vote.

Approximately 7,000,000 persons were eligible to vote and most estimates were that more than 4,000,000 would mark their ballots today. At the general election in 1940, 4,672,338 persons voted.

Members of Canada's armed forces cast their ballots in advance polls which opened April 16 and closed last Saturday.

The actual question submitted for vote was:

"Are you in favor of releasing the government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?"

Only single men and childless widowers between 21 and 30 years of age are conscripted for military training now and only volunteers are sent overseas.

Three-Week Campaign.

The voting concludes a campaign lasting little more than three weeks, in which government leaders and several leaders of opposition parties in Parliament urged the people to vote yes to the plebiscite question. Opposition has come from some French-Canadian organizations in the province of Quebec, where demonstrations against the draft took place in the last war.

Ballot boxes were dropped from an airplane in the Peace River country northwest of Edmonton so that voters there could record their decision even though roads were impassable and air fields were unsafe for airplanes landings.

Crew of Bomber Is Safe In Crash in Dutch Guiana

By the Associated Press.

PARAMARIBO, Surinam (Dutch Guiana), April 27.—A United States bomber crashed near here Saturday, but the crew suffered only minor bruises, Aneta said today. The cause of the accident and the names of the crew were withheld.

United States troops have been stationed in this South American Dutch coloney at the request of the Dutch government.

3 Flyers Die in Alberta Crash

CALGARY, Alberta, April 27 (CP).—Three airmen from the No. 3 service flying training school here were killed instantly today when two training planes collided in mid-air, one crashing on the airfield killing all occupants and the other landing safely.

Harriman Recovering From Influenza Attack

London, April 27 (A. P.).—W. Averell Harriman, United States Defense Co-ordinator in England, was recovering at home today from an attack of influenza. Physicians said that he would probably return to his office next week.

American Destroyer Is Sunk Off Florida

Sturtevant Blasted By 'An Underwater Explosion,' Navy Announces—Loss of Life Is Described as Small.

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP)—The United States destroyer Sturtevant was sunk off Florida yesterday, the Navy reported today, but whether it fell victim to a Nazi submarine or an American mine was not determined.

1,190-ton Craft

A Naval communique said simply that the 1,190-ton ship was blasted by "an underwater explosion" and while it may have been torpedoed, as was the destroyer Jacob Jones off the New Jersey coast earlier this year, authorities speculated that it might equally well have struck a floating mine since there was no reported evidence of an enemy submarine in the vicinity.

Loss of life was small, the Navy declared, explaining that "most of the crew" reached an unidentified port in safety. The Sturtevant had a normal war-time complement of 145 to 150 officers and men.

The communique, issued shortly after noon, did not fix the time of the sinking, but a Navy spokesman said that it occurred "within the past 24 hours."

Old Destroyer

The Sturtevant was an old World War type destroyer, known in the Navy as a "tin can" because of its light armor, and its destruction prompted Navy men to recall that the brunt of sea fighting to date has been borne by the valiant ships of that type.

Including the World War-built Reuben James which was sunk off Iceland last October, the United States has lost 11 destroyers and of those all but two were built 20 to 25 years ago. The two exceptions are the Cassin and Downes, wrecked by Japanese bombs at Pearl Harbor.

Destroyers, moreover, constitute by far the largest single category of all American Naval ships lost—the total now standing at 31 and including a battleship, a cruiser, four submarines, a target ship, an aircraft tender, two coast guard vessels ,four small combat craft and six auxiliaries of various types.

The Sturtevant was built at the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., and was commissioned as a Naval vessel in 1920. It was 314 feet long and 31 feet in the beam. Like all ships of its class the Sturtevant was virtually devoid of hull-protecting armor and depended for protection in combat on its speed.

Modern destroyers which are hundreds of tons heavier than those constructed in the World War have not only hull protection but also compartmentation. Construction and launching of these modern craft has more than offset, numerically, the loss of the 11 destroyers which the war has cost [illegible]

BLIMP ON PATROL SUPPLIED FOOD TO SHIP SURVIVORS

Captain of Torpedoed Ship Has Kin Living in Stepney

APR 28 1942

NORFOLK, Va., April 27.—(AP) An Army plane and a blimp dropped provisions into their overcrowded lifeboat, survivors of a torpedoed Panamanian cargo ship related on their arrival at Norfolk after sailing an estimated 400 miles during the seven days they were in the boat.

Fireman Frank Clement of Jean, Texas, was the only crewman lost in the sinking, which occurred in broad daylight on April 16. The other thirty crew members escaped in the only lifeboat left undamaged by explosions of two torpedoes sent crashing into the small ship by an unseen submarine. The Navy announced the sinking today.

Planes Appeared First

Survivors said an Army plane appeared overhead several hours after they abandoned the ship and used small parachutes to drop chocolate a first aid kit and a message that a rescue vessel would be directed to their life boat.

Chief Officer H. F. Hallifax of Montreal, Canada, told newsmen that on the day after the sinking a blimp appeared, hovered 100 feet above the boat and "lowered by a string" packages containing apples, tomatoes, cigarettes, matches, a compass, a first aid kit, and a message saying a rescue ship was enroute to their assistance.

Crewmen paid tribute to Captain Charles B. Dunn of Mobile, Ala., the other officers and Boatswain Yacobus Zwart of Holland for their seamanship in navigating the 20-foot lifeboat to within 12 miles of the coast where they were picked up by a rescue ship and landed at Morehead City, N. C.

Captain Charles B. Dunn, who commanded the sunken vessel, is a brother of Mrs. Taylor F. Glenn, of Old Newtown road, Stepney, where he has visited twice in recent months.

Ship's Survivors Spotted By Plane Reach Bermuda

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 27 (AP). Spotted by aircraft and rescued by a ship, survivors of an Allied merchant vessel torpedoed off Bermuda have been landed at nearby St. George's.

The seamen reported their captain was among fourteen believed lost. Seven officers were among the survivors.

After the torpedoing, the men hoisted a sail on the lifeboat and managed to travel seventy miles in thirty-six hours before they were rescued.

SMALL BOATS AID COAST GUARD WORK

Secretary Knox Declares Number May Be Doubled Soon.

APR 28 1942

WASHINGTON, April 27.—(AP) Secretary Knox said today a "very large number" of motorboats and yachts were being operated by the Coast Guard and that the service considered doubling the number.

This was disclosed in a letter Knox wrote to Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) asking that Congress enact legislation amending the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve act of 1941 to dispense with a requirement that a board of three commissioned officers of the regular Coast Guard determine responsibility for damage or loss of auxiliary equipment while operated by the Coast Guard.

It would be virtually impossible to adhere to the present requirement, he said, without serious detriment to the efficiency of Coast Guard operation.

He also proposed that the Coast Guard reserve be placed on a parity with the naval reserve respecting appointments in the Coast Guard reserve, by changing the highest rank in the latter organization from lieutenant commander to captain.

The secretary also asked that legislation be enacted to permit the Coast Guard to utilize services of temporary members of the reserve on a part-time basis, with or without compensation, free from the present necessity of continuous enrollment and discharge coincident with each use of the temporary reservist's vessel.

U.S. General Now Chief Of Iceland Forces

Washington Announcement Doesn't Say Whether British Are Leaving Island.

WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP)—The War Department announced today that Major General Charles H. Bonesteel, commander of the American troops in Iceland, has taken over the command of all forces of the United Nations in that northern Atlantic Island.

Bonesteel succeeds Major General Henry Osborne Curtis of the British army, but there was no indication in the brief announcement whether British troops were being withdrawn from Iceland.

It was recalled, however, that both President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Stimson are on record as saying it was the purpose of the United States eventually to take over the garrisoning of the island from the British. Both of these statements, however, were made last year, before the entry of this country into the war.

Mr. Roosevelt, in announcing on July 7 that American Naval forces had arrived in Iceland, said that they were there to supplement "and eventually to replace the British forces which have until now been stationed there."

A letter from Secretary Stimson saying that British troops would be withdrawn from Iceland "as soon as practicable" was made public on October 16 by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.).

Bonesteel, 57 years old, is a native of Fort Sidney, Neb., and a 1908 graduate of West Point. He commanded the Fifth division at Fort Custer, Mich., prior to his assignment to Iceland last year.

Bonesteel is of a family of soldiers. His father and grandfater were graduated from West Point. His son, Charles H. Bonesteel, is

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a captain in the engineer corps. The general went to France in the World war as a captain in the Seventh division, one of the last regular divisions to see active service abroad in the conflict.

GHORMLEY NOMINATED FOR NAVY PROMOTION

WASHINGTON, April 27.—(AP) Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, who is expected to be ordered to command naval forces in New Zealand waters, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a vice admiral.

It was understood that his command would come under the direction of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet.

Ghormley, formerly a naval observer in London, conferred with President Roosevelt today before his nomination was sent to the Senate for confirmation.

ROOSEVELT SIGNS UP FOR THE DRAFT

President Lists As His Employer "People Of The United States"

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[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 27—The selective service finished registering the nation's oldsters today, about 13,000,000 of them, including one who, filling out his card, said he was blue-eyed, grey-haired, ruddy-complexioned and that his place of employment was the White House.

When the last local draft board had closed its registration book, the Government had a preliminary record of virtually every man in the United States who was 45 on or before February 16 and who had not reached 65 by today. To each it will send a questionnaire to find what non-combat war work he might do best if the need arose.

Draft Board Goes To Him

The Capitol's Local Draft Board No. 9 visited the White House to enroll President Roosevelt. Its chairman, James D. Hayes, somewhat nervous, made a little talk at the end of the ceremony in which he remarked that the registering of the Chief Executive was "proof and symbol" that all of this democracy share in the fight.

Sitting at his desk in the Cabinet room, between the American flag and the Presidential ensign, Mr. Roosevelt filled out such portions of the card as were not already taken care of by the board. He said that Mrs. Roosevelt was the person who would know his address, wrote in some other answers, then hesitated when confronted with the line asking the name and address of his employer.

His Boss: People Of The U. S.

Finally he wrote that the people of the United States employed him.

If he hesitated over that question, he will have another when the questionnaire comes along later to ask him for what type of work he is best fitted.

It was the second time Mr. Roosevelt has enrolled in selective service. When he signed his card in the World War he already was in the armed forces as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The same situation applies this time, but now he is Commander in Chief.

While the President was filling out his card, many of the people he said employed him were doing the same thing — Governors, Mayors, men who fought in the last war and even in the war with Spain, singly and in groups.

Ten Brothers Register

At Warren, Pa., ten brothers of the Albaugh family, headed by 62-year-old Joe, trooped into the registration place. The eleventh brother, baby of the family at 42, registered last February.

Churchill Downs race track at Louisville had its own registration. Tom Young, track superintendent, signed them up "on location"—the wealthy horse owners, the race-track officials and the stable "boys" who no longer are boys.

At Buffalo, N. Y., registrars of a local draft board visited Meyer Memorial Hospital to register 175 persons, some of whom had been there so long they gave the hospital as their permanent address.

Indignant Indian, 99

Nine former State commanders of the American Legion marched into a Little Rock (Ark.) booth to register in a group.

William Peck, a full-blooded Indian, stood in line a long time to sign up at Newark, N. J., and was indignant when draft officials told him he couldn't register. He gave his age as 99.

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The enrollment of the 13,000,000 men over the week end was the fourth registration since developments abroad made it evident in 1940 that a bigger army was needed. More than 17,000,000 were registered before Pearl Harbor brought this country into the war. About 9,000,000 more were enrolled last February 16. Subject to registration at a later date is the group between 18 and 20.

Man Held On Charge Of Libeling Roosevelt

Edward H. James, Demanding Right Of Free Speech, Denies Accusation—Bail $10,000

Concord, Mass., April 27 (AP). Demanding observance of the constitutional right of free speech, Edward H. James, 69-year-old nephew of William and Henry James, noted writers, was held in $10,000 bail today for grand jury action on a charge of criminally libeling President Roosevelt.

James pleaded innocent to the charge which was made in a warrant sworn out by the direction of Robert T. Bushnell, Massachusetts Attorney General, after his attention had been called to a handbill, "The Yankee Freeman," which he said James admitted editing.

James, who spent more than three years in jail in Germany in the first World War because of association with an anti-military movement, acted as his own attorney.

Crowley Tells Of Aim to Seize Enemy Patents

General Sale of Alien-Owned Interests Ruled Out, He Informs Senate Group

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, told the Senate Patents Committee today it was his policy to take possession of all enemy-owned or controlled patent interests as rapidly as possible when they had substantial value.

At the same time, he pointed out that while his office proposed to make such patents "freely available to American industry," it was not intended "in general" that any should be sold at this time.

"Beyond the administration of patents in a manner designed to maximum war production," Mr. Crowley said, "the Office of the Custodian will await a statement of Congressional policy concerning their ultimate disposition. No steps will be taken which will in any way interfere with the ultimate disposal of these patents in the public interest as Congress may direct.

Mr. Crowley added that action will be taken soon to protect the public interest with respect to "a great number of applications for patents which are now being prosecuted by patent attorneys for enemy owners."

"The history of foreign domination over certain American businesses," Mr. Crowley said, "long antedates the last war when, as you will remember, strenuous efforts were made to break these controls. During the last war the Alien Property Custodian seized about 17,000 enemy-owned patents and copyrights.

"Many of these were sold under arrangements which were designed to insure the permanent exclusion of detrimental and hostile alien control, but through the years all interests have gradually regained a substantial degree of influence."

Mr. Crowley testified at hearings on legislation to permit government seizure of patents needed for war production. He told the committee that a "good start has been made" through anti-trust proceedings in making enemy-controlled processes available to domestic manufacturers, but added that "there are many situations which anti-trust action cannot reach, or which can be more effectively handled in other ways."

NATION MUST YIELD ALL PREJUDICES, NELSON DECLARES

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This Is Smart Man's War, Says War Production Chief.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 27—(AP)—War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson declared today that Americans must shelve all prejudices that hamper the war effort, must prepare for rapid change and must "assume there is probably a better way to do almost everything."

Asserting that "we must abandon the idea that seniority means quality," Nelson added:

Smart Man's War

"This is neither an old man's war nor a young man's war. It is a smart man's war. Our enemies x x x have made it essential that we not underestimate them, that we not only match and overmatch them in the weapons of war, but also in the smartness and resourcefulness which we apply to all phases of the conflict."

"I truly believe," wrote Nelson in the current Harvard Alumni Bulletin, "that our victory in this war depends on the speed and enthusiasm with which all of us can get a new mental attitude in regard to our problems—a new mental attitude which can come only through discarding ruthlessly many cherished habits of thought and replacing them with new ones."

In stressing the responsibility of the individual citizen to use judgment in the exercise of rights and privilages, Nelson said:

"Ideally, the willingness of the citizens to restrain themselves in the exercise of individual rights and privileges should consistently obviate the need for government to impose formal restraints."

Must Know War Aims

The individual citizen, he said, must understand what we are fighting for and understand what is involved in winning or losing this war.

"Individual prejudices — racial, religious, economic, political — are manifestations of individuality which can be tolerated, if not enjoyed, in peace. These times impose upon each individual the unwelcome task of ridding himself of the prejudices which bar or hamper understanding. They demand that we shelve our jealousies and our suspicions and learn to be men of good will."

"We must x x x drop the idea that change comes slowly," Nelson said later in his article. "It does ordinarily — in part because we think it does. Today change must come fast; and we must adjust our mental habits so that we can accept comfortably the idea of stopping one thing and beginning another overnight.

"We must discard the idea that past routines, past ways of doing things, are probably the best ways; on the contrary, we must instead assume that there is probably a better way to do almost everything.

Mental Habits Discarded

"We must stop assuming that a thing which has never been done before probably cannot be done at all. We, in this country, in recent months have already done enough things which couldn't be done to know, first hand, the value of giving up this mental habit."

In another part of his article, Nelson cautioned that "in the months and years ahead, most of us, whether we like it or not, will not have security of the type we have been accustomed to seeking in the past—neither economic security nor personal security.

"We can face that prospect either with fear and blindness or with courage and vision. Upon each of us individually rests the responsibility for facing it with courage and vision.

"Materially we shall live less well, physically we shall work harder, emotionally we shall be under the cross-fire of disappointments and alarms, mentally we shall be wrestling with new ideas and new facts. We shall need to be tough — physically, emotionally, mentally.

"But we can have compensations if we will it so. We can have the satisfactions which come from a group united in a common purpose. We can have the satisfactions which come from the re-discovery of the spiritual resources of the family and the individual. We can have the satisfactions which come from being efficient, truly efficient."

500 Axis Diplomats On Way Back Home

Group From South America Arrives In This Country To Be Shipped To Own Lands

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Washington, April 27 (AP)—The State Department today announced about 500 Axis diplomats and consular officials, en route to Europe or Japan from South American countries which have broken off relations with their Governments had arrived in the United States.

They landed at New Orleans and were transported by rail to Cincinnati, where they will remain for a few days until the Swedish liner Drottningham arrives at New York to pick up the Germans and Italians.

Japanese in the group will wait for the departure from New York of a ship scheduled to bring back American officials held in the Western Pacific.

Windsor Visits Miami For Florida-Bahamas Defense Conference

Miami Beach, Fla., April 27 (AP)—For the second time in less than two months, the Duke of Windsor came to Miami today for conferences about defense of the Florida-Bahamas area.

The Duke arrived in a Pan American plane, accompanied only by his Scotland Yard bodyguard Sergt. Harry Holder, and went to the United States Naval Air Station for confidential talks. Later he met United States Army Air Corps officers at Miami Beach, where he was the guest of George A. MacDonald at the Roney-Plaza Hotel.

The customary ceremony of the Duke's arrival was omitted at his request and not even a representative of the city met him at the airport. He was greeted by United States and British naval officer and by Vice-Consuls L. A. Oate and Michael Robb.

He planned to return home tomorrow, the consulate announced.

Ship Launched 10 Days Ahead Of Schedule

Chester, Pa., April 27 (AP)—Ten days ahead of schedulue, the 18,500-ton tanker, Esso Richmond, went down the ways today at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's yard.

The vessel was christened by Mrs. Harry C. Weiss, wife of the president of the Humble Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Flying glass from the bottle she smashed inflicted a slight cut on her finger.

COLIN KELLY'S WIDOW RECEIVES HIS MEDAL

MARCH FIELD, Calif., April 27.—(AP) The late Captain Colin P. Kelly's flying mates paid tribute to him today. As bombers roared above and more than 5,000 soldiers and civilians stood at attention, America's first hero of World war II was posthumously honored with the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Attractive Mrs. Kelly received the award on behalf of her husband from Brig. Gen. William E. Kepner, commander of the Fourth Interceptor command here, where Kelly formerly was stationed.

The award was for Captain Kelly's part in a flight of nine bombers from Honolulu to the Philippines between Sept. 5 and 12, 1941. Kelly died when he crashed his plane after sinking the Japanese battleship Haruna in the early days of the war.

Coast Dimout Precipitated By Fuel Situation

No Wholesale Evacuation Of Aliens Expected, Says Gen. Miles.

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BOSTON, April 27. (AP)—Concern over the diminishing water-borne fuel supply in New England was one of the chief considerations which prompted designation of the entire Atlantic coast as a military area, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles said tonight.

The commander of the First Corps Area told a press conference that "if our coastwise shipping is menaced and is forced to put into port along shore every night to avoid being destroyed, it will have a very disastrous effect upon the fuel situation in this area."

Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum's order designating the East Coast as military area and ordering the dimming, shielding and if necessary extinguishing of coastwise lights, Miles said, was far from a state of martial law.

Hopes Resorts Can Function

Asked how beach resorts would be affected by the order, the general expressed the opinion that it would affect amusements considerably, but he hoped they would be able to function.

"Perhaps a little dimmer lighting on Summer evenings may not be so bad," he added.

Another interviewer inquired just what development caused the order to be issued at this time.

"I imagine that a good deal has happened that I do not know about," he replied. "They are very worried about this whole coastal situation.

As to evacuations, the general said that "no wholesale evacuations of enemy aliens from the coastline area is expected." However, he added there was a possibility that certain families or groups may be ordered to move inland.

Lights in Skyscrapers Ordered Blacked Out

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Major Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, commanding general of the Second Corps Area, tonight ordered the immediate blackout of all lights above the 15th floor in Manhattan's famous sky-line in a move to reduce seashore glare and protect shipping.

The skyscraper regulations, covering the coastline zones of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, provided that "all lights in buildings above the 15th floor shall be extinguished after sundown or in lieu thereof the windows of such rooms shall be shaded in a manner to prevent direct rays of light therein from shining outside of such buildings."

The instructions followed an announcement by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the Eastern Defense Command, declaring that the entire Atlantic seaboard would soon be designated as the Eastern military area with the conduct of 52,000,000 civilians becoming subject to Army regulation and control.

Court Upholds FBI On Listening Device

Counter-espionage Activities Aided as Supreme Court Rules Justice Dept. Can Employ Device for Overhearing Phone Conversations.

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WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP)—In a ruling which the Justice Department said would further its counter-espionage activities, the supreme court today held that the use of a mechanical device for overhearing telephone conversations was legal.

Wire-Tapping Law Clarified

The 1934 Federal Communications Act outlaws wire-tapping but the court said that this protection covered "the means of communication" and not "the secrecy of the conversation itself." Thus the court upheld the use of a device called a detectaphone which, from another room, can pick up the conversation when a man speaks into a telephone.

In another decision on the same subject, the court held that testimony procured through actual wire-tapping could be used in court if the defendant were not a party to the intercepted message.

Justice Roberts delivered both opinions. Chief Justice Stone and Justices Murphy and Frankfurter dissented in the latter case, but Justice Murphy was the lone dissenter in the detectaphone case. Justice Jackson did not participate in either.

In connection with the detectaphone case the Justice Department said that in the light of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor it was "of vital consequence whether a military officer or other government agent may overhear or intercept the communications of suspected spies or saboteurs."

Majority Opinion

The majority opinion said that what is protected by the communications act "is the message itself throughout the course of its transmission by the instrumentality or agency of transmission."

"Words spoken in a room in the presence of another into a telephone receiver do not constitute a communication by wire within the meaning" of the act, it declared.

"The listening in the next room to the words of Shulman (a defendant) as he talked into the telephone receiver," the opinion added, "was no more the interception of a wire communication, within the meaning of the act, than would have been the overhearing of the conversation by one sitting in the same room."

The case involved three New York attorneys, Martin M. Goldman, Jacob P. Shulman and Theodore Goldman, convicted of conspiracy in a bankruptcy case. Three federal agents and a stenographer, using a detectaphone, listened from an adjoining room to Shulman talking on the telephone in his office.

In the other case the court upheld the conviction of four New Yorkers, Dr. Maximilian Goldstein, Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, Herman Rubin and Irving Elentuch, in an alleged insurance racket. They contended that two other men, Dr. Hirsch L. Messman and Elias Garrow, "had been induced to plead guilty and to testify for the government" upon being confronted with evidence obtained by wire-tapping.

"We are of the opinion," the court said, "that even though the use made of the communications by the prosecuting officers to induce the parties to them to testify were held a violation of the (communications) statute, this would not render the testimony so procured inadmissible against a person not a party to the message."

WPB Cuts Coffee Sales 25 Per Cent

Action Taken Because of 'Uncertainties About Future Supplies'—Slash in Tea Consumption Already in Effect.

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WASHINGTON, April 27—(AP)—Mars dealt a new blow to American menus today as the War Production Board ordered a 25 per cent cut in the consumption of coffee because of "uncertainties about future supplies."

Another Blow to Breakfast Table

In terms of the average American, this meant that his estimated consumption of 2.8 cups daily would be cut to 2.1 cups, unless he resorts to using less coffee per cup.

It is one of several blows dealt to the American breakfast table. The government has already announced a sugar rationing system starting May 5 under which, for the time being, each individual will be limited to half a pound a week. Sugar sales stopped at midnight tonight in preparations for rationing, for which the public will register May 4 to 7.

Coffee drinkers who may think of turning to tea as a substitute will find that the mailed fist of Mars has been laid on that commodity also. A 50 per cent cut in consumption was ordered some time ago.

There are no restrictions on the cream that goes into the cup, however.

No Consumer Rationing

The coffee cut was brought about by an order reducing the amount of coffee which may be delivered by roasters and accepted by wholesalers in any month to 75 per cent of deliveries in the corresponding period of 1941.

The government will not attempt to ration coffee at the consumer level, WPB said, but the wholesalers are "expected to pass the cut along to their customers as equitably as possible."

"This action was taken to conserve supplies now on hand for the Army, Navy, and civilian populations and to make future supplies go as far as possible," the board's announcement said.

Future Supplies Uncertain

"The war has created uncertainties about future supplies, since merchant ships that normally transport coffee are needed to carry war materials."

As a result of the 25 per cent cut, the present supply of coffee in this country would last for several months even if all imports were suspended, WPB said, but it gave this assurance:

"Every effort will be made to continue the flow of green coffee into the United States."

Virtually all coffee imported into this country comes from 14 South and Central American countries, with Brazil and Colombia together supplying about 75 per cent of the total. Present stocks of green coffee in the United States are about normal, WPB said.

The order requires roasters and wholesalers not to discriminate between customers.

Each month, until further notice, a coffee roaster may deliver 75 per cent of his average monthly deliveries in the corresponding quarter of 1941. The quota applies also, on a pro rata basis, to deliveries during the few remaining days of April.

A wholesale receiver—the term was defined as including retailers or other users such as restaurants whose purchases in 1941 averaged 2,000 pounds or more of coffee a month—may not take delivery of any coffee which would bring his total stock above the amount of his monthly quota. Any receiver who has on hand more than his monthly quota is prevented from accepting further deliveries until the excess is disposed of at a rate corresponding to the amount which he might receive under the quota.

Quota-exempt deliveries may be made to specified agencies and persons directly connected with the war program, including the Army, Navy, Lend-Lease, American Red Cross, United Service Organizations, Defense Supplies Corporation, veterans administration hospitals and homes, operators of ocean-going vessels, and operators of camp, restaurants and post exchanges.

MacKenzie's Views

On War Today

BY DE WITT MAC KENZIE
(Wide World War Analyst)

As the time draws near for the joining of the crucial battle of the Hitlerian conflict, there emerges the possibility that this armageddon may see uprisings in many places by the invisible army of the subjugated peoples.

Should this happen on an extended scale—and it might—it likely would produce bloody chaos in the affected areas. The fury of a revolting populace, even though lacking proper arms, can be very terrible.

Word long ago was spread throughout the conquered countries by allied radio and by underground telegraph that the hour of deliverance would come, and the V-for-Victory symbol became a flaming torch of hope. Indeed, the campaign inspired so much premature violence that the British began urging these Hitler-ridden folk to hold their peace until the signal came for an uprising. It has been hard to keep them in hand, for the yoke of bondage has been cruel.

But now suddenly Britain's "Colonal Britton"—the radio voice which has been fostering and guiding the V-for-Victory army on the continent—has electrified his hearers by calling on them to prepare for united action. Probably within six weeks, says the spectral "colonel," the sign will be given for the civilian uprising. Meanwhile the people are to lay plans to do the greatest possigle damage to the Nazis by shortage and other means.

Already France, Belgium, Norway, Holland and the countries of eastern Europe have given us many grisly examples of what the invisible army can acomplish. Almost every day adds to the list. Mysterious hands have been reaching out of the darkness of the night to snatch the lives of German soldiers. Even broad daylight has brought its swiftly moving assassinations. Troop trains have been wrecked, and bombs have been thrown. In short, there have been constant sabotage and killings despite the warnings

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from "Colonel Britton" to go slowly and on arouse Nazi ire until the time is ripe.

That the Nazis see the danger is shown by their wholesale executions of hostages in an effort to terrify the populations into submission. Poland and other countries have charged the Germans with great masacres. But slayings have only made the fire of hatred burn hotter.

Fear that unrest might even boil up in his own country was indicated in Hitler's Reichstag speech yesterday. His demand for obedience from the people carried a note of grave concern to the ears of expert radio observers in London.

Just when the all-out Axis clash will come is still a matter of conjecture. Probably "Colonel Britton's" guess that the volcano will erupt in six weeks or less is a fair one. Of course, whatever else happens, the titantic-Russo-German battle will increase in its bloody intensity as the ground dries and becomes suitable for a war of movement. Hitler said yesterday that "it will be in eastern Europe that this war will be decided"—and few would dispute that observation.

The trend of events depends considerably on whether the Muscovites are able to keep the Fuehrer on the defensive along the eastern front. If that happens, and he finds himself unable to launch a big scale offensive against the Reds, we may see him lash out in some other direction, while holding his Russian line defensively.

Somewhere, somehow, Hitler must seize the initiative, for to remain on the defensive means that he will be beaten. As I remarked in last Saturady's column, we mustn't overlook the possibility that he might even try a blitz invasion of Britain in order to forestall a possible Allied invasion of western Europe and the opening up of a second front against him.

One thing the Allied people mustn't do is to delude themselves with the notion that Hitler is done for because he has taken a beating this past Winter in Russia. He still retains great striking power, and it's going to take the best the Allies can produce to defeat him.

Thus the invisible army of civilians becomes a mighty item.

Business Today

Rationed Sugar Now Weapon in Economic War

By JAMES MARLOW AND WILLIAM PINKERTON

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Wide World)—If hoarding helped bring on the rationing of sugar — as some economists contend—the hoarders' bins will be emptied in the weeks to come.

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Both family sugar cards and industrial sugar certificates will be issued on a basis of how much the family or firm has on hand and price Administration Leon Henderson has promised:

"Our policy will be to hit the chislers and hit them hard and fast."

Allowances of sugar under the rationing system may change from month to month. For the month of May, what the advent of sugar rationing means is this:

For restaurants—50 percent of the sugar used in May, 1941.

For industrial users of sugar(bakers of bread and pastries, large-scale canners and preservers, creameries, beverage makers, candy makers, etc)—70 percent of the sugar they used in May, 1941. These firms previously had been limited to 80 percent of the sugar they used last year, so the cut doesn't come all at once.

Although provision is made to meet special needs of hardship cases, no elaborate priorities system for sugar is being established. War industries are not sugar users. The big smokeless powder plants use, not sugar, but molasses, in their war work.

For the home-baker—one-half pound of sugar a week per member of the family. Home economists say that, for the average family, this means cutting sugar consumption.

Extra allowances will be made for canning, however.

For apartment dwellers accustomed to buying bakery bread and pastry, grocery preserves and canned goods, it means little hardship. Housewives who are used to doing a great deal of home baking will suffer more.

Why are we rationing sugar? Sugar is not a war material in the same sense that steel, rubber, tin and copper are.

Like most tasks on the field of economic warfare, however, the sugar supply job is complex—involving manpower, machinery, transportation and the pooled necessities of all the United Nations. Here's a bird's-eye view of the picture:

Where it comes from:

One of the first effects of Pearl Harbor and its aftermath in the southwest Pacific was to cut off America's supply of sugar from the Philippine Islands and to cripple the supply from Hawaii.

One of the first effects of the intensified submarine warfare in the Atlantic was to nozzle the flow of sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Roughly, our supply of sugar came from growers at home and abroad in this proportion:

Home-Grown Sugar Beets—24 percent.

Home-Grown Sugar Cane—6 percent.

Philippines—15 percent.

Hawaii—14 percent.

Cuba—29 percent.

Puerto Rico—12 percent.

In other words, about 70 percent of our sugar came from islands of the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Hauling sugar from islands takes boats. Shipping is one of the gravest problems of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, sugar still is getting to the United States from offshore producers. The Philippines, with their million tons a year, have been crossed off for the time being. Economists estimate that the United States will get about 600,000 tons this year from Hawaii, compared with 900,000 tons last year.

Cuba and Puerto Rico continue to ship their cane to this country. Because of the submarine menace in the Atlantic, however, the sugar boats put in at Gulf Coast ports.

Getting this sugar to the big population centers of the Northeast thus becomes one more job for America's heavily burdened railroad and trucking lines. The transportation bottleneck is the thing that crimps the canning plans of Northeastern housewives.

Inside this country, dat ol' debbil manpower shortage menaces the sugar growers. Getting transient labor to harvest the sugar beets of the West and mountain states promises to be a tough assignment. The Japanese moved back from coastal towns may turn the trick.

Where it goes: The bulk of America's sugar goes to the dinner tables of the nation. Industrial users—bakers of bread and pastry, large-scale canners and preservers, beverage makers, candy makers, ice cream makers—use about 35 percent of the supply.

The refining of sugar cane yields black-strap molasses as a by-product dividend. Most of the black-strap becomes industrial alcohol, used in making such things as gunpowder and plastics.

Certain makers of gunpowder require 190-proof alcohol. This high-proof alky comes from high-test molasses. When you turn sugar cane into high-test molasses you don't get any sugar out of it.

Last year, Cuban cane which would have made about 1,300,000 tons of sugar went instead into the production of high-test molasses. By using alcohol made from grains in the industrial processes of war, the nation hopes this year to divert from Cuba's offering only the equivalent of 400,000 long tons of sugar for industrial alcohol.

Rational reasons: One government economist lists these reasons for rationing:

(1) To meet new needs. While war industry makes a comparatively small demand for sugar cane, the war has brought new responsibilities. One of these is to keep the other United Nations fully able to fight by our side. Britain, Russia, China, India need food. The United States must share her sugar supply with Allies.

(2) To stop hoarding. Nobody knows for sure how much hoarding of sugar was done by housewives in the months before and after Pearl Harbor. Economists think a phenomenal increase in industrial buying of sugar indicates some of the sweets-makers were hoarding. This accounts, they say, for most of a 1,200,000-ton increase in industrial sugar buying last year.

(3) To make the most of what we've got. In wartime, no nation can afford to waste any resource. If a year of sugar rationing should leave the United States with a surplus of sugar in its bins, that's all to the good. The uncertainties of modern warfare are such that new developments in the Pacific or the Caribbean might cut our supplies of sugar more severely. The time might come, too, when all the ships of the nation were needed for one tremendous task abroad.

Communications Lines Key to Latin America Defense

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Danger Seen in Weakness of Phone and Telegraph Systems

By JOHN LEAR

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Wide World)—The threat of German occupation of West Africa, implied in Vichy France's increasing collaboration with Adolf Hitler, brings new pressure on the United States Government to help South America improve its communications and rid them of all Nazi influence.

One responsible government source declared that quick action is necessary to:

1. Forestall any possibility of communication lines being used to help a Fifth Column coup from within.
2. Set up one reliable continent-wide system in safe hands so that all points may be in immediate touch with all other points in event of an invasion.

For international communications, South America depends largely on American and British companies, but internal communications are sketchy.

Some areas important strategically but underdeveloped can communicate with their capitals only with delay. National telegraph systems have not been able to afford good equipment or adequate maintenance of lines to some coastal areas that are vitally important to defense.

Brazil, for example, long has desired better communications with her northeastern hump—closest to Dakar—and with the Amazon.

There is a similar situation in Ecuador, whose Pacific hump is being fortified against attack by the Japanese.

South America's existing communication lines have been thoroughly surveyed in the last few months by American officials. German and pro-German employees, directors and stockholders in various companies have been spotted.

A plan has been drawn up to get rid of the German sympathizers and to tie the disconnected systems together in a direct hook-up, but no action has been taken yet.

"This is not a case of Yankee imperialism, although the Germans undoubtedly will try to make it out that way," a man who knows the tails of the reorganization scheme said.

"We want the communications systems of South America to remain in the hands of South Americans. We do not intend that they will be controlled by big business firms of the United States. But we want to make sure the Nazis are out of the picture."

Although parts of South America, notably Argentina and Chile and southern Brazil, have good telephone service and almost any country can reach every other country directly or indirectly by cable or radio, interior communications are generally poor, international communications are roundabout, and the picture as a whole is similar to that which prevailed in the United States when the telephone was a new invention.

Radio is most relied on for both telegraph and telephone because of the heights of the Andes and the uncharted jungles.

Rio De Janeiro and Pernambuco, on the same vital Brazilian coast, can contact each other by telephone only through New York. The same is true of Guayaquil and Lima, and of Guayaquil and Valparaiso on the desert coast of the Pacific.

Caracas, in Venezuela, can talk to Rio de Janeiro only after New York sets up a circuit. Although its position on the Caribbean is highly strategic, Caracus must go through Miami or New York to reach Panama or the nearby island of Puerto Rico. The Amazon River region of Northeastern Peru is out of touch with the west by telephone.

The Germans have footholds in the machinery here and there. Their position has been strong in a minor firm in Argentina.

In Bolivia, a Nazi was in position to—and did—sabotage that country's telegraphic communications (the phone lines are skeletal, chiefly following railroads) for 24 hours one day between Jan. 1 and March 31 of this year.

BATH, ENGLAND, APRIL 27-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBERS RAIDED THIS CITY FOR NEARLY THREE HOURS EARLY TODAY IN THEIR SECOND ATTACK IN AS MANY NIGHTS, DROPPING HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES WHICH WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE CAUSED A HEAVY DEATH TOLL.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES THAT CAME WHISTLING DOWN SOUNDED AS IF THEY WERE LARGER THAN THOSE USED IN A HEAVY ATTACK THE NIGHT BEFORE.

THE RAIDERS CAME IN LOW THROUGH THE MOONLIT SKY AND AFTER UNLOADING THEIR EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES SPRAYED THE STREETS WITH CANNON SHELLS AND MACHINE- LETS.

SERIOUS FIRES WERE STARTED IN THE CITY AND ONE GROUP OF CASUALTIES OCCURRED WHEC A SHELTER SUSTAINED A DIRECT HIT.

BERLIN (FROM GERMAN BROADCASTS), APRIL 27-(AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE ATTACKED ROSTOCK, GERMAN PORT ON THE BALTIC, FOR THE FOURTH SUCCESSIVE NIGHT LAST NIGHT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"BRITISH BOMBERS LAST NIGHT CONTINUED THEIR TERROR RAIDS ON RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS IN ROSTOCK.

"HOUSES WEE AGAIN

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"HOUSES WERE AGAIN DAMAGED AND THERE WERE KILLEDAND INJURED AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

"TWO BRITISH BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN."

THE GERMANS SAID THEIR OWN AIR FORCE ATTACKED BATH, FAMOUS BRITISH WATERING PLACE, FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT, DROPPING HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID LIGHT BOMBERS SCORED DIRECT HITS ON BARRACKS AND A FACTORY IN THE SOUTHEAST OF ENGLAND AND SANK A PATROL BOAT NEAR UNITED STATES-HELD ICELAND.

"STRONG BOMBER FORMATIONS LAST NIGHT CONTINUED REPRISAL ATTACKS ON ENGLAND," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "IN GOOD VISIBILITY THE TOWN OF BATH WAS BOMBED WITH POWERFUL EFFECT."

Berlin, (From German broadcasts), April 27-(AP)-DNB reported today that the German air force had destroyed 233 Russian and 120 British planes from April 19 to 25.

Canberra, April 27-(AP)-Prime Minister John Curtin will make a statement on the war situation Wednesday at the opening of parliament.

BY EDDY GILMORE

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KUIBYSHEV, RUSSIA, APRIL 27-(AP)-A LUSH YELLOW MOON HUNG OVER THE VOLGA, HIGHLIGHTING THE FLOES SLIPPING SILENTLY BY....WARM RAINS FELL ON SIBERIA, AND YOUNG RUSSIA STEPPED OUT IN BARE LEGS.

"AH," SAIS MISHA MATVEYEVICH MIKHAILOV, A STUDENT OF SUCH THINGS, "SPRING HAS TRULY COME."

MILES DOWN THE VOLGA, THE YEAR'S FIRST STEAMER, THE ARMENIA, PUFFED UPRIVER FROM ASTRAKHAN TO STALINGRAD, ITS WHISTLE TOOTING DERISION TO ADOLF HITLER'S ONE TIME BOAST THAT BY LAST NOVEMBER HIS ARMIES WOULD OCCUPY A LINE FROM ARCHANGEL TO ASTRAKHAN.

ALONG KUIBYSHEV STREET--THE MAIN STREET OF THIS PART-CAPITAL OF THE SOVIET UNION--BOYS AND GIRLS TOOK TIME OUT AFTER TEDIOUS WAR WORK TO INDULGE IN THE AGE-OLD, UNIVERSAL CUSTOM OF GETTING OUT UNDER THE MOON.

IT SEEMED THAT THE WHOLE TOWN WAS PROMENADING. WALKERS CLOGGED THE MAIN STREET SIDEWALKS AND SPILLED OUT INTO THE STREET, LEAVING ONLY A THIN LANE FOR AUTOMOBILES AND AN OCCASIONAL DROZHKI TO MOVE THROUGH.

FAR DOWN THE STREET CAME THE SWELLING MARCHING TONES OF "KRASNYE GUSSARY" AS A SQUADRON OF NAVAL INFANTRY, WITH THE MOONLIGHT GLISTENING ON THEIR BAYONETS, SANG IN THE NIGHT.

"IN SOME COUNTRIES THE ROBIN IS THE REAL HARBINGER OF SPRING," MIKHAILOV TOLD ME. "BUT HERE, WHEN BARE LEGS TAKE THE PLACE OF WINTER'S VALENKI, (OVERSHOES), WARM DAYS AND NIGHTS ARE HERE TO STAY."

LITTLE CHILDREN, WHO MAKE THE SAME NOISES WHILE PLAYING NO MATTER

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IN WHAT COUNTRY, TODDLED THROUGH THE CROWDS. THE GYPSY TONES OF SOMEBODY'S BALALAIKA COULD BE HEARD. KNOTS OF YOUNG FOLK STOPPED, CAUGHT UP THE TUNE, AND SWUNG OFF ARM IN ARM CARRYING THE SONG WITH THEM--THEIR BACKS TURNED ON ONE OF THE WORST WINTERS IN RUSSIA'S HISTORY.

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BERN-ADD HAWKINS' NAZIS OLD-STYLE WARFARE.

SOME NAZI CORRESPONDENTS SPEAK OF A STRATEGY OF "CONTINUOUS FIGHTING BASED ON DEFENSIVE PRINCIPLES" WHILE WORKING FOR THE GREATER MANEUVERABILITY OF TROOPS.

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AND GERMAN MILITARY CIRCLES ARE UNANIMOUS IN EMPHASIZING THAT HOPES FOR NAZI SUCCESS ARE BOUND UP WITH THE ABILITY TO TRANSPORT MEN AND MATERIALS QUICKLY--A CONTINUATION OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH, HITLER SAID, BROUGHT NEAR-CATASTROPHE LAST WINTER.

THE MAIN GERMAN IDEA, THEN, APPEARS TO BE ACCOMPLISHING MORE WITH COMPARATIVELY FEW MEN AND ESPECIALLY TO CONSERVE ARMORED STRENGTH.

THE FIRST GREAT WAVE OF REINFORCEMENTS CALLED UP IN JANUARY ALREADY IS IN THE LINES. BUT THE SECOND WAVE, WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO BE IN UNIFORM BY THE END OF MARCH, "STILL IS LACKING," ACCORDING TO THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE BASEL NATIONAL ZEITUNG.

THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT FAILURE OF THE BIG CONSCRIPTION DRIVE TO REACH ITS GOAL WAS ONE IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ALTERING THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND'S PLANS FOR THE SPRING.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT GERMANY IS LACKING IN TROOPS. REINFORCEMENTS ARE MOVING INTO IMPORTANT SECTORS ALL ALONG THE FRONT. SEVEN OR EIGHT GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT THE BALKAN PENINSULA FOR THE SOUTHERN FRONT, TO BE RELIEVED BY BULGARIAN TROOPS WHICH WERE ASSIGNED TO OCCUPATION DUTIES IN SERBIA.

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FURTHERMORE, A 25TH ARMORED DIVISION NOW IS LISTED, WHEREAS LAST YEAR THERE WERE KNOWN TO BE ONLY 22, INCLUDING THREE IN NORTH AFRICA. BUT CAPT. EDDY BAUER, MILITARY COMMENTATOR OF THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE, ADDED THAT "IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THEY (THE 25TH DIVISION) HAVE THE INITIAL QUOTA OF 500 TANKS."

GERMAN STRATEGY, AT ANY RATE, SEEMS DESIGNED TO SAVE THE PANZER UNITS AND OTHER SHOCK TROOPS BY IMPROVING TRANSPORT FACILITIES AND SHUNTING THEM TO THE MOST DIFFICULT SECTORS ONLY AS NEED REQUIRES AND "BY THE SHORTEST WAY POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO SAVE THEM UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE," THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG WROTE.

THE NAZI EFFORT TO DO THIS WILL BE PARTLY BY AIR, FOR ACCORDING TO A BERLIN DISPATCH AT LEAST EIGHT ARMORED DIVISIONS WITH LIGHT TANKS BELONG TO THE AIR LAND CORPS.

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ENGINEERS, TOO, STILL ARE WORKING TO CONVERT SEIZED RUSSIAN RAIL LINES TO THE GERMAN GAUGE TO FACILITATE COMMUNICATIONS ON THE VAST, SPRAWLING FRONT.

ACCORDING TO ONE DISPATCH FROM BERLIN, "IT WOULD BE ERRONEOUS TO OVERLOOK THE LIMITATIONS OF THE GERMAN ARMY--LIMITATIONS WHICH REFER CLEARLY TO THE CONCENTRATION OF FIGHTING FORCES AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF SUPPLY."

London, April 27-(AP)-Viscount Simon, the first government official to comment on Hitler's Sunday speech, said today it indicated "the Fuehrer is not entirely satisfied with the internal condition in Germany--perhaps he is planning another purge."

The Lord Chancellor said in a broadcast that the only novel part of the speech was Hitler's proclamation "that there is no law in Germany except Hitler's own will or whim."

Madrid, April 27-(AP)-French Ambassador Francois Pietri left for Vichy today in response to an urgent summons from his government.

Valletta, Malta, April 27-(AP)-Axis bombers made two sharp attacks on the airfields and harbor area of Malta today, but there were few casualties, it was announced tonight.

Malta's defenders brought down two bombers during the first raid, making a total of nine Axis planes destroyed in hhree days. Fourteen other enemy planes were damaged in the same period.

London, April 27-(AP)-The Moscow radio said today Foreign Commissar Molotov had sent a second note to the nations diplomatically represented in Russia, listing additional "German atrocities" in Russia.

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The note charged the German government with a "premeditated policy" of atrocities in Russia which were planned in detail by the German government and carried out by the German high command in this way:

1--Wholesale plunder of occupied territory of towns and villages and the dispatch to Germany of the property of Soviet citizens.

2--Complete destruction of villages with their populations.

3--The handing over or land to German occupants and its settlement by German Governors and landlords.

4-Slave labor and serfdom for workers and peasants under the occupation by the Germa

5--The dispatch to Germany of millions of Soviet citizens into Germany for forced la and their illegal conscription into the ranks of "prisoners of war."

6--The extermination of national cultures of people of the Soviet Union and the forced Germanizationof various peoples.

7--The annihilation of the Soviet population, of prisoners of war, of guerrillas by torture and mass murder, regardless of nationality, age or sex.

The note said "it was with these plans that the German Fascist troops invaded our country" and cited a number of incidents which, it said, showed "how the infernal plans of the Hitlerites have been carried out."

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts)--April 27-(AP)-The Japanese military administration of Java has ordered the abandonment of the three-hour midday siesta as part of ~~it~~ a general program "to speed up establishment of the Greater East Asia~~x~~ co-prosperity sphere," dispatches from Bandoeng said today.

The program also calls for longer working hours in all government offices and privat business firms, making 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. the normal work day. This is from two to four hours longer than under the conquered Dutch regime.

The new order of things goes into effect on Wednesday, when the 41st birthday of Emperor Hirohito will be celebrated throughout the territories conquered by the Japane armed forces.

(Thus the conqueror's new order threatens to end the leisurely ways of the Javanese and their Indonesian brothers of the great archipelago straddling the equator. During the sweltering noon heat, especially in the low areas along the coast, offices and sho closed for three hours while most of the ~~m~~population napped after luncheon, or tiffin.

"At the present time, when all the people of East Asia are cooperating toward the establishment of the new order in East Asia, the Japanese authorities must abolish the pre-war habit of the after-tippin nap," a correspondent of the newspaper Asahi comment

This correspondent continued: "A far-reaching educational program under Japanese aus pices for the 60,000,000 inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies is under study. There mu be an end to the tendency of the natives of these parts to lead a lackadaisical life without any conception of responsibility. It is our mission to end illiteracy among the natives, to teach them to become men of responsibility.

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 28-(AP)-SWITCHING ITS ATTACK TO THE EAST OF ENGLAND FROM THE WEST, WHERE BATH HAD BEEN RAIDED TWO NIGHTS IN A ROW, THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SMASHED AT A TOWN IN EAST ANGLIA EARLY TODAY.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS CAUSED CASUALTIES IN THE TOWN AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

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HOUSES WERE BLASTED AND A NUMBER OF FIRES BROKE OUT. AT DAYLIGHT RESCUE WORKERS WERE DIGGING INTO MOUNDS OF WRECKAGE FOR VICTIMS.

MOSCOW, TUESDAY, APRIL 28-(AP)-MORE THAN 200 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 15 BLOCKHOUSES CAPTURED IN AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, PRESUMABLY IN THE OREL-KURSK REGION, A MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT SAID EARLY TODAY.

THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO HALT THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE WITH A COUNTER ATTACK IN WHICH THEY USED TANKS AND MORTARS, THE REPORT SAID, BUT THEY MET SUCH CONCENTRATED ARTILLERY AND MACHINEGUN FIRE THEY WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES SOUTH OF MANDALAY, BURMA, APRIL 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE TROOPS WERE ONLY 100 AIR LINE MILES SOUTHWEST OF MANDALAY TODAY AFTER OCCUPYING THE BLASTED OIL REFINERY VILLAGE OF CHAUK ON THE BROAD IRRAWADDY RIVER--AND THE BRITISH SAID THE BATTLE FOR THE MANDALAY PLAINS HAD BEGUN.

CHAUK IS 30 MILES BY AIR NORTH OF YENANGYAUNG, AND TO REACH BURMA'S ONE-TIME ROYAL CAPITAL OF MANDALAY BY ROAD AND RIVER THE JAPANESE HAVE 150 MILES ACTUALLY TO TRAVEL.

REPORTS HERE INDICATED THE JAPANESE WERE MARSHALLING A FLEET OF SMALL CRAFT LED BY GUNBOATS IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO PUSH UP THE RIVER AND

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TRY TO TURN THE WESTERN FLANK OF THE BRITISH AND CHINESE DEFENSES.

IN EASTERN BURMA ANOTHER JAPANESE THREAT DEVELOPED WHEN A JAPANESE ARMORED COLUMN, BY-PASSING CHINESE TROOPS, GRABBED POSSESSION OF A 40-MILE ROAD STRETCH BETWEEN TAUNGGYI AND LOILEM, OCCUPIED THE LATTER POINT AND DROVE ON NORTHWARD AT LEAST 10 MILES BEFORE THEY MET FURTHER RESISTANCE.

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LOILEM IS 120 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MANDALAY. THE JAPANESE PUSH IN THAT AREA IS NOT ONLY A THREAT TO MANDALAY BUT ALSO TO LASHIO, A VITAL BURMA ROAD TERMINUS NORTHEAST OF MANDALAY.

THE BRITISH AND CHINESE NOW ARE FEELING THE WEIGHT OF JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTX LANDED AT RANGOON AND SENT NORTHWARD AGAINST THEM. THE PRESSURE IS HEAVY ALL ALAONG THE WINDING JUNGLE FRONT, WITH THE DEFENDERS TRYING DESPERATELY TO STEM THE INVADERS UNTIL THE MID-MAY RAINS WHICH BOG THE MANDALAY PLAINS AND CUT MOUNTAIN ROUTES WITH TORRENTIAL RIVERS.

BUT THE JAPANESE ADVANCE NORTH OF LOILEM TOWARD LASHIO, IF NOT CHECKED, WILL MAKE A MOCKERY OF THE CALENDAR. FOR LASHIO IS ASTRIDE THE ONE GOOD ROAD INTO CHINA.

LIEUT.-GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, THE AMERICAN COMMANDING THE CHINESE, SPENT 48 HOURS WITHIN RANGE OF JAPANESE GUNS ON THE SOUTHERN SHAN STATE FRONT (THE LOILEM SECTOR), PERSONALLY DIRECTING MEASURES TO PLUG THE HOLES WHICH JAPANESE SHOCK TROOPS HAD MADE.

THE BRITISH CHINESE LINES RUN FROM CHAUK IN THE WEST DOWN TO A POSITION SOME 35 MILES EAST OF YENANGYAUNG, THENCE INTO THE SITTANG RIVER VALLEY ABOVE YAMETHIN.

FIGHTING IS CONTINUING EAST OF THERE IN THE TAUNGGYI-HAPONG-LOILEM SECTOR, BUT THE EXACT DEFENSE LINE IS CONFUSED.

FOR INSTANCE A HUSKY SWISS VOLUNTEER IN A BRITISH ARMY MOBILE REPAIR UNIT A FEW DAYS AGO DROVE OUT ON THE HOPONG-LOIKAW ROAD TO PULL WRECKED CARS OUT OF DITCHES WITH HIS BIG CRANE TRUCK.

HE THOUGHT THE JAPANESE WERE STILL SOUTH OF LOIKAW, WHICH IS 90 MILES SOUTH OF LOILEM. FIFTEEN MILES NORTH OF LOIKAW HE YANKED A KHAKI-COLORED STAFF CAR OUT OF A DITCH ONLY TO DISCOVER A JAPANESE FLAG FLUTTERING FROM ITS HOOD.

THE SWISS MECHANIC DROPPED THAT VEHICLE AND HEADED BACK FOR HOPONG AS JAPANESE BULLETS FLEW AOUND HIS HEAD.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS JUMPED OUT ON THE ROAD IN HIS PATH AND HE RAN THEM DOWN. ONCE BACK IN HOPONG HE PULLED ONE BODY OFF THE HOOD OF HIS CAR, AND ANOTHER MUTILATED ONE FROM UNDER HIS ENGINE.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 28-(AP)-THE 12:30 A.M. CANADIAN PLEBISCITE VOTE TABULATED BY PROVINCES:

PROVINCE	YES	NO	POLLS REPORTED
PRINCE EDW.IS.	21,423	4,268	220 OF 241
NOVA SCOTIA	116,839	31,578	1,397 OF 1,506
NEW BRUNSWICK	101,017	41,563	970 OF 1,039
QUEBEC	367,361	909,835	7,437 OF 7,975 (CORRECT)
ONTARIO	1,173,564	225,263	9,974 OF 10,490
MANITOBA	176,524	36,641	1,255 OF 1,883
SASKATCHEWAN	182,578	27,665	1,208 OF 3,202
ALBERTA	82,543	27,021	924 OF 2,531
BRIT.COLUMBIA	11,266	2,948	96 OF 2,336
TOTALS	2,233,115	1,306,782	23,481 OF 31,203

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PLEBISCITE AT A GLANCE

TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 28-(AP)-HERE ARE THE PERCENTAGES OF "YES" VOTES IN THE MANPOWER PLEBISCITE MONDAY, ACCORDING TO A CANADIAN PRES COMPILATION:

P.E.I.	83	MAN.	81
N.S.	79	SASK.	76
N.B.	71	ALTA.	72
QUE.	28	B.C.	80
ONT.	84	ALL CAN	62

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WITH LONDON VICHY

OTTAWA, APRIL 27-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING WILL MAKE A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW AFTERNOON ON CANADA'S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VICHY, AND POSSIBLY WILL ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS ASKED FOR THE CREDENTIALS OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER HERE, RENE RISTELHUEBER.

BUT NEITHER KING OR HIS SE)R AIDES WOULD COMMENT TONIGHT ON A LONDON REPORT WHICH SAID THE CHY RADIO HAD ANNOUNCED THAT RELATIONS WOULD BE SEVERED.

WINDSOR,ONT.,APRIL 27-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE WAR WILL MARK THE END AN EPOCH AND IT WOULD NOT BE FEASIBLE NOR DESIRABLE TO ATTEMPT TO REBUILD THE WORLD AS IT WAS IN 1939, WALLACE R.CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT, SAID TODAY AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

HE SAID HE ANTICIPATED THE WAR WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A PERIOD OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL READJUSTMENT.

THE POSSIBILITY OF AN EARLY END TO THE WAR WAS REMOTE, CAMPBELL SAID, AND HE WAS CONCERNED REGARDING POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

MOST OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATION IN 1941 WAS THE PRODUCTION OF THE WIDEST RANGE OF PRODUCTS AND THE LARGEST VOLUME OF OUTPUT IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY, CAMPBELL SAID.

GROSS RECEIPTS FROM SALES TOTALLED $129,609,915, AN INCREASE OF 51 PER CENT OVER 1940. NET PROFITS AMOUNTED TO $3,279,603. THE OPERATING PROFIT OF THE COMPANY, BEFORE TAXES, WAS EQUIVALENT TO 3.4 PER CENT OF TOTAL SALES VOLUME AS COMPARED WITH 4.7 PER CENT IN 1940.

HE SAID CIVILIAN PRODUCTION HAD BEEN DISCONTINUED EXCEPT FOR BUSES AND REPLACEMENT PARTS.

GADSDEN,ALA.,APRIL 27-(AP)-DE WITT MACKENZIE, WIDE WORLD WAR ANALYST, DESCRIBED THE LACK OF "A GREAT SPIRITUAL CAUSE FOR WHICH TO BATTLE" AS ONE OF THE GERMAN WEAKNESSES IN AN ADDRESS I TODAY.

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SPEAKING BEFORE THE ALABAMA DISTRICT ROTARY CONFERENCE, MACKENZIE DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF A REVOLT IN GERMANY IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION FROM HIS AUDIENCE.

A REVOLT "HAPPENED IN THE LAST WAR WHEN THE GERMANS GOT HUNGRY, AND IT MIGHT HAPPEN AGAIN," HE SAID. "THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN DOING THEIR UTMOST TO BRING IT ABOUT, AND HITLER'S DEMAND SUNDAY THAT THE REICHSTAG GRANT HIM THE POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH OVER HIS PEOPLE CERTAINLY INDICATES A STATE OF UNREST."

THE COLUMNIST WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT THE ALLIED NATIONS MUST NOT "TIE THEIR FORTUNES TO THE UNCERTAIN HOPE OF AN INTERNAL COLLAPSE IN GERMANY."

"IN CONSIDERING THIS POSSIBILITY," HE SAID, "THERE IS ONE THING WE MUSN'T OVERLOOK. QUITE APART FROM THE PRIVATIONS WHICH MOST CERTAINLY ARE DESCENDING ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE, THEY HAVE NO

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GREAT SPIRITUAL CAUSE FOR WHICH TO BATTLE. THEY KNOW IN THEIR HEARTS THAT THE WAR OF THEIR FUEHRER IS THE WAY OF AN AGGRESSOR. NOW THAT IS IMPORTANT, FOR I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY PEOPLE CAN ENDURE THE SUFFERINGS OF A WAR LIKE THIS UNLESS THEY HAVE A HIGH PURPOSE TO SUSTAIN THEM.

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"HOWEVER, DESPITE THE SIGNS OF DISCONTENT IN GERMANY, THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT HITLER HAS LOST THE HOLD WHICH HE HAD ON HIS PEOPLE IN GENERAL. WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT THIS MAN WHOM FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER LORD BALDWIN HAS CHARACTERIZED AS ABNORMAL BUT BRILLIANT, HAS A GENIUS FOR LEADERSHIP WHICH IS ONE OF THE PHENOMENA OF OUR TIME."

War-Time Price Ceilings Set on Thousands of Commodities

'SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSANDS' NOW IN A.E.F., SAYS ROOSEVELT, RALLYING U. S. WAR EFFORT

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Price of Victory, He Says

President Reveals 'Several Hundred Thousands' U. S. Fighting Men on War Fronts.

GIVES WARNING TO VICHY GOV'T

Asserts Anti-inflation Program Calls for Self-denial and Sacrifice By Everyone at Home.

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The text of President Roosevelt's broadcast will be found on Page 8.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt, revealing officially for the first time that "several hundred thousands" of American fighting men have already been sent to battle the Axis in distant lands, rallied the nation to a gigantic war effort tonight by saying that the price of saving civilization "must be paid in hard work and sorrow and blood."

In an address to the country and the world, delivered from the White House, he also expressed the view that the Japanese southward drive had been checked, and declared that Australia, New Zealand and adjacent islands are now to become "bases for offensive action."

Assures China of Aid

The disclosure about the size of the army expeditionary forces and naval contingents sent abroad was made in the form of an interpolation in the President's advance text.

Since Pearl Harbor, he said, "we have despatched strong forces of our Army and Navy — several hundred thousands of them — to bases and battlefronts thousands of miles from home."

Mr. Roosevelt also warned the Vichy government that the United Nations would take any action necessary to prevent the use of French territory by Axis forces, and guaranteed a continuation of the delivery of arms to China, regardless of Japanese successes in Burma.

Calls for Self-denial, Sacrifice

Bluntly, he informed the civilian population of the United State that its every member would feel the effect of his newly announced program for stabilizing the cost of living, and called upon it for self-denial and sacrifice, in the interest of victory.

"Never in the memory of man,' he said, "has there been a war in which the courage, the endurance and the loyalty of civilians played so vital a part."

And, he vigorously attacked all who might be "impeding" the war effort: the "faint of heart"; those "who put their own selfish interests first"; those "who pervert honest criticism into falsification of fact"; the "self styled experts x x x who know neither true figures nor geography"; a few "bogus patriots" who, invoking freedom of the press, "echo the sentiments" of Axis propagandists; and "above all," the "handful of noisy traitors—would-be dictators" who "in their hearts and souls" would yield to Hitlerism.

Tells Stories of Gallantry

Praising the fight which Americans have given the enemy the world around, Mr. Roosevelt, at the same time, singled out two men and a ship for special citation, and told three thrilling stories of gallantry.

Dr. Corydon M. Wassell, a missionary in China, joined the navy as a lieutenant commander. He was nearly sixty. He chose to stay behind in Java with a dozen badly wounded men, facing capture by the Japanese. Instead of yielding, however, he got his charges on to a little Dutch ship, took virtual command of the craft, and despite repeated bombings, reached Australia safely.

"Dr. Wassell now wears the Navy Cross," said the president.

The submarine Squalus sank off the New England coast in 1939. At great effort she was raised, became the submarine U. S. S. Sailfish, and in the Far Pacific has sunk a Japanese destroyer, torpedoed a Japanese cruiser, and has made two torpedo hits on a Japanese aircraft carrier. Three of the sailors who went down with the Squalus are serving on the Sailfish.

"It is heartening," said the president, "to know that the Squalus, once given up as lost, rose from the depths to fight for our country in time of peril."

Cites Army Flier

Captain Hewitt T. Wheless, of the Army Air Corps, received the third citation. He piloted one of five planes which undertook to bomb the Japanese in the Philippines. Motor trouble forced him to drop behind the rest. Repairs were made, and the ship continued on its mission. By the time the objective was reached, the other planes had passed over and the air was full of Japanese Zero fighters. Eighteen of them attacked the single plane simultaneously. Nevertheless, it dropped its entire bomb load upon six Japanese transports at the docks.

Starting back to its base, it was involved in a running fight for 75 miles. Four pursuit ships attacked simultaneously from each side. All were shot down, but the bomber's radio operator was killed, its engineer's right hand was shot off, a gunner crippled, leaving only a single gunner to operate two guns. The latter was wounded in one hand, but alternately manned the guns at each side of the bomber and brought down three more Japanese planes.

Meanwhile, the plane lost one engine, a gas tank was hit, the radio was shot off and the oxygen system destroyed, all but four of eleven control cables were shot away, the rear landing wheel was blown off, and the tires of the two front wheels were both shot flat.

When the pursuit planes had exhausted their ammunition, they gave up. With "the plane practically out of control," Captain Wheless returned to his base and made an emergency landing after dark, his "mission accomplished."

"He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I hope he is listeneing."

Warns Laval Regime

Mr. Roosevelt began his address with a brief resume of war developments since Pearl Harbor, which reached its first climax with a recital of recent events in France.

"We are now concerned," he said, "lest those who have recently come to power may seek to force the brave French people to submission to Nazi despotism.

"The United Nations will take measures, if necessary, to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis powers. The good people of France will readily understand that such action is essential for the United Nations to prevent assistance to the armies or navies or air forces of Germany, Italy and Japan.

"The overwhelming majority of the French people understand that the fight of the United Nations is fundamentally their fight, that our victory means the restoration of a free and independent France—and the saving of France from the slavery which would be imposed upon her by her external enemies and her internal traitors."

There were men and women in all the occupied countries who had "never stopped fighting," he continued and turning to the much discussed question of a possible loss of morale in Germany and Italy, he added:

Growing Restlessness in Germany

"In the German and Italian people themselves there is a growing conviction that the cause of Nazism and Fascism is hopeless—that their political and military leaders have led them along the bitter road that leads not to world conquest but to final defeat.

"They cannot fail to contrast the frantic speeches of these leaders with their arrogant boastings of a year ago, and two years ago."

The picture in the Pacific was one of successive losses, Mr. Roosevelt said, the news from Burma was still bad, but the Jap advance southward was believed to have been checked. And, adding his statement that Australia, New Zealand and adjacent territory would become offensive bases, he said that "we are determined that the territory which has been lost will be regained."

Of Burma and the bad news there:

"The Japanese may cut the Burma road; but I want to say to the gallant people of China that no matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek."

Refers to Raid on Tokyo

Despite Japanese successes, he reported that Japanese losses had been heavy, in warships, transports, planes and men, and they "are feeling the effects of those losses." He referred in terms of irony to the bombing of Tokyo, which has never been officially confirmed here.

"It is even reported," he said, "that somebody has dropped bombs on Tokyo and on other principal centers of Japanese war industries. If this be true, it is the first time in history that Japan has suffered such indignities."

Then he swung to a discussion of civilian sacrifice.

He outlined his program for combatting inflation—heavy taxes, stabilization of wages and prices, billions invested in war bonds, rationing, a lessening of credit purchases and an increase of debt payments—and said the points of the program were inseparable.

"The blunt fact is," he said, "that every single person in the United States is going to be affected by this program. Some of you will be affected more directly by one or two of these restrictive measures, but all of you will be indirectly affected by all of them."

His speech followed by an hour the announcement by Price Administrator Leon Henderson of price ceilings for most of the things civilians buy—based upon the highest prices charged during March.

By means of this, and other controls the President hopes to spare for the civilian population its principal hardship of the first war, an inflationary rise in prices.

Taft, Byrd Critical

The President's address was warmly applauded by many members of Congress but Senators Taft (R.-Ohio) and Byrd (D.-Va.) expressed dissatisfaction with his treatment of domestic problems.

"No practical method of stabilizing wages is proposed," Taft observed. "No sufficient method is suggested of raising the huge sum which must be paid out this coming year and for drawing off the great purchasing power thereby created. To avoid inflation we must do much more than is proposed in the raising of taxes and in the selling of bonds to the people."

Byrd said that "I applaud the President's objectives but I am disappointed that he did not go into greater details on the method by which he hopes to attain them."

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Senators Nye (R.-N. D.) and McFarland (D.-Ariz.) noted particularly Mr. Roosevelt's report that there was good reason to believe that the Japanese drive southward had been stopped and termed this encouraging.

Well Kept Navy Secret Revealed By President

LONDON, Wednesday, April 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt's disclosure that United States warships and troops now were in the middle east area immediately attracted the attention of Britons here today, but there was on immediate official comment.

London newspapers, making over their late morning editions for his speech, emphasized the President's declaration that "American warships are now in combat in x x x the Mediterranean"—a battle zone where the British have been hard pressed.

The naval correspondent of Reuters said "the disclosure that American warships now are operating in the Mediterranean ends one of the best kept naval secrets of the war."

Noting that "great mystery and speculation had shrouded the activities" of some of the powerful U. S. naval units since Pearl Harbor, he also told his readers that the American fleet had increased greatly in strength since that Japanese attack.

London papers also emphasized the President's warning to the Axis to keep hands off France's colonies, and quoted his concern about keeping the French people from submitting completely to Nazi rule.

CONGRESS ACCEPTS ROOSEVELT TALK

Only Senators Taft, Byrd Criticize President's Methods.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—(AP) President Roosevelt's address tonight was warmly applauded by many members of Congress but Senators Taft (R-Ohio) and Byrd (D-Va.) expressed dissatisfaction with his treatment of domestic problems.

"No practical method of stabilizing wages is proposed," Taft observed. "No sufficient method is suggested of raising the huge sum which must be paid out this coming year and for drawing off the great purchasing power thereby created. To avoid inflation we must do much more than is proposed in the raising of taxes and in the selling of bonds to the people."

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Nye, MacFarland Approve

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Other comment:

Senator Hill (D-Ala.)—"The President has made it clear that there will be total mobilization of the nation with every citizen making his full contribution to the winning of the war."

Senator Brown (D-Mich.)—"I liked his tribute to the Russian army. I appreciated his economic discussion. He's on the right path."

Senator Bone (D-Wash.)—"He took a realistic approach with regard to French possessions. We're not going to postpone action very long if Hitler has finally succeeded in taking over the French government."

Senator Caraway (D-Ark.)—"I don't know whether he went quite far enough, but on the whole I think he spoke for most Americans, and in his best manner."

Senator Pepper (D-Fla.)—"By his address the President very much strengthened his message to Congress. He indicated clearly that he expects all to meet equally the burden of this effort. I am convinced he means to work it out that way."

Chairman Bloom (D-N.Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs committee—"It was democracy speaking and it was the very spirit of what a fireside talk symbolizes to all the people of the United Nations as well as a calm and confident pledge of victory."

During 1940, nearly 40,000,000 persons passed through Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

30.24 ——16213

30.24 ——16213

Farm Senators Hit F.D.R. Parity Plans

Dispute Wickard's Statement 'Farmers Have Everything to Gain and Nothing to Lose' In President's Proposal.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Several farm senators took immediate issue tonight with Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's statement that "farmers have everything to gain and nothing to lose" in President Roosevelt's proposed high cost of living control program.

Farm Bureau Head Critical

"They are trying to shove us into Socialistic Communism but I'm not going. We're still in America," commented Chairman Smith (D.-S .C.) of the Senate Agricultural Committee.

Other senators and Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that Wickard was badly mistaken if he believed farmers wanted ceilings on agricultural prices to become effective at 100 per cent of parity, instead of 110 per cent, and to allow unrestricted sales of government farm stocks.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his 7-point message to Congress yesterday, proposed that the level on which price controls could be fastened on farm products be reduced from 110 per cent of parity to 100 per cent. (Parity is a price calculated to give a farm product the same relative purchasing power that it had in a given period, generally 1909-14.)

The 110 per cent level, and other restrictions, were written into the agricultural price control law by the Congressional farm bloc several months ago over administration protests. Senator Brown (D.-Mich.), administrative leader, said today that he was "very pessimistic about our ability to get tny reduction for farm price ceilings at this time."

Mr. Roosevelt informed Congress that legislation was needed to alter the present law, but Brown said that he had seen no such proposal.

Wickard's statement, issued by his office today, brought from O'Neal the query:

"Why pick the farmer out?"

He asserted there was nothing in the President's program to "put any ceilings on labor and until there are some, Congress won't change its present laws or views."

Republican Leader McNary (Ore.) and Senators McKellar (D.-Tenn.), Bankhead (D.-Ala.), O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) and Russel (D.-Ga.) also served notice they would oppose any attempt to alter present price controls over farmers.

Text of Broadcast By Pres. Roosevelt

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WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's broadcast tonight follows:

U. S. Forces on Many Fronts

It is nearly five months since we were attacked at Pearl Harbor. For the two years prior to that attack this country had been gearing itself up to a high level of production of munitions. Yet our war efforts have done little to dislocate the normal lives of most of us.

Since then we have dispatched strong forces of our Army and Navy to bases and battle fronts thousands of miles from home. We have stepped up our war production on a scale that is testing our industrial power and our engineering genius and our economic structure to the utmost. We have had no illusions about the fact that this would be a tough job—and a long one.

American warships are now in combat in the North and South Atlantic, in the Arctic, in the Mediterranean, and in the North and South Pacific. American troops have taken stations in South America, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, the Near East, the Middle East, the Far East, the continent of Australia, and many islands of the Pacific. American warplanes, manned by Americans, are flying in actual combat over all the continent and all the oceans.

On the European front the most important development of the past year has been the crushing offensive on the part of the great armies of Russia against the powerful German army. These Russian forces have destroyed and are destroying more armed power of our enemies troops, planes, tanks and guns—than all the other United Nations put together.

Concerned Over France

In the Mediterranean area, matters remain, on the surface much as they were. But the situation there is receiving very careful attention.

Recently we have received news of a change in government in what we used to know as the Republic of France—a name dear to the hearts of all lovers of liberty—a name and an institution which we hope will soon be restored to full dignity.

Throughout the Nazi occupation of France. we have hoped for the maintenance of a French government which would strive to regain independence, to reestablish the principles of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity", and to restore the historic culture of France. Our policy has been consistent from the very beginning. However, we are now concerned lest those who have recently come to power may seek to force the brave French people to submission to Nazi despotism.

The United Nations will take measures, if necessary, to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis powers. The good people of France will readily understand that such action is essential for the United Nations to prevent assistance to the armies or navies or air forces of Germany, Italy and Japan. The overwhelming majority of the French people understand that the fight of the United Nations is fundamentally their fight, that our victory means the restoration of a free and independent France—and the saving of France from the slavery which would be imposed upon her by her external enemies and her internal traitors.

We know how the French people really feel. We know that a deep-seated determination to obstruct every step in the Axis plan extends from occupied France through Vichy France to the people of their colonies in every ocean and on every continent.

Our planes are helping in the defense of French colonies today, and soon American flying fortresses will be fighting for the liberation of the darkened continent of Europe.

Germans, Italians Growing Restless

In all the occupied countries there are men, women and even little children who have never stopped fighting, never stopped resisting, never stopped proving to the Nazis that their so-called "new order" can never be enforced upon free peoples.

In the German and Italian peoples themselves there is a growing conviction that the cause of Nazism and Fascism is hopeless—that their political and military leaders have led them along the bitter road which leads not to world conquest but to final defeat. They cannot fail to contrast the present frantic speeches of these leaders with their arrogant boasting a year ago, and two years ago.

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On the other side of the world, in the Far East, we have passed through a phase of serious losses.

We have inevitably lost control of a large portion of the Philippine islands. But this whole nation pays tribute to the Filipino and American officers and men who held out so long on Bataan Peninsula, to those grim and gallant fighters who still hold Corregidor, and to the forces which are still striking effectively at the enemy on Mindanao and other islands.

The Malayan peninsula and Singapore are in the hands of the enemy; the Netherlands East Indies are almost entirely occupied, though resistance there continues. Many other islands are in the possession of the Japanese. But there is good reason to believe that their southward advance has been checked. Australia, New Zealand and much other territory will be bases for offensive action—and we are determined that the territory which has been lost will be regained.

The Japanese are pressing their northward advance in Burma with considerable power, driving toward India and China. They have been opposed with great bravery by small British and Chinese forces aided by American fliers.

Japs Have Paid Heavily

The news in Burma tonight is not good. The Japanese may cut the Burma Road; but I want to say to the gallant people of China that no matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

We remember that the Chinese people were the first to stand up and fight against the aggressors in this war; and in the future an unconquerable China will play its proper role in maintaining peace and prosperity not only in Eastern Asia but in the whole world.

For every advance that the Japanese have made since they started their frenzied career of conquest they have had to pay a very heavy toll in warships, in transports, in planes and in men. They are feeling the effects of those losses.

Refers to Raid on Tokyo

It is even reported from Japan that somebody has dropped bombs on Tokyo and on other principal centers of Japanese war industries. If this be true, it is the first time in history that Japan has suffered such indignities.

Although the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor was the immediate cause of our entry into the war, that event found the American people spiritually prepared for war on a world-wide scale. We went into this war fighting. We know what we are fighting for. We realize that the war has become what Hitler originally proclaimed it to be—a total war.

Not all of us can have the privilege of fighting our enemies in distant parts of the world.

Not all of us can have the privilege of working in a munitions factory or shipyard, or on the farms or in oil fields or mines, producing the weapons or the raw materials which are needed by our armed forces.

But there is one front and one battle where everyone in the United States—every man, woman, and child—is in action, and will be privileged to remain in action throughout this war. That front is right here at home, in our daily lives and in our daily tasks. Here at home everyone will have the privilege of making whatever self-denial is necessary, not only to supply our fighting men, but to keep the economic structure of our country fortified and secure during the war and after the war.

Sacrifices Necessary

This will require the abandonment not only of luxuries but many other creature comforts.

Every loyal American is aware of his individual responsibility. Whenever I hear anyone saying "the American people are complacent—they need to be aroused," I feel like asking him to come to Washington and read the mail that floods into the White House and into all departments of this government. The one question that recurs through all these thousands of letters and messages is "what more can I do to help my country in winning this war"

To build the factories, and buy the materials, and pay the labor, and provide the transportation, and equip and feed and house the soldiers, sailors and marines, and to do all the thousands of things necessary in a war—all cost money, more money than has ever been spent by any nation at any time in the history of the world.

We are now spending, solely for war purposes, the sum of about one hundred million dollars every day in the week. But, before this year is over, that almost unbelievable rate of expenditure will be doubled.

All of this money has to be spent—and spent quickly—if we are to produce within the time now available the enormous quantities of weapons of war which we need. But the spending of these tremendous sums presents grave danger of disaster to our national economy.

When your government continues to spend these unprecedented sums for munitions month by month and year by year, that money goes into the pocketbooks and bank accounts of the people of the United States. At the same time raw materials and many manufactured goods are necessarily taken away from civilian use; and machinery and factories are being converted to war production.

You do not have to be a professor of economics to see that if people with plenty of cash start bidding against each other for scarce goods, the price of them goes up.

Yesterday I submitted to the Congress of the United States a seven-point program of general principles which together could be called the national economic policy for attaining the great objective of keeping the cost of living down.

7 Points In Brief

I repeat them now in substance:

1. We must, through heavier taxes, keep personal and corporate profits at a low reasonable rate.
2. We must fix ceilings on prices and rents.
3. We must stabilize wages.
4. We must stabilize farm prices.
5. We must put more billions into war bonds.
6. We must ration all essential commodities which are scarce.
7. We must discourage installment buying, and encourage paying off debts and mortgages.

I do not think it is necessary to repeat what I said yesterday to the congress in discussing these general principles.

The important thing to remember is that each one of these points is dependent on the others if the whole program is to work.

Some people are already taking the position that every one of the seven points is correct except the one point which steps on their own individual toes. A few seem very willing to approve self-denial—on the part of their neighbors. The only effective course of action is a simultaneous attack on all of the factors which increase the cost of living, in one comprehensive, all-embracing program covering prices, profits, wages, taxes and debts.

Everyone To Be Affected

The blunt fact is that every single person in the United States is going to be affected by this program. Some of you will be affected more directly by one or two of these restrictive measures, but all of you will be affected indirectly by all of them.

Are you a business man, or do you own stock in a business corporation? Your profits are going to be cut down to a reasonably low level by taxation. Your income will be subject to higher taxes. Indeed in these days, when every available dollar should go to the war effort, I do not think that any American citizen should have a net income in excess of $25,000 per year after payment of taxes.

Are you a retailer or a wholesaler or a manufacturer or a farmer or a landlord? Ceilings are being placed on the prices at which you can sell your goods or rent your property.

Do you work for your wages? You will have to forego higher wages for your particular job for the duration of the war.

All of us are used to spending money for things we want but which are not absolutely essential. We will all have to forego that spending. Because we must put every dime and every dollar we can possibly spare out of our earnings into war bonds and stamps. Because the demands of the war effort require the rationing of goods of which there is not enough to go around. Because the stopping of purchases of non-essentials will release thousands of workers who are needed in the war effort.

Program of Self-Denial

As I told the Congress yesterday "sacrifice" is not the proper word with which to describe this program of self-denial. When, at the end of this great struggle we shall have saved our free way of life, we shall have made no "sacrifice".

The price for civilization must be paid in hard work and sorrow and blood. The price is not too high If you doubt it, ask those millions who live today under the tyranny of Hitlerism.

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Ask the workers of France and Norway, whipped to labor by the lash, whether the tsabilization of wages is too great a "sacrifice".

Ask the farmers of Poland and Denmark, of Czechoslovakia and France, looted of their livestock, starving while their own crops are stolen from their land, whether "parity" prices are too gerat a "sacrifice."

Ask the business men of Europe, whose enterprises have been stolen from their owners, whether the limitation of profits and personal incomes is too great a "sacrifice".

Ask the women and children whom Hitler is starving whether the rationing of tires and gasoline and sugar is too great a "sacrifice".

We do not have to ask them. They have already given us their agonized answers.

This great war effort must be carried through to its victorious conclusion by the indomitable will and determination of the people.

It must not be impeded by the

faint of heart.

It must not be impeded by those who put their own selfish interests above the interests of the nation.

It must not be impeded by those who pervert honest criticism into falsification of fact.

It must not be impeded by self-styled experts either in economics or military problems who know neither true figures nor geography itself.

It must not be impeded by a few bogus patriots who use the sacred freedom of the press to echo the sentiments of the propagandists in Tokyo and Berlin.

And, above all, it shall not be imperiled by the handful of noisy traitors—betrayers of America and of Christianity itself—would-be dictators who in their hearts and souls have yielded to Hitlerism and would have this republic do likewise.

To Take Further Steps if Needed

I shall use all of the executive power that I have to carry out the policy laid down. If it becomes necessary to ask for any additional legislation in order to attain our objective of preventing a spiral in the cost of living, I shall do so.

I know the American farmer, the American workman, the American business man. I know that they will gladly embrace this economy of sacrifice—satisfied that it is necessary for the most vital and compelling motive in all their lives—winning through to victory.

Never in the memory of man has there been a war in which the courage, the endurance and the loyalty of civilians played so vital a part.

Many thousands of civilians all over the world have been and are being killed or maimed by enemy action. Indeed, it was the fortitude of the common people of Britain under fire which enabled that island to stand and prevented Hitler from winning the war in 1940. The ruins of London and Coventry and other cities are today the proudest monuments to British heroism.

Our own American civilian population is now relatively safe from such disasters. And, to an ever-increasing extent, our soldiers, sailors and marines are fighting with great bravery and great skill on far distant fronts to make sure that we shall remain safe.

A Story of Heroism

I should like to tell you one or two stories about th emen who have in our armed forces:

There is, for instance, Dr. Corydon M. Wassell. He was a missionary, well known for his good works in China. He is a simple, modest, retiring man, nearly 60 years old, but he entered the service of his country and was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

Dr. Wassell was assigned to duty in Java caring for wounded officers and men of the cruisers Houston and Marblehead, which had been in heavy action in the Java seas.

When the Japanese advanced across the island, it was decided to evacuate as many as possible of the wounded to Australia. But about 12 of the men were so badly wounded that they could not be moved. Dr. Wassell remained with these men, knowing that he would be captured by the enemy. But he decided to make a desperate attempt to get the men out of Java. He asked each of them if he wished to take the chance, and every one agreed.

He first had to get the 12 men to the sea coast—fifty miles away. To do this, he had to improvise stretchers for the hazardous journey. The men were suffering severely, but Dr. Wassell kept them alive by his skill, and inspired them by his own courage.

As the official report said, Dr. Wassell was "almost like a Christ-like shepherd devoted to his flock."

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On the sea coast, he embarked the men on a little Dutch ship. They were bombed and machine-gunned by waves of Japanese planes. Dr. Wassell took virtual command of the ship, and by great skill avoided destruction, hiding in small bays and inlets.

A few days later, Dr. Wassell and his little flock of wounded men reached Australia safely.

Dr. Wassell now wears the Navy Cross.

Story of a Ship

Another story concerns a ship rather than an individual man.

You may remember the tragic sinking of the submarine Squalus off the New England coast in the summer of 1939. Some of the crew were lost, but others were saved by the speed and efficiency of the surface rescue crews. The Squalus itself was tediously raised from the bottom of the ocean.

Eventually she sailed again under a new name, the U. S. S. Sailfish. Today, she is a potent and effective unit of our submarine fleet.

The Sailfish has covered many thousands of miles in operations in the far western Pacific.

She has sunk a Japanese destroyer.

She has torpedoed a Japanese cruiser.

She has made two torpedo hits on a Japanese aircraft carrier.

Three of the enlisted men of our Navy who went down with the Squalus in 1939 are today serving on the same ship, the Sailfish, in this war.

It is heartening to know that the Squalus, once given up as lost, rose from the depths to fight for our country in time of peril.

One more story, which I heard only this morning:

This is a story of one of our army flying fortresses operating in the western Pacific. The pilot of this plane is a modest young man, proud of his crew for one of the toughest fights a bomber has yet experienced.

The bomber departed from its base, as part of a flight of five, to attack Japanese transports which were landing troops in the Philippines. When they had gone about half way to their destination, one of the motors of this bomber went out of commission. The young pilot lost contact with the other bombers. The crew, however, got the motor working again and the plane proceeded on its mission alone.

By the time it arrived at its target the other four flying fortresses had already passed over, had dropped their bombs, and had stirred up the Japanese "Zero" planes. Eighteen of them attacked our one flying fortress. Despite this mass attack, our plane proceeded on its mission, and dropped all of its bombs on six Japanese transports which were lined up along the docks.

As it turned back on its homeward journey a running fight between the bomber and the eighteen Japanese pursuit planes continued for seventy-five miles. Four pursuit ships attacked simultaneously at each side, and were shot down with the side guns. During this fight, the bomber's radio operator was killed, the engineer's right hand was shot off, and one gunner was crippled, leaving only one man available to operate both side guns. Although wounded in one hand, this gunner alternately manned both side guns, bringing down three more Japanese "Zero" planes. While this was going on, one engine on the bomber was shot out, one gas tank was hit, the radio was shot off, and the oxygen system was entirely destroyed. Out of eleven control cables all but four were shot away. The rear landing wheel was blown off, and the two front wheels were both shot flat.

The fight continued until the remaining Japanese pursuit ships exhausted their ammunition and turned back. With two engines gone and the plane practically out of control, the American bomber returned to its base after dark and made an emergency landing. The mission had been accomplished.

A Fight For Victory

The name of that pilot is Captain Hewitt T. Wheless, of the United States Army. He comes from Menard, Texas—population 2,375. He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. I hope he is listening.

These stories I have told you are not exceptional. They are typical examples of individual heroism and skill.

As we here at home contemplate our own duties, our own responsibilities, let us think and think hard of the example which is being set for us by our fighting men.

Our soldiers and sailors are members of well disciplined units. But they are still and forever individuals—free individuals. They are farmers, workers, business men, professional men, artists, clerks.

They are the United States of America.

That is why they fight.

We too are the United States of America.

That is why we must work and sacrifice.

It is for them. It is for us. It is for victory.

A Bit Of Mock Pathos

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 28—President Roosevelt's broadcast tonight was in deadly serious tones, but one passage gave him an opportunity to use his celebrated flair for histrionics and he was never in better form. With consummate mock pathos he related that:

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"It is even reported from Japan that somebody has dropped bombs on Tokyo and on other principal centers of Japanese war industries. If this be true, it is the first time in history that Japan has suffered such indignities."

ened continent of Europe.

* * *

In the German and Italian peoples themselves there is a growing conviction that the cause of Nazism and Fascism is hopeless.

* * *

The news in Burma tonight is not good. The Japanese may cut the Burma Road; but . . . no matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver airplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

For every advance that the Japanese have made since they started their frenzied career of conquest, they have had to pay a very heavy toll in warships, in transports, in planes and in men.

* * *

It is even reported from Japan that somebody has dropped bombs on Tokyo and on other principal centers of Japanese war industries. If this be true, it is the first time in history that Japan has suffered such indignities.

* * *

We are now spending, solely for war purposes, the sum of about $100,000,000 every day in the week. But before this year is over, that almost unbelievable rate of expenditure will be doubled.

* * *

But the spending of these tremendous sums presents grave danger of disaster to our national economy.

* * *

The blunt fact is that every single person in the United States is going to be affected by this program (the seven-point plan submitted to Congress yesterday).

* * *

All of us are used to spending money for things we want but which are not absolutely essential. We will all have to forego that spending. Because we must put every dime and every dollar we can possibly spare out of our earnings into war bonds and stamps.

* * *

The price for civilization must be paid in hard work and sorrow and blood. The price is not too high.

High Lights of Message Of President Roosevelt

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WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Here are some high lights of President Roosevelt's broadcast tonight:

American warships are now in combat in the North and South Atlantic, in the Arctic, in the Mediterranean, and in the North and South Pacific. American troops have taken stations in South America, Greenland, Iceland, the British Isles, the Near East, the Middle East, the Far East, the continent of Australia, and many islands of the Pacific.

* * *

Russian forces have destroyed and are destroying more armed power of our enemies—troops, planes, tanks and guns—than all the other United Nations put together.

* * *

The United Nations will take measures, if necessary, to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis powers.

* * *

Our planes are helping the defense of French colonies today, and soon American flying fortresses will be fighting for the liberation of the dark-

Move to Prevent Inflation

Sweeping OPA Order Affects Almost Everything 'Americans Eat, Wear and Use.'

PEGS PRICES AT MARCH LEVELS

Retail Restrictions in Effect May 18—Prices of Some Farm Products Are Exempted.

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The text of an official explanation of the price-fixing order will be found on Page 16.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—With one broad, inclusive order, the Office for Price Administration tonight fixed wartime maximum prices for "virtually everything Americans eat, wear and use" at the levels prevalent during the month of March.

After May 18, under "the general maximum price regulation," no retailer may charge more for an article than the highest price at which he sold it in March. The same restrictions will apply, after May 11, to manufacturers' and wholesalers' prices and, after July 1, to a long list of service establishments such as laundries, tailors, auto repair shops, radio repair men, etc.

Rents Are Frozen

Simultaneously, the price agency in effect froze rents in 302 centers of war effort or war production. Mostly, they were fixed at the rents paid on March 1, of this year. In 64 of the areas the stabilization was as of the rent paid on Jan. 1, April 1, or July 1, 1941.

The actions, taken together represented an essential segment of President Roosevelt's over-all plan for stabilizing the cost of living, and preventing an inflationary price rise.

Along with these orders, go proposed heavy taxation of profits, stabilization of most wages at present levels, taxation to hold individual incomes to a maximum of $25,000, rationing, encouragement of war bond buying, debt payment and savings, and discouragement of credit or installment plan buying and expenditures for non-essentials.

Some Food Items Exempt

Exempted from the price ruling, however, was a list of food items representing, OPA officials said, 25 to 40 per cent of the food usually purchased.

Some of these were excepted for seasonal reasons. For example, the price of fresh vegetables was at its seasonal peak in March, and since it normally declines after that month, it was thought unwise to establish March prices for such commodities.

Eggs and poultry, and milk products, (but not milk itself) were exempted, it was said, because they are under considerable competitive pressure which tends to keep their prices from shooting skyward.

But most of the food exemptions were the result of the Price Control Law, which says that maximum prices for farm products may not be fixed at a point below 110 per cent of parity (a formula for determining the agricultural price level at which a farm product has the same purchasing power it had in 1909-14).

Change in Law Sought

Mr. Roosevelt has demanded that Congress change the law to permit maximum prices at parity, and the OPA's announcement said it was "planned to set maximum prices for certain agricultural products as soon as such action is consistent with present or future legislation."

OPA officials were quick to point out that while the order established no ceilings for raw farm products, it did establish maximums for those products at or after the first processing which they receive.

By choosing March as the base month, Leon Henderson, the price administrator said at a press conference, the order struck three per cent from current retail prices and 1 1-2 per cent from the cost of living, since the indices have risen to that extent in April. However, he said prices will be roughly 13 per cent higher than they were in August, 1939, the month before the war began in Europe.

Relies on Voluntary Cooperation

Henderson made it plain that he was relying largely on voluntary cooperation to enforce the order. Under the regulation all retailers will be licensed. They must post prominently in their stores their maximum March list for selected "cost-of-living" commodities and they must preserve all existing records of sales made in March.

The result will be that prices for the same or similar commodities will vary from store to store, in accordance with variations in individual March max-

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imums. The retailer may sell at any point below the maximum, and competition over a period is expected to iron out any severe discrepancies.

Since by far the great majority of retailers will readily comply, it is thought, too, that competition will prove the great enforcement weapon. However, such penalties as revocation of licenses are available for application to any recalcitrants.

For wholesalers, who are confined to March maxima, too, the regulation becomes effective on May 11, allowing a week for the process to make its way through the retailers.

Sale of 'Services' Also Covered

The order also forbids the sale of "services"—with "services of an employee to his employer", professional services and the like excluded—at more than was charged in March. This includes services customarily rendered in connection with the sale of commodities.

"General price control means a guarantee to the American people that their costs of living will remain stable," Henderson said in a formal statement.

"It means that the buying power of wages and salaries will not be impaired. It means that the producers of goods can be assured of stable costs—costs which are in turn the prices of other producers.

"It means that your government can plan its war program without the confusion and difficulties that attend constantly increasing prices and costs for the vital machines and products needed to defeat the enemy.

"It means that the savings and earnings of our citizens, loaned to their government to finance the war effort, will be returned in currency that has "dollar-for-dollar purchasing power with that now saved.

"It means that scarce goods will not go solely to those who have most money, but that all people, rich and poor alike, will have an equal chance to obtain their share at a fair price.

"Prices under the ceilings are going no higher."

Other Price Controls

Simultaneously with issuance of a blanket price ceiling, the Office of Price Administration fixed maximum prices today on 14 products and commodities, ranging from newsprint to farm equipment, not included under the general order.

Controls over many of the items formerly were exercised through voluntary agreements with the industries. The items were exempted from the overall order on the ground that they required special treatment.

Only two of the new ceilings, covering farm equipment and mixed fertilizer machines, apply at retail levels. Prices of bituminous coal and miscellaneous solid were pegged at producers' levels, and those on all fuels at dealers' levels — assuring stabilization of prices paid by consumers.

Cost-of-living Commodities

WASHINGTON, April 28. (AP)—For the benefit of house-wife shoppers under the government's price control system, certain commodities are designated as belonging to the "cost-of-living" group.

After May 18, a retailer selling these commodities is required to post plainly in his store both the legal top price and his own price, which may be lower than the legal top but not higher. In some cases the selling price must be marked as well on the commodity itself.

The following is the list of cost-of-living commodities, with an "X" marking those which must be individually marked with its selling price:

Tobasso, Drugs, Toiletries, and Sundries

(All brands, grades and sizes, except stated otherwise indicated.)

Tobacco: cigarettes; smoking tobacco, in cans and packages;

Packaged household drugs: Aspirin tablets milk of magnesia, liquid; Cod liver oil, liquid; Epsom Salts; boric acid; caster oil and mineral oil; witch-hazel and rubbing alcohol;

Toiletries and sundries: hand and toilet soaps; dentifrices (paste, powder and liquid); shaving cream; toothbrushes; sanitary napkins; razor blades; facial tissues;

Infants food: All types;

Ice cheam: bulk or packaged.

Apparel and Yard Goods

Men's and boys' clothing: suits, business and sport (x); overcoats, topcoats, and raincoats, business and sport (x); trousers and slacks, dress, sport, and wash (x); men's shirts, other than formal (x); pajamas and nightshirts, cotton, wool, and part wool (x); shorts, cotton; undershirts, cotton knit; union suits; hosiery, other than pure silk and pure wool (x); felt hats (x); work shirts; work pants, overalls and coveralls; sweaters; mackinaws (x); jackets, boys only (x); men's work gloves; boys' gloves and mittens; boys' blouses and shirts; boys' snow suits (x).

Women's and girls' clothing: coats, untrimmed and fur-trimmed,, sports and dress, (x); suits (x); dresses, street and house (x); hosiery, including anklets (x); panties and slips (x) foundation garments and brassieres (x); women's gloves, children's gloves and mittens (x); skirts, blouses and shirts, tailored, rayon or cotton (x); sweaters; children's jackets (x); nightgowns and pajamas, other than silk (x); robes and house coats, flannel and cotton (x); children's overalls, slacks, sun suits and shorts (cotton only) (x) Children's snow suits (x).

Infant's clothing: Diapers, dresses, other than silk; shirts, binders, sleeping garments, coats, cotton, wool, part wool; snow suits, sweaters, sunsuits (cotton only).

Yard goods: Cotton yard goods; rayon yard goods; wool and mixtures of wool.

Footwear: Street, work, dress, and sport shoes for men, women, and children (x); infants' shoes; rubber footwear.

Food and Household Sundries

Fresh beef: Rib roast; chuck steak; top round st eak; rump roast; church roast; beef liver; ground round steak.

Pork: Loin whole roast; rib end roast; loin end roast; best center cut chops; bacon; ham, whole, half, or sliced; salt pork.

Other Meat Products

Cooked or smoked ham; frankfurters.

Canned fruits, vegetables, and juices: Peaches, pears, pineapples, corn, peas, tomatoes, pork and beans, green beans, cut; tomato juice, grapefruit juice, pineapple juice.

Other Groceries and Household Sundries

Canned salmon, canned vegetable soup; canned tomato soup; packaged flour mixes (cake, pancake, biscuits, mixes only); macaroni, and spaghetti, dried, bluk, and packaged; rolled oats, bulk and packaged; corn flakes; bread all types; soda crackers; fresh milk and cream; lard, bulk and print; vegetable shortening; sugar, all types, packaged and bulk; coffee; cocoa; table salt; corn meal, bulk or packaged; rice, bulk or packaged; toilet paper; soaps (bar, flakes, powder, chips, granular, and cleansing powders); paper napkins.

Household Furniture, Appliances, and Equipment:

Radios and phonographs; vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers; refrigerators and iceboxes; washing machines; sewing machines; stoves and ranges; small appliances; irons, toasters, glass coffee makers, and mixers; floor lamps, and bridge lamps; light bulbs; ironing boards; step-on cans; floor brooms; china and pottery tableware, in sets; cooking utensils (10-quart saucepan, 5-quart teakettle).

Furniture: All living room, dining room suites (sets or individual pieces); kitchen tables and chairs; studio couches and sofa beds; mattresses; bedsprings.

Furnishings: Rugs and carpets, size 6 by 9 feet, and larger; linoleum; felt base floor covering; bed sheets and sheeting cotton (x); towels, cotton bathroom and kitchen (x); blankets and comforts (x); house curtains (x); bed spreads, cotton (x); tablecloths and napkins, plain and print (cotton only) (x); window shades.

Hardware, Agricultural Supplies, Miscellaneous

Hayforks: garden and lawn rakes, dirt shovels, axes, single bit, claw hammers, handsaws, inside and outside house paints (ready mixed), fertilizer, bulk and packaged, vegetable seeds, bulk and packaged, insecticides, bicycles, adult sizes, bicycle tires, flashlights.

Ice, Fuel and Automotive

Ice, coke, coal (hard and soft), charcoal, firewood, kerosene, fuel oil, gasoline, oil, tires and inner tubes.

Virtually All Commodities Under Rigid Gov't Controls

OPA Announces Ceilings on Retail and Wholesale Prices and Rents—Highest Prices Charged in March, 1942, Set as Absolute Ceiling Over Practically Everything Americans Eat, Wear and Use.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Following is the text of an official explanation by the Office of Price Administration of the government's order today fixing prices of virtually all commodities and rent in 302 defense areas:

Single Sweeping Order

Rigid government controls for the war's duration over retail and wholesale prices and rents were announced today by Price Administrator Leon Henderson following President Roosevelt's call for decisive action to halt the swiftly mounting cost-of-living.

In a single sweeping order—the general maximum price regulation—the administrator set the highest prices charged in March, 1942, as an absolute ceiling over virtually everything that Americans eat, wear, and use. The only exemptions a limited list of food commodities. Companion orders paved the way for federal control of rents in 302 defense areas in 46 states and Puerto Rico, housing more than 76,000,000 persons, and set separate ceilings for a broad range of commodities and products.

Requirements

By its terms, the general maximum price regulation requires that:

(1) Beginning May 18, retail prices, with a few exceptions, must not exceed the highest levels which each individual seller charged during March, 1942.

(2) Beginning May 11, manufacture and wholesale prices and the prices for wholesale and industrial services must not exceed the highest March levels for each seller.

(3) Beginning July 1, no one may charge more for services sold at retail in connection with a commodity than he charged during March.

(4) Effective immediately, all retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and sellers of services must preserve existing records of sales made during March for maximum pricing purposes when the ceiling goes into effect.

Other Highlights

Other highlights of the general order include:

The requirement that every retail store must publicly display the ceiling prices for selected "cost-of-living" commodities on and after May 18;

Immediate licensing of all retailers and wholesalers, effective as of the date of the ceiling applies to their articles or services; in other words each retailer should consider himself licensed as of May 18 and each wholesaler as of May 11. Later, wholesalers and retailers will be required to register in writing on forms which OPA will provide.

COMMODITIES AND SERVICES COVERED

The general regulation applies to prices at all levels—manufacturer, wholesale, and retail—of every commodity or products, domestic or imported, that is neither covered by a separate OPA regulation or specifically excluded. All services connected with commodities also come under the ceiling.

Prices on literally millions of articles of all sorts are, by the regulation, automatically controlled. Prices on relatively few products are exempt.

Among those controlled are prices of almost every processed food commodity—such as bread, cake, and bakery products; beef, pork and their products; sugar, fluid milk and cream sold at retail; ice cream; canned meats soups, canned fruits and vegetables; canned fish and other canned seafoods; cereals; lard and shortening; coffee, tea, cocoa, salt, and spices. Also covered by the ceiling are all clothing, shoes, dry goods, and yard goods; soap in all forms; every kind of common fuel (even firewood); pipes, cigars, cigarettes, and prepared smoking and chewing tobacco; drugs, toiletries, and sundries; furniture and furnishings; appliances and equipment; and hardware and miscellaneous agricultural supplies.

Specifically mentioned in the regulation are "cost-of-living" items including those which are most significant in the budgets of average low-and-middle-income family groups. Ceiling prices on such items must be publicly displayed by retailers, thus giving consumers every possible asurance that they will not be charged more than the highest prices reached last March.

Previous Schedules Continue

All of the existing OPA schedules and regulations issued over the past year continue in full force and effect. Those commodities covered by temporary 60-day regulations automatcaly will come within the provisions of the general ceiling regulation upon their expiration unless otherwise treated by separate orders.

The separate orders, isued simultaneously with the general regulation, impose maximum prices over a broad range of products of a nature requiring special pricing teratment. For the most part, these separate regulations set prices back beyond March, 1942—in some cases back to the levels of last October.

The commodities and products covered by these separate orders, those to whom they apply (retailer, wholesaler, producer or manufacturer), and the approximate price level (indicated by date) are listed in a statement attacked.

In addition to the separate orders, there are several amendments intended for the most part to make outstanding regulations conform with provisions of the general order. One highly importan

Price Control in Brief

WASHINGTON, April 28—(AP)—Price control in a nutshell:

Beginning May 18, an absolute ceiling is placed on millions of retail prices; they may not exceed the highest levels which each individual seller charged during March; the ceilings apply to practically everything Americans eat, wear and use, the only exceptions being a limited list of food commodities.

Beginning May 11, manufacturer and wholesale prices and the prices for wholesale and industrial services must not exceed the highest March levels for each seller.

Beginning July 1, no one may charge more for services sold at retail in connection with a commodity than he charged during March. This applies to laundries, tailors, dry cleaners, auto repair shops, radio repair men, etc.

Rents

Rents: Orders were issued preparing the way for federal control of rents in 302 defense areas housing more than 76,000,000 persons.

Penalties: Retail or wholesale establishments violating the regulations may be forced out of business by losing the licenses which they automatically receive as the controls become effective. In addition, maximum penalties of $5,000 fine and a year's imprisonment are provided for certain violations.

series of amendments eliminates OPA's "sliding-scale" maximum prices for cotton yarns and textiles. By these amendments the maximum prices of all cotton textiles and yarns covered by OPA ceilings are fixed at the levels determined by the highest price quoted for raw cotton on 10 spot markets during March—20.37 cents a pound. Also issued with the general regulation was a supplementary order revoking seven temporary maximum price regulations, thus bringing the commodities involved under the new general regulation. These revoked regulations are listed in the statement attached.

EXCLUSIONS

Commodities not covered by the regulation fall generally into three classifications:

1. Those that are exempt because of provision of the emergency price control act of 1942 either (A) because they do not fall within the act's definition of a "commodity"—this excludes advertising, newspapers, books, magazines, motion pictures, wages, common carrier and public utility rates, insurance, real estate, and professional fees; or (B) by reason of the act's special treatment of agricultural commodities unless and until they attain a level reflecting a substantial premium over parity.

2. Commodities which do not have organized markets and for which it would be almost impossible to determine maximum prices either on the basis of previous sales or prices for comparable articles. Examples are: highly seasonal fresh vegetables, fhish fish and game, objects of art, and collector's items.

3. Primary raw materials—such as timber and mineral ores—all prices for which are substantially controlled by ceilings already in effect at certain levels.

Administrator Henderson explained that many of the commodities which are left free of price regulation at the present time will be covered in the future by supplementary orders. Among other things, he said, it is planned to set maximum prices for certain agricultural products as soon as such action is consistent with present or future legislation.

Specific Exceptions

Specifically listed as "excepted" in the regulation are:

1. Any raw and unprocessed agricultural commodity or greenhouse commodity while it remains in substantially its original state, except bananas. In general, prices of such commodities are fixed at the stage of first processing, although fresh fruits and vegetables, plants, flowers and the like are excluded entirely.

2. Eggs and poultry.

3. All milk products, including butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk (but not fluid milk sold at retail, cream sold at retail, and ice cream.)

4. Flour (but not packaged cake mixes and other packaged flour mixes.)

5. Mutton and lamb.

6. Fresh fish and seafood, and game.

7. Dried prunes, dry edible beans, leaf tobacco (whether dried or green) nuts (but not peanuts), linseed oil, linseed cake and linseed meal, mixed feed for animals, and manure.

8. Living animals, whether wild or domestic.

9. Books, magazines, motion pictures, periodicals, newspapers, and materials furnished for publication by any press association or feature service.

10. Domestic ores and ore concentrates.

11. Stumpage, logs, and pulpwood.

12. Stamps and coins; precious stones; antiques and knotted oriental rugs; paintings, etchings, sculptures and other objects of art.

13. Used automobiles.

14. Wood and gum for naval stores (rosin, turpentine, etc.,) and naval stores prior to sale to industrial consumers, or prior to the first sale to a distributor. (However, all sales of naval stores on any exchange are not exempt.)

15. Securities. ("Securities" are defined as any notes, stocks, bonds, or instruments commonly known as securities.)

Supplementary regulation No. 1 to the general order, issued at the same time, lists several additional exceptions, including sales of all waste materials up to the level of the industrial consumer; zinc, lead and tin industrial residues; certain machines and parts manufactured (and the services performed on those subcontracted materials): antimony ore and concentrates; and instrument jewel bearings.

Sales, Deliveries Exempted

To make provision for transactions of an individual or special nature the general regulation exempts the following sales and deliveries:

1. By hotels, restaurants, soda fountains, bars, cafes, or other similar establishments, of food or beverages prepared and sold for consumption on the premises.

2. To the United States or any of its agencies of such commodities or in such transactions as may be specified by supplementary regulations. These supplementary regulations will include broad categories of finished military equipment.

3. By a farmer, of commodities grown and processed on his farm, if the total of such sales or deliveries does not exceed $75 in any one calendar month. (This permits the sale of small farm processing items such as smoked ham, bacon, maple syrup, cider, etc.)

4. By an owner, of his used personal or household effects or other personal property used by him.

5. By any merchant, farmer, artisan, or person who renders profes

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of his used supplies, equipment, farm or professional equipment, not acquired or produced by him for the purpose of sale.

6. At a bona fide auction, of used household or personal effects.

7. By a breeder, trapper, or hunter, of pelts, furs, or other parts of wild animals raised by him, or trapped, shot, or killed by him, if the total of such sales or deliveries does not exceed $75 in any one calendar month.

8. Of commodities sold without private profit in the course of any sale, fair, or bazaar conducted for a period of not more than 15 days by any religious, charitable, or philanthropic organization.

Personal Services Excluded

Personal services not connected with commodities, and professional services are excluded from the order. All other retail services having to do with the installation, maintenance, preservation, repair, storage, and distribution of commodities must be priced no higher than the highest levels charged in March, 1942. (The "retail service" ceiling goes into effect July 1.)

Thus the rates charged by automobile repair shops, garages, tailors, laundries, dry cleaners, shoe repair establishments, etc., are covered by the regulation, while the prices set by barbers and beauty shops (services to the person) and the fees of doctors, dentists and lawyers, etc., (professional services) are not.

Services that are not rendered at retail, for example, repair of machinery in a manufacturing plant by an utside contractor, come under the ceiling on May 11—the same date on which maximum prices apply to manufacturer and wholesaler.

Text of the general regulation lists "excepted services" as follows:

A. Services of an employe to his employer.

B. Personal services not rendered in connection with a commodity.

C. Professional services.

D. Motion pictures, theatres and other entertainments.

E. Services of a common carrier or public utility.

F. Advertising services, including radio broadcasting.

G. Insurance and underwriting services.

H. Press association and feature services.

I. Services relating solely to real property.

J. Such other services as may be specified by supplementary regulations.

RENTS

The price administrator's action on rent applies to defense rental areas in every state of the Union except North Dakota and Idaho, and extends into Puerto Rico also. Metropolitan New York with close to nine million people is covered, as well as King George county, Virginia, with a population of only 5,400.

In effect, Mr. Henderson recommended the maximum rent ceiling for each of 302 groups of commodities. If his recommendations are not carried out within the next sixty days he is empowered by the Emergency Price Control Act to step in and impose federal controls. This is not OPA's first action on high rents, since 21 areas with an aggregate population of ten million persons already are on notice to bring rents down. In fourfifths of the areas so far announced, Mr. Henderson's recommendations would freeze rents as of March 1, 1942, thus wiping out any increases that have occurred during the current spring moving and leasing period. Because exorbitant increases have taken place in 64 areas, the price administrator recommended that rents be cut back to levels in effect on January 1, 1941, April 1, 1941, or July 1, 1941. Ten of the 21 areas previously designated were enlarged today.

"Rent control is a war measure and an essential part of the overall price ceiling," Mr. Henderson stated. "Rent is second only to food in importance to the average family budget and American families spend five to six million dollars a year for rent."

He appealed to every landlord and every tenant to cooperate with each other and with the government to guarantee success of the program, which he described as "an invaluable contribution to the war effort on the home front." He warned that the March 1, 1942, rent date would not establish fair levels in many cases and that if voluntary adjustments were not sufficient he would reconsider and take appropriate action. "Furthermore," he added, "the designation of 323 areas does not mean that rents would not be checked in the few remaining sections of the country still free of control. We are continuing our study of local conditions and will move immediately into additional areas whenever it appears that the defense activities are likely to result in higher rents.

Three main points are involved in Mr. Henderson's rent recommendations: (1) For housing accommodations rented on the maximum rent date (March 1, 1942 or January 1, April 1, or July 1, 1941, as the case may be) the rent shall not exceed that charged on the maximum rent date. (2) Provision must be made for establishing maximum rents for accommodations not rented on the maximum rent date, or substantially altered subsequently. (3) Provisions must be made to prevent evasion of maximum rents and to protect the tenant against unwarranted eviction.

Of the 323 defense rental areas designated, 132 contain establishments of the armed forces, 63 primarily are centers of ordnance manufacture and storage, 15 are mainly shipbuilding and ship repair centers, 8 are locations of aircraft plants, and the remaining 105 contain establishments engaged in varied war production.

MAXIMUM PRICES

One feature of the general maximum price regulation will result in different prices for the same article in different stores, even though they are under common ownership or are located in the same neighborhood. This is because the order requires each individual seller (and each store is considered "an individual seller") to charge no more for any article than the highest price charged in that particular store during March, 1942. As an example, Mr. Henderson pointed out that a certain brand of tomatoes might have a maximum price of 12 cents per can in one grocery, while in a market around the corner the can of tomatoes of the same brand and size might be priced at 11 cents.

Housewives will recognize that this situation prevails even under ordinary conditions. The only change made by the new regulation is to require each seller not to exceed his maximum price. However, the regulation specifically allows any seller to lower his price; hence, competition may well iron out many of the different prices over a period of time.

The heart of the regulation is contained in sections 2 and 3—the provisions by which maximum prices are determined.

As a first step, the seller is ordered to take for his maximum the highest price he charged during March, 1942, for the same commodity or service sold to a purchaser of the same class.

"Highest price charged" means two things:

First, it means the top price for which an article was delivered during March, 1942, in completion of a sale to a purchaser of the same class. Customary allowances, discounts or other price differentials cannot be changed, except to lower the price. Thus, a physician who buys bandages or proprietary medicines from a local drugstore will, if he has a professional discount, continue to receive the benefit of a lower maximum price than an ordinary citizen.

Second, if there was no actual delivery of a particular article during March, the seller may establish as his maximum price the highest price at which he offered the article for sale during that month. This permits the use of a list price if no completed sale occurred in March. Conversely however, if there was a completed sale at a price under the list price the actual sale price must be used as a maximum. The "offering price" where used to set the maximum price cannot be a "freak" price quoted to open bargaining or one never intended to apply to a bona fide sale.

These two provisions are expected to permit retailers to arrive readily at ceiling prices for the great majority of their articles.

To cover articles that were not sold during March and had no offering price—such as a new line of canned goods—the seller must establish as his maximum price the highest price charged in March for the most nearly similar article. The seller cannot use his own discretion to adjust the maximum price for the new article up or down because it may vary in grade or quality or size, but must adhere strictly to the "March highest" price of the most similar article.

A "similar commodity" is defined as one that has the same use, gives the buyer fairly equivalent serviceability, and is of a type which ordinarily would be sold in the same price line. Differences merely in style or design which do not affect use, serviceability or the price line cannot be taken into account.

In cases in which a seller did not deal in the same or similar commodities or services during March, 1942 (for example, a person who took on a completely new line of goods during April), he must base his maximum price on the highest price charged during March by his most closely competitive seller of the same class. The seller here cannot use the price of a more pretentious store in a better neighborhood, but must find a store as nearly like his own as possible. If the "competitive seller" does not have, item by item, the same brands and grades of goods, the seller seeking prices must apply the most nearly similar commodity standard as outlined above.

Inevitably, there will be a small number of commodities which a seller will be unable to price under any of the foregoing methods. These commodities usually will be wholly new and there may be no standard of comparison with any existing article. In this case, a retail or wholesale seller will select the fastest moving comparable commodity of the same general classification; divide its maximum price by his current replacement cost and multiply the percentage result by the cost of the new article. The figure obtained will be the maximum price of the new article and must be reported to the nearest OPA field office within 10 days. In other words, the retailer gets the same percentage margin on his new item as he would get on the comparable fast-selling item if he had to buy that item now.

Manufacturers seeking to price a new article must apply to OPA, giving full information, and then will be told how to calculate the maximum price.

ADMINISTRATION

In order to administer the universal ceiling, OPA has made extensive changes in its organization. A retail trade and service division has been established in the Washington office. This division will have responsibility for ironing out irregularities in the ceiling at the retail level and for working with retailers in the administration of the regulation. The present regional officers of the OPA situated in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco are being enlarged and a special staff has been stationed in all the regional offices to aid in organization for the new program. In addition, state and district offices are being opened to decentralize administration as widely as possible. The process of decentralization eventually will involve the establishment of local war prices and rationing boards in each community. Further information on the regulation will be made available by OPA through the press and radio. Urgent inquiries should be addressed to the regional office serving the area in which the person resides. To facilitate the work of OPA it is requested that such communications be confined during the next few weeks to those of the most compelling character.

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LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

While on May 11 and 18, 1942, respectively, all wholesale and retail sellers of commodities covered by the general regulation or by any other outstanding schedules or regulations of OPA are automatically licensed by the administration, there will be no physical evidence of the license issued immediately. Nevertheless, the provisions of the price control law are applicable, which means that a licensee who violates the regulation may, after warning by OPA, have his license suspended by court action.

Sellers of services retail do not become licensed until July 1, 1942, when the maximum price provisions of the order as applied to them go into effect.

A national registration of every retail and wholesale outlet will be undertaken in the near future. Each store or business establishment must be registered separately. Forms for this purpose will be issued by OPA.

With reference to the posting of "ceiling prices" for the "cost-of-living" items listed, the order requires the article itself or the shelf, box, rack or counter to be marked, or a price list posted for public inspection. Maximum price is to be stated as "ceiling price $——" or "our ceiling $——." Lines of certain merchandise, such as suits, coats, hosiery, and dresses, may be posted by price-lines in the store and, in addition, the actual selling price (which may be lower than maximum price) must be marked on the article itself.

Penalties that the emergency price control act provides for violations of the administrator's regu-

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lations, orders, etc., include fines of not more than $5,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both; civil suits for treble damages (these suits may not be brought until July 31, 1942); and revocation of the seller's license for not more than 12 months. All sellers are subject to the criminal penalties, but only those buyers who purchase OPA-regulated commodities or services in the course of trade or business.

Questions, Answers On Price Ceilings

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The government today put price ceilings, effective May 18, on just about everything Americans eat, wear and use. Following is an official explanation of the order presented in question and answer form:

War Measure

Q. Why was the general maximum price regulation issued?

A. The regulation is a war measure issued to stop further increase in the cost of living and in other prices.

Q. Why have prices been rising?

A. Fighting the war requires huge expenditures for armaments and turns thousands of plants from producing civilian goods to producing war goods. This results in increased wage payments but smaller production of civilian goods. Thus demand is rising while supply is declining. The result is higher prices.

Q. What prices are covered by the regulation?

A. Nearly all prices charged by retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers, and producers of raw materials. The only important cost-of-living exclusions are certain food products.

Q. What are th eceiling prices?

A. In general, the highest charged during March, 1942, by each individual seller.

Q. When does the ceiling become effective?

A. 1. For goods sold at retail, the ceilings apply on May 18, 1942.

2. For services at retail, that is, rendered to the ultimate consumer, the ceiling applies on July 1 1942.

3. For sales by manufacturers, producers and wholesalers, and services rendered to an industrial consumer, the ceiling applies on May 11, 1942.

Ceilings To Vary

Q. Will the ceiling prices be the same at every store for the same article?

A. No. In general, the ceiling is the highest price at which each store sold an article during March. The maximum price will vary from store to store just as prices varied from store to store during March.

Q. Can prices lower than the ceiling be charged?

A. Yes, they can go as low as the seller wishes. But they cannot go one cent above the ceiling. Remember that the purpose of this action is to stop the rise in prices.

Q. What action has ben taken regarding rents?

A. OPA has designated 328 groups of communities as "defense-rental areas" and has taken the first steps to check the rise in housing rents in these areas.

Q. How will the housewife know what the maximum prices are?

A. The regulation lists about 100 of the most important groups of items in the average family's cost of living. The maximum prices of these items must be displayed by any retailer selling them after May 18.

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Q. What about prices of goods that are not on the cost-of-living list?

A. Until July 1, the housewife should ask the storekeeper for his maximum prices. After July 1, the retailer must have a prepared statement of the highest prices for all commodities or services which he delivered or supplied during March. This may be examined by any one on request.

Q. What should the housewife do if she believes that she is required to pay more than a storekeeper's maximum?

A. She should ask the storekeeper to explain the price to her. If she still believes that she is required to pay more than his legal maximum, she should communicate the facts to OPA's nearest war price and rationing board or its nearest local office.

Shopper Can Ask Record

Q. How can the shopper obtain a record showing what she paid so that she can make positive comparison with March prices?

A. Every store, when requested by a customer, must give a sales slip or receipt, showing the date, the name and address of the store, the item sold and the price received.

Q. Why is a whole month used for the pricing period?

A. This is to produce as fair a maximum as possible. If prices were frozen at the level in effect during a shorter period or on only one day, the ceilings might be distorted and might be abnormally low for a store which had had bargain sales or 'dollar days' throughout the base period.

Q. What articles are covered by price ceilings?

A. Practically every article used in the life and work of America. Included are the basic articles that make up the cost of living—clothing, yard goods, fuel, furniture, most foods, hardware, appliances, tobacco, drugs and toiletries. At the manufacturers' level the regulations cover virtually all products and commodities that are not already under price ceilings.

Some Questions

Q. But there are some exceptions?

A. Yes, some exceptions are necessary. For example, the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, which confers the authority to control prices on OPA, does not permit the price administrator to set ceilings over the farm products that are selling below parity. The act also exempts newspapers, magazines, [illegible] admissions, and railroad and bus rates. Because of obvious administrative difficulties the regulation exempts fresh fish, fresh fruits and vegetables, rare stamps and coins, and objects of art. Raw farm commodities, such as wheat, are exempt from ceilings, but these same products when processed and prepared for the consumer, as in the form of bread, are under price ceilings.

Q. Are there ceilings on sales of food or beverages by lunch rooms, restaurants and hotels?

A. No, these also are exempt. The possibilities of cutting the quality cooked, its preparation and service and also the amount and quality of beverages served are so numerous that the administration and enforcement of ceilings on sales of this nature would be extremely difficult. It is thought that if restaurants' costs are largely stabilized, there will be little or no excuse to raise prices. Furthermore, the terrific competition in this field will tend to hold prices down.

Q. What about service? Is there a limit on charges by laundries, tailors, dry cleaners, auto repair shops, radio repairmen, storage establishments and the like?

A. Yes, price ceilings are being placed over these retail services performed in connection with a commodity. But purely personal services, such as beauty parlors and barber shops, are exempted by the act.

Real Estate Exempt

Q. Is real estate covered?

A. No, sales of land and biuldings are exempt from price control.

Q. Why do retail ceilings go into effect on different dates? Why don't maximum prices take effect at once?

A. By coming under maximum prices one week after wholesalers and manufacturers, retail stores will have a greater opportunity to buy supplies at March wholesale prices before returning to March retail prices. Any deliveries to retailers after May 11, of course, must be at prices no higher than the supplier's maximum price—even if the contract calls for a higher price. In the case of retail services, the effective date is delayed until July 1. This will give OPA time to set up machinery for the administration of maximum prices in this field.

Q. Is there any provision for aiding a seller where special circumstances impose grave hardships?

A. Yes. If a seller finds his maximum prices are abnormally low compared with prevailing maximum prices for the same article or services, he may petition OPA for individual relief. The procedure for making this petition will be set forth in a regulation to be issued shortly by the administrator. If a seller's maximum prices for a commodity are in line with those of other retailers, but the retailers as a group can make little or no profit or may have to sell at a loss, the seller should immediately write the Retail Trade and Services Division, OPA, Washington, D. C., and set forth the facts.

Q. How could such relief be provided?

A. Relief would take the form of a "roll-back" of prices at the wholesale and manufacturing level by OPA order.

Provisions for Licenses

Q. What are the provisions about store licenses?

A. Every retail and wholesale establishment automatically is licensed to sell under the general maximum price regulation at the date the ceiling applies to it, and every new store automatically receives a license.

Q. What is the purpose of the license?

A. The license gives OPA a basis for action against stores which refuse to conform to regulations.

Q. What action may be taken?

A. OPA may ask a court to suspend, for as long as 12 months, the license of a store which, after receipt of a warning notice, violates OPA's regulations. Without a license the store can not operate.

Q. Are there other penalties for violations?

A. Yes. Convictions for certain violations may bring a fine up to $5,000 and imprisonment up to one year, or both.

302 Areas Designated As Defense-Rental Zones

WASHINGTON, April 28 — (AP) Areas housing 76,000,000 persons—more than half the nation's population—were put on notice today to reduce inflated rents or have the government do it for them.

A total of 302 war-swollen sections were designated defense rental areas, as "an essential part" of the overall freeze of prices announced by Price Administrator Leon Henderson, and maximum rents were recommended for each.

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Spring Increases Eliminated

In four-fifths of the areas, rents were ordered cut back to the levels of March 1, 1942, thereby eliminating increases made during spring moving and leasing. In 61 of the areas, 1941 dates were chosen, January 1, April 1 or July 1.

"Next to food, this is the largest single item in the family budget," Henderson said. "Effective price control requires rent control."

Under the Emergency Price Control act, local authorities are given 60 days to stabilize rents as ordered by Henderson. If this is not done, OPA may enforce the maximums. Violators of the ceilings then would be subject to a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and a year in prison.

Rents Soar, Vacancies Few

Rents in some instances have soared 100 per cent above pre-boom levels, Henderson declared, while vacancy rates in the areas for which 1941 maximum rent dates were set ranged between 0.5 per cent and 2.8 per cent.

The rent problem, confined in the early part of last year to the communities where the first big cantonments, shipyards, aircraft and ordnance plants were built, now has "become general through the country," the OPA administrator explained.

Besides establishing a recommended ceiling, OPA urged that evictions be restrained by local officials. In some areas in which March, 1942, levels were chosen, "there exist clear cases of excessive charges as of that date," Henderson said. If these are not adjusted promptly, the maximum rent dates for such communities will be reconsidered, he warned.

Deliveries Of Newspapers To Be Restricted

Will Be Limited to Once A Day at Any One Point.

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Deliveries of newspapers will be restricted to once a day at any one point beginning May 15, an office of Defense Transportation official said today in an informal explanation of the ODT's April 20 order to eliminate special trips and reduce local trucking mileage.

Under present practice, newspapers deliver each addition to sales points or redistribution points, such deliveries running as high as 25 a day in one instance, the official said.

The order to local delivery carriers applies to every type of commercial enterprise and to governmental agencies, including those of the federal government. It defines a vehicle as "any rubber-tired vehicle propelled or drawn by mechanical power or by horses."

It was explained that some hardships of the order may be relieved by pooling arrangements or by special exemption upon application to the ODT. The ODT and the Justice Department have agreed to pass upon the legality of proposed pooling arrangements or other plans worked out to conserve "vital equipment, materials and supplies, including rubber."

The effect of the order apparently will be to reduce to one the number of trips which may be made by any type of local delivery carrier to any one point—that is, groceries may receive milk only once a day, newsstands may receive but one edition of a paper daily, and groceries may send but one order daily to any one home.

In addition, there may be no special service of any kind, including special delivery mail, except when carried otherwise than by "vehicle."

After this general reduction of all so-called "luxury" service, all local delivery mileage, including that of newspapers, must be cut "at least 25 per cent."

It was explained that this might be done by pooling, revising routes and eliminating "non-essential" service. This latter, it was indicated, might mean the dropping of auto deliveries on rural routes.

CEILING PLACED ON MOTOR FUEL

Order Fixes Retail Prices Throughout Country, Effective May 18

For East, At Highest Rate During March, Plus 0.4 Cent For Gasoline

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(By the Associated Press)

Washington, April 28 — Leon Henderson, price administrator, tonight placed a ceiling on the retail price of motor fuel throughout the country.

In all localities except for seventeen Eastern States and the District of Columbia, the retail price may not exceed the maximum charged by each individual service station during March.

Maximum For East Coast

For the Atlantic Seaboard States the maximum price was fixed at the highest rate charged during March plus 0.4 cent a gallon for gasoline and 0.2 cent a gallon for Diesel fuel.

The new maximums will become effective May 18.

The OPA explained that the increase over March levels in the Atlantic Seaboard area was being allowed in view of present transportation conditions.

Coincidentally, it was predicted by Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroltioning soon may be necessary in eum coordinator, that gasoline ra- States outside the East.

At the same time, it was learned that the Office of Defense Transportation is considering issuance of an order controlling tank car movements.

PRICES NEAR LEVEL OF '26

Roosevelt Call For Rigid Curbs Comes As Commodity Rates Soar

Henderson Viewed As Not Exercising Broad Enough Control Of Field

[By the Associated Press]

New York, April 28—President Roosevelt's call for drastic controls of the cost of living came as wholesale commodity prices swept higher nearly to the levels of 1926.

The current rise, unwaveringly upward for more than a year, had continued despite Price Administrator Henderson's successful clampdowns on specific products.

Some economists claimed that while Henderson concentrated on one phase of the cost of living—and of industrial products and war materials—another section was bound to evade him and rise.

Gain In Prices

Taking all important commodities, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics finds those staple products at wholesale cost on March 28 an average of 97.4 per cent; of prices in 1926, the year used as "normal" or as a base.

Thirteen months earlier the average was 80.6 per cent., and in August, 1939, just before the war broke out in Europe, it was 75 per cent.

In terms of what the dollar will buy, the bureau found that the month before the war started a dollar bought thirty-three per cent. more than in 1926. By February of 1941, however, it bought only twenty-four per cent. more than in the "normal" year.

Loss In Dollars

Rising prices continued, until in February of this year, after we declared war, a dollar would buy only five per cent. more than in 1926.

Getting away from wholesale prices, a look at the bureau's figures on retail food costs shows why that grocery bill has seemed to take a bigger chunk of the average paycheck.

In August of 1939 food costs averaged 93.5 per cent. of prices during the period 1935-39.

By March of 1941 the war was eighteen months old and food costs had risen t 98.4 per cent. of the basic period.

Greater Jump

That rise, however, was minor compared with the jump that followed in the next twelve months. By this March, foods at retail were 18.6 per cent. above the basic period, or at 118.6.

Labor union spokesmen have quoted such figures in asking more pay. President Roosevelt saw them and asked an end to the rise in living costs, his message paving the way for broad price ceilings.

What will price ceilings do?

Look at quotations on non-ferrous metals—copper, lead, tin, zinc, antimony, etc.—among the first items put under control.

Situation In Matals

In February of 1941 these metals, vital to peace or war, cost an average of eighty-four per cent. of what they did in 1926. In the following twelve months, while rettail food costs were bounding around twenty per cent., the controlled prices of these metals were permitted to rise only 1.6 points to 85.6 per cent. of 1926 levels.

Meats at wholesale showed the other side, and incidentally took par tin the food cost rise.

In February, 1941, they averaged 83.6 per cent. of 1926, almost on a par with the non-ferrous metals at that time. Uncontrolled, they skyrocketed to 104 per cent. of 1926, up twenty points, while metals rose 1.6.

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Effect Of Ceilings

Ceilings already in effect have helped in keeping the cost of living from climbing, for living involves metal articles as well as foods, textiles and hundreds of other commodities, services, rents, etc. In addition, there already are price ceilings on wholesale prices of many foods, such a ssugar, coffee, cocoa, some vegetatble oils and the like.

The stabilizing influence, some economists point out, might be illustrated by the National Industrial Conference Board's cost of living index.

The board found that in August, 1939, living costs averaged 84 per cent. of 1923. In the following eighteen months they rose just over 2 points to 86.1 per cent. of the board's base year. The next year saw a steeper climb, to 95.2 per cent. of the base year. Even at that figure, however, it cost slightly less to live than at any time in the decade prior to October of 1930.

Post-World War

And costs were far below the post-World War period. Then living costs really skyrocketed, hitting 123.1 per cent. of the board's basic period in June, 1920, and averaging 118.1 per cent. throughout that year.

A rise of that sort, during or after this war, is what President Roosevelt aims to prevent.

Price Curbs Placed On Goods Outside Of Blanket Order

Fourteen Products And Commodities, From Newsprint To Farm Equipment, Included

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 28 — Simultaneously with issuance of a blanket price ceiling, the Office of Price Administration fixed maximum prices today on fourteen products and commodities, ranging from newsprint to farm equipment, not included under the general order.

Controls over many of the items formerly were exercised through voluntary agreements with the industries. The items were exempted from the over-all order on the ground that they required special treatment.

Only two of the new ceilings, covering farm equipment and mixed fertilizer machines, apply at retail levels.

Prices of bituminous coal and miscellaneous solid fuels were pegged at producers' levels, and those on all solid fuels at dealers' levels — assuring stabilization of prices paid by consumers.

Prices of standard newsprint were fixed at the October 1-15 levels, which were the same as those prevailing April 1, 1938.

Other Separate Ceilings

Other separate ceilings established today were as follows:

Commodity	*Ceiling Applies To*	*Price Level Date*	*Effective*
Misc. solid fuel.....	Producers	Dec. 15-31, 1941	May 18
All solid fuels.....	Dealers	Dec. 15-31, 1941	May 18
Rolled zinc products.....	Producers	Nov. 29, 1941	May 11
Non-ferrous paper, paper products, raw materials for paper and paper products.....	Manufacturers	Jan. 2, 1942	May 11
	Manufacturers	Oct. 1-15, 1941*	May 11
Camelback.....	Manufacturers	March	May 11
Waterproof footwear.....	Manufacturers	March	May 11
Farm equipment....	Retailers	Oct. 1-15, 1941	May 11
Construction and road maintenance equipment.....	Rental to user	Oct. 1-15, 1941	May 11
Mixed fertilizer.....	Retailers	Feb. 16-21, 1942	April 28
Machines and parts.	Manufacturers and wholesalers	Oct. 1, 1941	May 18
Standard ferro-manganese.....	Producers	Oct. 1-15, 1941	May 1

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*Generally. Later date in few cases.

CURRENT PAY USE IS URGED

Roosevelt Says Money For War Bonds Should Come From Earnings

No Point In Liquidating Other Investments, President Declares

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 28—President Roosevelt asserted today he believed people should invest current earnings in war bonds and stamps rather than take money out of savings accounts or liquidate other investments to buy the securities.

The Chief Executive told a press conference there was not much use in taking $1,000 out of a bank where it probably is servihg a useful purpose, and putting it into the bonds.

In his seven-point program to hold down living costs, he said, he was referring to using current earnings when he said every dime and dollar not needed for vital essentials should be used to buy war bonds and stamps.

Reminded Of Limits

He was reminded that there now is a limit of $5,000 on the amount of one series of the bonds a person can buy in a year and a ceiling of $50,000 on two other series, and he was asked whether removal of the limits was contemplated.

He replied that he, his interrogator and other millionaires were going to worry less and less about such figures. Of course, he said, if some people have net incomes larger than $55,000, they might encounter some difficulty.

The bond limitations discussed at the conference apply only to war bonds, which bear higher interest rates than regular Treasury securities. There is no limit on purchases of regular Treasury bonds.

Class Of Investment

He was asked whether investments in war bonds would be considered in the category of taxes or whether they would have to be purchased out of the $25,000 net incomes which he proposed as a maximum for all individuals during war time.

Those are details, Mr. Roosevelt said, and the place to ask about them is the Treasury.

Mr. Roosevelt shunted aside as another detail the question of whether he would issue a directive to the War Labor Board asking it to stabilize wages.

That $128 Left Over Is Reason For Price Order

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, April 28—Mr. Average American will have $646 to spend this year, but there will be only $518 worth of goods that he can buy.

In effect, that is the way Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, explained the reason for his order freezing prices.

Would Be $128 Left Over

He reasoned that with the $128 that Mr. Average American had left over, he might try to bid up prices in an effort to get more than his share of the things that civilians can buy. Hence, Henderson has forbiden any increase in prices lest the next-door neighbor, whose spending money is below average, might not get enough of the necessities of life.

Yesterday, the President proposed taxes and bond-selling campaigns to take care of that extra $128.

Here is the way Henderson figured:

He estimated that individual incomes this year will total $117,000,000,000 or an average of $879 per person. Out of this, an estimated $31,000,000,000 will go for taxes and noraml savings, or an average of $233 per person. This leaves $86,000,000,000, or an average of $646 to be spent on shoes and sodas and doctor bills and other things.

Thus Curbs Prices

But because most factories are engaged in war production instead of making things that civilians could buy, there will be only $69,000,000,000 at an average of $518 of goods and services which can be purchased.

Thus, there would be $17,000,000,000 or an average of $128, left over which people might be tempted to use to bid up prices if prices were not frozen and if tax and bond programs were not designed to dispose of this extra money.

ALLIES FIGHT TO HOLD DOOR OPEN TO CHINA

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Burma Defenders Imperiled By Jap Advance. Lashio Reported Afire

City 40 Miles From Mandalay Evacuated—Rain Heralds Monsoon

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, April 28—The battle of Burma became tonight a desperate melee of demolition, evacuation, last-stand defense and reckless counter-attack by trapped or menaced Chinese and British defenders, fighting in the first gales and showers of the approaching monsoon to hold open the door to free China.

The Chinese and British armies shortened their thin line of tired infantrymen and shell-scarred tanks defending Mandalay, while the Japanese armored spearheads from the Shan states advanced on Hsipaw and Lashio on the all-important Mandalay-Lashio railway, 130-mile steel artery in the supply system to China from the United Nations.

Maymyo Evacuated

Maymyo, forty miles east of Mandalay on the railroad, was evacuated by the Burma civil government. The Chinese were moving essential supplies from bombed, blazing Lashio, terminus of the true mountainous Burma road to Kunming, China.

While the roads ahead of the Japanese drive toward the railroad were being torn up by the Chinese, three groups of Chinese troops on this Eastern front, cut off from the main armies under United States Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell on the Mandalay plains to the west, struck out valiantly to annihilate a Japanese battalion at Taunggyi.

Guerrilla Warfare

They also conducted fierce guerrilla warfare around Loikaw and smashed at Japanese communications south of Hsipaw.

A Chinese high command communique also reported that Japanese spearheads were being held for the time being some sixty miles below Hsipaw and 110 miles from Lashio, at Mong Sun and Kongsai Ping, the latter on the river Salween.

Southwest of Mandalay, a Japanese river fleet was reported threatening the lower Chindwin river ports, from which steamers can ply nearly to the borders of India and China.

Tanks Hammer Japs

British tanks attached to the Chinese command in this area twice hammered the Japanese at Meiktila, about eighty miles southwest of Mandalay, counter-attacking southward from Wundwin. Seven Japanese tanks were destroyed by Chinese artillery.

Fifty-five miles southwest of Mandalay the Japanese were menacing Myingyan on the Irrawaddy at the mouth of the Chindwin.

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American Major Killed

Stilwell, himself within range of Japanese guns for nearly a week and 36 hours without sleep, hurried to the rear in the middle of a Japanese air raid to confer with the British command.

On the Mandalay waterfront Major James Wilson, representing the U. S. military mission on the Burma Road, was killed by a bomb Sunday with thirty Chinese workers. American survivors buried them in a common grave.

Fires from Buddhist temples and rice warehouses dotted the Mandalay plains, and the Burmese Bad Hats were spreading their work of terror in advance of the invader.

The Chinese and British had strictly limited air support available from the American Volunteer Group and the RAF, and the AVG, bold Flying Tigers that they are, pulled their battered planes into the air for yet another victory. In an attack by 47 Japanese raiders on the north Burma AVG base, the Tigers destroyed 11 Japanese fighters and lost not a plane.

Nevertheless, the Japanese maintained general air superiority for the protection of the 7,000 mechanized troops who are making the all-out assault on the east for the rest of the 100,000 invaders in Burma. The invader's planes swarmed over Mandalay and all the Allied supply routes, bombing and machine-gunning a number o towns. Lashio, already evacuate by a number of civilians, was vi ciously attacked.

In this desperate situation ther was one lone hope of early re lief for the Allies—the monsoon which brings the torrential rains of May. Today the first gales were reported whipping the dirt tracks to the northwest of Mandalay, there were showers in various places and in the Allied rear the rivers were rising.

If the heavy rains come by the time the Japanese reach the road demolitions effected on the eastern front by the Chinese, the invaders will not be able to repair them.

May Outflank Allies

But if the Japanese beat the monsoon they can, by occupying Lashio, Hsipaw and other points on the Mandalay-Lashio railway, lock the door on China, outflank all the British and Chinese forces on the Sittang front and in the oil country to the west and complete the encircling movements now under way east and west of Mandalay.

On the Sittang today the Chinese were reported still fighting between Pyawbwe and Yamethin, eighty-five to one hundred miles south of Mandalay, carrying out a delaying action under the most difficult conditions against heavily reinforced Japanese columns.

Civil Government Evacuates Maymyo—Anti-British Uprisings Grow.

FIRST RAINS ARE FALLING

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Defenders in Grave Danger of Being Caught in Trap as Foe Is Reinforced.

By Dan De Luce

With Chinese Forces in Burma, April 28 (A. P.).—The civil government of Burma has evacuated Maymyo, forty miles northeast of Mandalay on the railway to Lashio, because of the approach of Japanese columns. The evacuation coincided with a series of fires and a rising tide of native opposition to the British.

[The Associated Press reported from London that the Paris radio broadcast a Tokio report tonight saying that the Japanese had taken Lashio. There was no confirmation from other sources, the A. P. added.]

Burning Buddhist temples and rice warehouses dotted the plains. (The dispatch did not make clear whether these were set in accordance with the scorched earth policy or resulted from native disorders.)

Rains, believed to be the first of the monsoon, are bogging down dirt roads and causing the rivers northwest of Mandalay to rise.

On the curving front defending Mandalay the Chinese and British armies shortened their thin lines of tired infantry and shell-scarred tanks in an effort to check the Japanese spearheads thrusting through the Shan States toward Hsipaw and Lashio on the famed road to China.

[Large amounts of Japanese shipping were sighted today in the Bay of Bengal by Allied reconnaissance planes, informed sources in London said. The ships were believed moving troop reinforcements and war materials to Burma.]

Jap Planes Over Mandalay.

Three groups of Chinese troops in the Shan States have been cut off from the main forces further west, but they radioed that they had wiped out a Japanese battalion at Taunggyi, were continuing fierce guerrilla warfare around Loikaw and were slashing at Japanese communications south of Hsipaw.

Japanese planes swarmed over Mandalay and other towns on the main Allied communications routes, bombing and machine-gunning.

A Japanese river fleet was threatening the ports on the lower Chindwin River, a big tributary of the Irrawaddy up which vessels ply almost to the borders of China and India.

The American commander of the Chinese forces, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, spent thirty-six hours continuously at the front without sleep and under constant Japanese gunfire.

Lashio Evacuation Starts.

Chungking, April 28 (A. P.).—Chinese reports said today essential supplies already had been moved out of Lashio, 130 airline miles northeast of Mandalay, and the Japanese on the eastern end of the Burmese battleline menaced not only that city but threatened to outflank the defense forces on the Sittang front.

Some inhabitants of Lashio already have left the city, Chinese dispatches said.

Chinese dispatches asserted the Japanese wanted to cut the supply route between India and China and be in a position to make a land attack against India.

Taunggyi, recaptured by the Chinese, was reported in Chungking yesterday still to be in Chinese hands despite strong attacks since Saturday, but a British broadcast today, heard by CBS, quoted a Chungking report that the Japanese have once again entered Taunggyi.

A Chinese communique issued tonight said that the Chinese forces which captured Taunggyi last week were making heavy attacks against the Japanese rear and were making some progress. Although the Chinese still hold ground in the Taunggyi region, the Japanese advanced has swept beyond that town to the north and east.

The communique also reported that Japanese columns which had advanced in the country between Mandalay and the Salween River were being heavily engaged by the Chinese, who, although greatly outnumbered, were inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

hills and river valleys of the fighting fronts said tank-led Japanese columns were driving up the road from Loilem on the eastern flank and had reached a point 60 miles or less from Hsipaw on the Mandalay-Lashio road. (This apparently was in the vicinity of Mong Kung. Chinese dispatches identified the point as Mong Sung, not shown on available maps.)

Other fingers of the invaders were reaching up to grasp upper Burma along the Sittang and Irrawaddy River Valleys, but it was the eastern flanking maneuver which was the most menacing.

The Japanese forces, freed by the fall of Malaya and Singapore and supported by thousands of rebellious Burmese, apparently were racing against time to clean up Burma before the imminent rainy season.

Japs on Point of Cutting Off Entire Allied Force in Burma

Enemy Troops, Reinforced From Malaya, 60 Miles From Mandalay-Lashio Road

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By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, April 28.—The Japanese appeared today on the point of slamming shut the Burma back door to China and pinching off the entire British-Chinese defense forces.

Strong reinforcements from Malaya, driving north and east through the Shan states, reached points only 60 miles from the Mandalay-Lashio Railroad.

(Large numbers of Japanese ships were sighted today in the Bay of Bengal by Allied reconnaissance planes, informed sources in London said. The ships were believed moving reinforcements in men and materiel to the battle for Burma.)

The American Volunteer Group of flyers shot down 11 Japanese fighters without loss to themselves at 10 o'clock this morning when 27 Japanese bombers and 20 fighters attempted to raid an A. V. G. base in Northern Burma, dispatches from Kunming said.

Thwarted at the A. V. G. base, the Japanese nevertheless swept on to Lashio, where they set great fires and bombed the airdrome.

So closely threatened is Lashio that essential military supplies already have been moved out and many inhabitants have fled.

The fall of Lashio or of any point along the 130-mile railway running southward to Mandalay would further restrict the already difficult transport between China and India and would threaten the defenders of Burma with disastrous entrapment.

Latest [illegible] from the dry hills and river valleys of the fighting fronts said tank-led Japanese columns were driving up the road from Loilem on the eastern flank and had reached a point 60 miles or less from Hsipaw on the Mandalay-Lashio road. (This apparently was in the vicinity of Mong Kung. Chinese dispatches identified the point as Mong Sung, not shown on available maps.)

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The Japanese forces, freed by the fall of Malaya and Singapore and supported by thousands of rebellious Burmese, apparently were racing against time to clean up Burma before the imminent rainy season.

(Such a development obviously would cause the Allies "great difficulties," British quarters in London acknowledged.)

Fighting South of Pyawbwe.

A Chinese Army spokesman said roads had been destroyed in an attempt to hamper the advance and would be irreparable when the rains came. He said the Chinese still were fighting the invaders south of Pyawbwe on the Sittang River front, 80 miles south of Mandalay, but that their position would be threatened if the Japanese made any more progress on the eastern front.

He acknowledged that the Japanese reoccupied the ruined oil town of Yenangyaung on the Irrawaddy April 21.

The spokesman said the Japanese were using about 100,000 men in Bufma, with a mechanized force of 6,000 to 7,000 on the east flank alone.

This far-extended force may get into serious trouble, however, if a current Chinese attack from Taunggyi, to the west and south, can cut its communications, he said.

While the A. V. G. and R. A. F. both are supporting the Chinese bround troops, he said they still were far outnumbered.

Held Vital To Victory

Chinese said the fall of Burma would place the Japanese in position to attack India, and the Chinese army organ, *Sao Tang Pao*, declared:

"The battle of Burma may ultimately prove to be the determining factor of World War II, for once Japan gains control of Burma her dream of a junction with Germany in the Near East comes nearer to realization."

Fighting for Time.

Under heavy pressure on the whole length of the winding, swiftly changing jungle front, the test for the weary, outnumbered British and Chinese apparently lay in their ability to delay the invaders' progress until the monsoons in about three weeks deluge the front and force them to a halt.

The destroyed oil refinery village of Chauk, 30 miles north of Yenangyaung on the broad Irrawadday, was occupied by the Japanese last Sunday. Although it is but 100 miles from Mandalay by air, the Japanese must fight their way another 150 miles to reach their goal by road or river.

The greater immediate threat, therefore, seemed to be on the east where the enemy push from Loilem toward Lashio endangered the one good road left into China. American Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the Chinese, recently has been in that southern Shan State sector to supervise efforts to re-form lines punctured by the Japanese from Malaya were said to have been used in the swift drive which has flanked the Allies' main lines in the last three days. The Mandalay-Lashio link actually is an extension of the Burma road—important not only for the defense of China but also for maintaining communications between India and China. Lashio is the inland terminus of the railroad from Rangoon, now closed by the Japanese capture of the Burmese port, and the starting place for the highway to Kunming, the truck-traffic segment of the Burma road artery.

All Burmese oilfields have been demolished before being abandoned by the Allied forces, this source said, and it would be impossible for the Japanese to get any oil from them for a long time.

American Supervisor Of Burma Road Traffic Killed In Jap Bombing

On the Mandalay Front, Burma, April 27 (Delayed) (AP)—Major James Wilson, of the United States military mission to supervise traffic on the Burma road, was killed yesterday morning with thirty Chinese workers in a Japanese bombing of the Mandalay water front. American survivors buried the victims in a common grave.

Major Wilson, a West Point graduate from New Orleans, came to

Tank-led Jap Troops Smash Closer to Vital Burma Road

Fresh Forces From Malaya Only 60 Miles From Hsipaw — Civilians Evacuating Lashio—Mandalay Menaced.

APR 29 1942

London, April 28 (A. P.).—Tank-led Japanese columns, smashing up the road from Loilem, on the eastern flank of the Burma front, have reached a point sixty miles from Hsipaw on the Mandalay-Lashio road, gravely endangering the main Allied communications in Burma, a British source disclosed today. Hsipaw is about 100 miles northeast of Mandalay and thirty miles southwest of Lashio.

The obvious Japanese goal, this source said, is to cut the road, the main line of supplies and reinforcements from China, and thus cause the Allies great difficulties.

Fresh divisions brought in

China last year from the United States, where he had seven years' experience in the trucking business.

He first was appointed a United States military attache, then went to the Burma road. He was believed to have been recommended as traffic supervisor by Daniel Arnstein, of New York, who with two other American experts last year surveyed means of increasing traffic on the road.

Japanese Convoy Spotted By Allies in Bengal Bay

London, April 28 (AP) — Large amounts of Japanese shipping was sighted today in the Bay of Bengal by Allied reconnaissance planes, informed sources said.

The ships were believed moving reinforcements in men and material to the battle for Burma.

8,000 Rebellious Burmese Fighting Openly for Japs

Wily Use of Propaganda By Nipponese Blamed in Part for Condition

By DANIEL DE LUCE

With the British-Chinese forces in Burma, April 14—(Delayed)—(AP)—Possibly 8,000 rebellious Burmese are fighting openly in the Japanese ranks in Burma, helping an invader who already holds a big edge in manpower over the Allied defenders, and untold others are fighting surreptitiously in the defenders' midst.

The Burmese soldiers fighting for Japan and the hidden spies and saboteurs behind the lines are the products of some Burmese anti-British sentiment and the Japanese wily use of propaganda.

Ever since the retreat began from Rangoon the British have found Japanese-officered Burmese among their foe. These natives sometimes have fought recklessly, egged on by belief that tattoo charms, amulets and magic oath water assured them immunity from bullets.

Secret Fighters Are Menace.

Even more menacing, however, are the secret fighters for Japan, some of them in the yellow robes of Buddhist priests, whom the British and Chinese have caught in acts of treachery from the green highlands of the China-Burma border to the cactus jungles of the Irrawaddy and the rice lands of the Sittang.

The Chinese have held many of them for military trial on charges of espionage and conveying information to the enemy. Patrols combing the woods of the Sittang Valley have brought in as many as 38 armed natives dressed in priestly robes or silken skirts and operating in one gang.

Maymyo, Burma's temporary capital, was bombed by the Japanese last week while Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek were there. Every major town they passed through was bombed. They took off to fly back to Chungking barely five minutes before nine enemy bombers appeared overhead.

Arsonists Start Fires.

Japanese columns cutting cross-country in persistent efforts to encircle British outposts frequently are helped by rebel villagers whose bullock carts are pressed into service to keep the invaders supplied with ammunition.

Up-country Burmese have started hundreds of fires in towns used by the Allied troops. After the heavy bombardments of Mandalay, arsonists helped keep the flames alive.

Japanese agents have tried to sway peasants against the British by telling them that salt and other necessities are sold now in enemy-held Rangoon at the lowest prices ever by promising them that extension of the Japanese conquest will mean a better standard of living for all natives.

A. V. G. Being Disbanded; Pilots May Join Army or Return to U. S.

APR 29 1942

Chennault's Recall First Step Toward Group's Dissolution

By DANIEL DE LUCE,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP IN BURMA, April 20 (Delayed).—The rough-and-ready members of the American Volunteer Group, the scourge of the skies for Japanese flyers in the battle of Burma, apparently are going to step out of their patched and battle-scarred planes soon and disband.

Claire L. Chennault, leathery old United States flying instructor who commanded the group and trained it into perhaps the greatest collection of war aces in the Far East, has been recalled to active service in the United States Army and named a brigadier general. It was the first direct action toward dissolution of the independent unit which is credited with destroying more than 200 Japanese aircraft for the loss of less than 10 flyers in combat.

(War Department sources in Washington said no official action has been taken, but that transfer of the A. V. G. to the Army air forces had been under consideration ever since the United States became a belligerent.

(A dispatch received from New Delhi yesterday credited the A. V. G. with downing 400 Japanese planes.)

The pilots and technicians, many of whom served in the United States Army, Navy or Marines before they resigned in 1940 to fight for China, were given the choice of entering the United States Army or returning to the United States on or before the expiration of their one-year contracts in Chungking, it was understood. Many, it is believed, will return.

Gen. Chennault, who retired as an Army flying instructor in 1937 because of deafness and came to China to train Chiang Kai-shek's airmen, said:

"My own course is clear. I'm in this war until it's won."

Gen. Chennault streamlined his volunteer organization so it could operate from almost any corner of Asia. The ground crews and mechanics could patch up a damaged plane with an almost miraculous disregard of common practice.

Although part of the Chinese Air Force, the A. V. G. depended on the United States Army Air Corps for replacement of planes. Mechanics have received salaries of $350 monthly and pilots $600 with a bonus of $500 for every enemy plane confirmed as destroyed.

Gen. Chennault is an old master at fighting the Japanese Air Force. His first Asiatic success came in August, 1937, when his new Chinese students destroyed 42 Japanese planes and lost only six.

He long dreamed of an international squadron to drive the Japanese out of Chinese skies with the most modern aircraft and when Washington gave permission he started the A. V. G. Volunteers from the ranks of United States flying services signed for service.

Must Deliver Goods.

Regardless of their rank at home, the A. V. G. members settled down in China and Burma to democratic equality with no saluting and no deference to rank. There was one rule: Deliver the goods or get out.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek gave a banquet and said each of the members was worth 30 Japanese in the air. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek called them "my boys."

The Curtiss P-40's which were Gen. Chennault's choice, proved far superior to the Brewster Buffaloes which were the mainstay of the R. A. F. in Malaya and Burma. The colonel drilled his men in all the tricks of the Japanese and even R. A. F. pilots sought his advice.

Two former Navy flyers became his greatest squadron leaders—Jack Newkirk of Scarsdale, N. Y., who bagged at least nine enemy planes before he was shot down in Thailand, and Bob Neale of Seattle with about 15 victories. A number of other pilots had close to 10.

Chinese Alumnus of V. M. I. Leader in Burma Victory

By the Associated Press.

CHINESE HEADQUARTERS ON THE IRRAWADDY FRONT, Burma, April 24 (Delayed).—A Chinese major general who learned his tactics at Virginia Military Institute was the leader of the brilliant Chinese counterattack which resulted in the recapture of Yenangyaung on the Irrawaddy and the freeing of 7,000 British troops from encirclement.

His chief staff officer in this first victory of the Allies in Burma was another Chinese who studied at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

(Consorship prevented identification by name.)

The Chinese alumnus of V. M. I. was found in a shady open-air field headquarters on the outskirts of a dust-smothered Burmese village, while Japanese planes buzzed overhead.

Jumping about from telephone to map and rickety desk, he issued orders with the speed of a quarterback calling signals.

Speaking English, he modestly disclaimed the whole credit for the battle of Yenangyaung. (It was fought a week ago. The Japanese moved back into Yenangyaung when the beleaguered British later withdrew.)

"If any one gets a medal it should be that daredevil Englishman," he said, referring to a British battery commander. "He pulled his guns so far forward he could nearly lean over and punch the Japenese in the nose. My men moved through the hole he made and captured all the objectives in an hour and a half."

His chief of state, a smiling brigadier general wearing horn-rimmed spectacles, had a different accent from the major general's.

"I don't talk like a Johnny Reb," he said.

Speaking of his wild dash into the southern Shan states ahead of the Japanese army.

The trip was worthwhile: he had safely evacuated five native nurses from Loilem and removed three bullets from an AVG pilot who had been shot down.

"I figure I beat the Japs two hours into Hopong by driving my pregnant truck with one hand and holding a revolver out the side window with the other, ready to make a big noise for anyone blocking my road," he said. "But, sir, I couldn't hit the broadside of a barn if I tried."

He chuckled at the idea.

"What's a pregnant truck? It's one carrying a jeep for load. Lucky I brought the jeep along. When I got to Loilem, thirty miles nearer Thailand, I found enough people and equipment still at the little base hospital I built for the Chinese Sixth Army to fill both the truck and the jeep.

"Those pesky Japs, about 200 of them, who had given the Chinese forces between Loikaw and Hopong the slip, rolled into Loilem yesterday morning, but we were not there. We were heading for Lashio. At Samsang I heard about the injured AVG flyer. If there's one outfit I'd like to help it's the AVG. I hunted him up and went to work. I don't know his name, but he'll recover."

In the glare of gasoline lamps dung from the grass mat roof of a roadside open-air shed, the pretty brown oval-faced nurses whom Seagrave had snatched from danger at Loilem prepared a row of tight-lipped Chinese casualties on tables for the surgeon's attention. They

Surgery On The Run In Burma

APR 29 1942

Exploits Of Fabulous Dr. Seagrave

By DANIEL DE LUCE
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Chinese Army on the Burma Front, April 25 (Delayed)—That fabulous surgeon-missionary Dr. Gordon S. Seagrave, hitched up blue pajama trousers around his bare waist, began scrubbing his hands in carbolic soap for another long go at repairing the shattered bodies of Chinese and started swabbed the deep raw wounds with alcohol and poured chloroform for the first case.

"Routine stuff tonight," Seagrave said, "but there are 180 wounded waiting at Yamethin to be brought here by friends in ambulances and another thirty at Payawbwe and several hundred scattered in the jungles just south of Yamethin, because the Japanese planes have been active all day.

"That AVG man I operated on had six holes in his leg and another in his thumb. I extracted three bullets and some scraps of airplane metal. Sorry I can't recall his name, but his buddy had a car ready and I hustled him to a hospital on the Chinese-Burmese frontier as soon as I finished.

Jap Flyer Worse Off

"My impression is that he had done considerably more damage to the Japanese pilot than the Jap had done to him. Last week I picked up another AVG man, Johnny Petach (of Perth Amboy, N. J.) after he had nosed over in a deep sandy river bed in a forced landing near Payawbwe, but Johnny did not need my professional attention, thank goodness."

Dr. Seagrave, born in Rangoon and a fourth generation missionary, has just been appointed a United States Army major attached to Lieut. Gen. Joseph P. Stilwell's command, but like the lieutenant colonelcy, acquired when he offered his services to the British army last December, the rank holds little meaning for him.

150 Cases In 36 Hours

When he moved from Loilem to Pyinmana last month to take care of Chinese wounded from the Toungoo valley front, he operated on 150 cases in the first thirty-six hours. He had no surgeons to help him. Now he has two captains of the United States Army Medical Corps, John L. Grindley, of Milwaukee and Youngstown, Ohio, and Donald M. O'Hara, of Janesville, Minn. They swear he's a wizard on bone fractures.

Twenty silent Chinese, bullet and shell wounds in their heads, bodies and limbs, lay in the grass beside the operating shed watching Seagrave go into action.

His sandaled feet were thickly bandaged. Sweat rolled down his taut gray face and threatened to fog the steel-rimmed glasses on his cheerful pug nose. He was 45 last month and looks ten years older. His staff happily presented him with a special outdoor latrine on which they had painted "Happy birthday."

Japanese raiders, in a sweep extending from Mandalay, bombed the down country railway station near Seagrave's Field Hospital this afternoon about the time he arrived from the Shan States, and furnished nine grave civilian casualties for his staff to cope with.

"Extraordinary Case"

In the last month, his hospital has been moved seven times. One of his ambulances was strafed and the tires cut to ribbons. This afternoon his hospital had only 4 pounds of chloroform, not enough to last through the night, but shortly before dark 80 pounds were flown in from India.

"Doc's most extraordinary case was a Chinese soldier whose body was punched full of holes. A bullet had completely penetrated the middle portion of his brain," one of the other surgeons said.

"The soldier was trucked into Pyinmana. When we were choked with waiting cases the Doc looked him over and decided it was impossible to save him but said to put him under the kichen table while we worked on the others with at least some hope.

"Hours later when the rush was over, the Doc looked under the table and found the soldier still alive but half paralyzed. The Doc patched him up—a long hard job.

"The next day the soldier was in pretty good health, all things considered. After a week he went to the rear in an ambulance.

"We'd like to check up on him now but he's somewhere up country."

Similar procedures were followed by the managements of the Irving Trust Company Building, Wall Tower, Bank of Manhattan Building, the Woolworth Building, the Salmon Tower, the Chanin Build-

China Builds Plants To Make Gasoline From Tung Oil

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, April 28.—The government announced today it had started construction of 25 refineries to produce gasoline from tung oil, formerly one of China's major exports to the United States.

30.24 — 16221

30.24 — 16221

Suggestions on India Problem Welcome, Commons Is Told

Viceroy Would Receive Natives' Proposals, Emery Declares

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 28.—The Viceroy of India will welcome "practical suggestions" from Indian leaders to implement the war cabinet's proposals for independence, the Secretary of State for India, L. S. Amery, told the House of Commons today.

He spoke after Sir Stafford Cripps, special envoy for the independence talks, had told the House that "nothing but good" would result from the proposals which he took to India last month but which Indian leaders rejected.

Welcomes Resolution.

Amery said he welcomed the recent resolution of the Madras section of the dominant India Congress party as "hopeful" evidence that Indian leaders still might accept the British offer. The resolution proposed that the Congress recognize the minority Moslem claim to independence for predominantly Moslem states which had been a big stumbling block to Moslem-Hindu agreement.

"The door is open now and remains open" to an agreement, Amery asserted.

Cripps made a lengthy statement on his trip.

"Owing to events in the Far Eastern theater of war (where the British have been suffering reverses) accompanied by highly skilled though grossly misleading propaganda from Axis sources, an atmosphere of defeatism and anti-British sentiment was showing itself in certain sections of Indian opinion," said Sir Stafford, Lord Privy Seal and Prime Minister Churchill's lieutenant in Commons.

Sincerity of Purpose.

That a war cabinet member was chosen to submit the proposals, he said, "demonstrated the sincerity of our purpose."

Cripps disclosed he asked leading Indian groups to designate representatives to meet him because "I was most anxious there should be no suspicion whatever that his majesty's government was hand-picking those whom I saw."

Referring to his talks in India with Louis Johnson, a representative of President Roosevelt, Cripps said "there was no question of any American intervention, but only the personal help of a very able American citizen."

Called Fair Solution.

"I do not believe it possible to find in the existing circumstances a fairer solution of the problem than the government's declaration," he said.

This declaration proposed that India be given dominion status after the war in return for increased cooperation in the war effort.

Cripps said there was no disagreement on the fundamental and vital points of self-determination and self-government, but instead differences arose on temporary government and the method by which self-determination was to be exercised.

Favor British Commander.

The special envoy declared there was a practically unanimous opinion among Indians that control of the armed forces in India should remain under a British commander in chief, a post now held by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell.

Cripps contended Britain could not, with safety, have gone farther than she did in offering to intrust non-military defense functions to an Indian minister.

He expressed belief that the minorities, "who contain some of the finest fighting elements in India," also would have opposed a further transfer of defense power from the British.

"I feel no regrets at the decision taken by the government," he continued. "We've done all we could in an admittedly difficult situation. * * * For the time being there is nothing further we can do.

"We must be patient and open-minded, willing to consider any proposals upon which Indian leaders can agree, but we must concentrate upon our duty and do our utmost for the defense of India."

Criticizes Halifax.

When Sir Stafford finished, Laborite Gordon McDonald assailed Lord Halifax, Ambassador to the United States, for a speech he made in New York during the New Delhi negotiations. He quoted Lord Halifax as saying the All-India Congress failed to co-operate with the British, making favorable references to the Indian princes.

Mr. McDonald asked whether Lord Halifax spoke on his own responsibility and "if so, has the war Cabinet reprimanded him?"

No reply was given.

Sir Stafford shook his head negatively when Mr. McDonald inquired if "differences in the war Cabinet were as wide as the differences in India."

U. S. India Mission Asks Faster Production

APR 29 1942

By Preston Grover

(By the Associated Press)

New Delhi, India, April 28—An American technical mission headed by Henry F. Grady, studying the possibilities of converting this realm into a Far Eastern "arsenal of democracy," began a tour of factory districts today.

Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, was challenged sharply by some officials when he said India factories still were operating on a peacetime basis, but Indian manufacturers agreed at a conference prior to departure of the mission for Calcutta that proper direction could increase production two to five times.

Cooperation Reflected

The American delegation reported that an improved disposition to cooperate was reflected in industrial groups as wider personal contacts convinced them the Americans were not planning to set up vast new machinery to crowd Indian manufacturers to the wall after the war.

The Americans are working directly to improve production in India and gear it to China's military needs.

Where American machinery will help to increase output of such items as automobile bodies, weapons and machine tools, this machinery is being ordered for quick installation.

New Road Pushed

The more India can furnish the better will the Chinese be able to protect Burma and its supply route. The less India supplies, the better are the Japanese chances in Burma.

At present most supplies are taken to the front by plane, but work on a new India-Burma road is being pressed desperately.

DOWN 26 PLANES

U.S.-Australian Force Holds Advantage in Pacific Air Warfare.

APR 29 1942

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Wednesday, April 29. — (AP) The American-Australian air forces claimed the advantage today in the continuing give-and-take of bombardments.

They reported destruction of a Japanese transport at Kavieng, New Ireland island, and the downing of seven out of 26 Japanese planes which attacked Darwin on the Australian mainland.

Kavieng is 700 miles north of Australia's northernmost tip, and the attack upon it marks further extension of the ever-widening Allied blows at the Japanese footholds on the outer screen of islands.

A communique reported a successful attack also on Japanese port facilities at Faisi in Solomon islands, following a previous raid on Bougainville in the same group.

Allied losses in both offensive and defensive operations were described as slight, while the Japanese in three days have lost 18 planes over Darwin alone.

Australia's prime minister, John Curtin, declared in a broadcast to Britain that the Japanese would be hurled back to their island home while Adolph Hitler's dream of world conquest would become a nightmare of retribution.

ALLIED BOMBERS HIT JAP VESSEL,

Defenders of Darwin Bag 7 of 26 Planes Attacking City

Bombers Widening Rang In Smashes Against

Japanese Shipping

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, April 28.—Allied bombers spreading the United Nations' aerial counterattack on an ever-widening front and Allied fighters which shot down seven more enemy raiders over Darwin yesterday shared honors in the communique today from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

It said the Japanese sent seventeen bombers and nine fighters over Darwin and the north Australian port's air defenders shot down three of the bombers and four of the fighters.

With eight bombers and three fighters bagged Saturday this raised the Japs' losses in two raids to eighteen planes, against light Allied losses.

Jap Transport Destroyed

An enemy transport was destroyed in an Allied air smash at shipping at Kavieng, on the northwestern tip of New Ireland, in the Bismarck Archipelago, about 700 miles above Cape York, the northeasternmost point of Australia, the communique said.

Port Installations Raided.

In another attack on the string of islands screening the island continent, it was added, Allied planes "successfully attacked enemy port installations" at Faisi, a tiny island in the Solomon group off the southern tip of Bougainville.

Bougainville was the target for air attack the day before. Thus, apparently, Allied bombing squadrons were widening their range of attack to seek out and smash the Japanese wherever they may be marshalling their strength to threaten Australia or her vital shipping lanes.

In the Philippines, the communique said, there was only slight air activity and intermittent shelling at Corregidor while on the island of Luzon there was enemy movement toward the southern end of the Cacayan Valley.

The Cagayan River lies in Northeastern Luzon, flowing north and emptying into the Babuyan Channel at Aparri. The only opposition in that region has been that of guerrillas.

In Washington the War Department again had no morning communique on the Philippine fighting. Yesterday afternoon it issued the first in five days, saying beseiged Corregidor had dealt the Japanese sharp new blows.

Replying to a four-hour cross-fire pounding by enemy siege guns, the artillery batteries of the Philippine island fortress broke up a hostile troop concentration in the nearby peninsula and set afire a group of parked motor trucks.

Fight for Control Of New Guinea Near

SYDNEY, Australia, April 28. — (AP) Fighting in the sky above New Guinea reached such fury this week that some observers believed a decisive battle for control of the big island off northeast Australia was near, The Sydney Sun reported today.

In a dispatch dated "at an advanced base," The Sun said that there is plenty of evidence that the Japanese have been swiftly reinforcing their island bases on the north shore, that it is not improbable that they have marshalled a striking force of perhaps 150 to 200 bombers and at least 100 fighters.

A fairly substantial naval force also was reported somewhere in the nearby waters of the Bismarck archipelago. Large transports from which troops were being disembarked were seen in Rabaul harbor in New Britain by Allied reconnaissance, the correspondent wrote.

Zero planes, of which the Japanese probably have suffered heavier losses than in any other type, were evident in greater number than ever before and Port Moresby, across the narrow Torres strait from the mainland, has been attacked day after day, the account said.

Raid on Darwin Is 15th Since Start of Conflict

DARWIN, Australia, April 28 (AP). —Allied pilots hurled themselves at a force of 17 heavy Japanese bombers and 9 fighters over Darwin yesterday and in a furious battle shot down three of the bombers and four of the fighters.

It was the 15th Japanese raid on Darwin since the conflict started in the Pacific and the battle between the raiders and the defenders developed into the longest dogfight seen here and one of the most spectacular.

Allied pursuit planes climbed steeply to an extraordinary height to beat at the foe. Long after the planes had disappeared high in the clouds, cannon fire and machine-gunning could be heard on the ground.

Allied losses in the dogfighting were light, while the Japanese losses represented the second heavy toll in three days.

In yesterday's raid, anti-aircraft fire broke up the enemy formations as they reached Darwin. They then went into formations of nine and eight planes before being shattered in the air battle which lasted almost an hour.

CURTIN SAYS AXIS POWERS ARE DOOMED

Declares Allies Will Turn "Hitler's Dream Into Nightmare"

APR 29 1942

Canberra, *Wednesday*, April 29 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin declared today that the United Nations would hurl the Japanese back to their islands and turn Hitler's dream of world conquest into "a nightmare of retribution."

Speaking on a broadcast to Great Britain, Curtin said the Nazi defeat would "release the Italian peoples from their would-be Caesar."

"No Illusions" In Australia

"The people of Australia have no illusions about this struggle," he declared. "They know this is a fight for the world itself."

From a securely held Australia, he continued, an offensive to liberate Japanese-held lands "can go forward."

"This purpose abides with us. It keeps the Axis powers busy in the west and separated from their eastern partner. It is a blow that will prove the turning point in the total conflict."

Yanks in Australia Get 20 P. C. Pay Rise

Allied Headquarters, Australia, April 28 (A. P.).—A 20 per cent increase in the pay of American soldiers serving in Australia was announced today by United States authorities.

In Washington the War Department explained that under a new law enlisted men received a twenty per cent. increase and officers a ten per cent. increase in base pay while serving at foreign bases. The law was signed by President Roosevelt March 7.

Airliner Missing In Australia

Melbourne, April 28 (AP)—A Lockheed airliner with twelve non-civilian passengers has been missing since April 21, and must be presumed lost, it was announced tonight. The plane wa sen route to north Autsralia.

Jap Forces Claim Molucca Islands North of Australia

Bases on Northern Shore Of Western New Guinea Declared Occupied

(The following dispatch was sent from an enemy country, whose motive in releasing news is likely to be propaganda. Axis claims should not be credited unless confirmed by American or Allied sources.)

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO (From Japanese Broadcasts), April 28.—Imperial headquarters announced today that Japanese naval forces had "occupied all strategically important bases" in the Molucca Islands and along the northern shore of the Western, or Dutch, part of New Guinea.

This campaign, a communique said, was begun March 31 and completed April 19. The Moluccas are due north of Australia and west of New Guinea. (Bases in this area might be used for attacks on Australia's north coast.)

Newspaper dispatches said the following places had been seized:

The airdrome in the island of Ceram; the airdrome at Serui on Japen Island; an airdrome on the large island of Halmahera and the nearby small island of Ternate; Manokwari, Sarmi and Hollandia, on the northern New Guinea coast.

The western part of New Guinea is a part of the Netherlands Indies; the eastern part is under Australian mandate and the Japanese have established themselves there at Lae and Salamaua.

Claim 400 Americans Killed.

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 28 (A. P.).—Tokio reports broadcast by the German radio said today 400 Americans had been killed and sixty-four captured in the Japanese invasion of the Philippine island of Cebu. Mopping up operations were reported continuing.

One plane, 417 rifles, nine machine guns and 272 trucks were listed among captured war material.

MIDDAY SIESTA BANNED BY JAPS

Tokio (From Japanese Broadcast), April 28 (A. P.).—The Japanese military administration of Java has ordered the three-hour midday siesta abandoned as part of a program "to speed up establishment of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere," according to dispatches from Bandung.

The program also calls for longer working hours in all government offices and private business firms, making 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. the normal work day. This is from two to four hours longer than under the conquered Dutch regime.

The new order goes into effect tomorrow, when the 41st birthday of Emperor Hirohito will be celebrated throughout the territories conquered by the Japanese armed forces.

3 French Cruisers Reported Arriving At Madagascar

Ships From Dakar Have Reached Diego Suarez, Australian Radio Says

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A report that three French cruisers have arrived at Madagascar from Dakar was received today by the Melbourne (Australia) radio.

In an account picked up here by Columbia Broadcasting System, the Melbourne station quoted a radio message: "The Vichy cruisers have arrived from Dakar at Diego Suarez" at the north tip of the French-controlled island off East Africa. The source of the radio message was inaudible in the Melbourne broadcast, Columbia said.

Vichy Government's Purge In Madagascar Reported

BOSTON, April 28 (AP).—A broadcast statement that the Vichy government had completed a purge in Madagascar, in order to eliminate all French opposition there to the Axis powers, was reported today by WRUL, powerful shortwave station.

Station officials said they had broadcast this report as coming from "Free French sources in the United States." The broadcast added that three French cruisers under the control of the Laval government had arrived at Diego-Suarez from Dakar.

Tell Of 43 Bomb Hits On 2 British Cruisers

Surviving Crew Members From Dorsetshire And Cornwall Arrive In South Africa

APR 29 1942

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, April 28 (AP)—Surviving crew members of the British cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall arrived at a South African port today and reported their ships, sunk in the Indian Ocean early this month by Japanese bombers, were hit forty-three times and went down within twenty minutes of each other.

One seaman said many of his comrades were killed or wounded by machine-gun bullets as they struggled in the water.

Japs To Be Cleared From Portland, Ore

San Francisco, April 28 (AP)—All Japanese are to be removed from Portland by next Tuesday in the first order evacuating enemy alien and American-Japanese from Oregon.

Portland will be the first major Pacific Coast city to be cleared entirely of Japanese. Previous orders directed removal of Japanese from sections of other principal West Coast ports—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and San Diego—and a 400-mile strip on the central California coast.

The two orders issued today by Lieut. Gen. J. L. Dewitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and the Fourth army, provide for evacuating nearly 2,000 Japanese from the Portland area.

Roosevelt Awards D.S.M. To Vice-Admiral Brown

Former Naval Academy Chief Honored For Service As Head Of Pacific Task Force

Washington, April 28 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Wilson Brown, who commanded a task force in the Pacific on a mission in February and March, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal today by President Roosevelt, who personally presented the decoration.

Mr. Roosevelt read the citation which said:

"For exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States in a duty of great responsibility as a task force commander of the United States Pacific fleet during a period at sea of approximately eight weeks in February and March, 1942, when he displayed the highest qualities of seamanship, endurance and tenacity while conducting extensive operations against, and a successful action with, enemy forces."

Admiral Brown at one time was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Secretary of the Navy Knox said that Admiral Brown was the commanding officer of the task force to which Lieut.-Commander Edward H. O'Hare was assigned when he shot down five Japanese bombers and damaged a sixth in operations off the Gilbert Islands on February 20.

Lieut.-Commander O'Hare's feat resulted in the President's awarding him the Congressional Medal of Honor and promoting him from lieutenant to lieutenant-commander.

The emblem shows the two hemispheres joined with a sword, intertwined with a ribbon bearing the word "Freedom."

New Soviet Advance On Northwest Front

APR 29 1942

Nazi Positions Outflanked—Germans Admit Their Lines Broken Near Orel—Violent Fighting in Kursk Area.

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—The Russians reported today they had recaptured Borok, railway town on the west side of Lake Ilmen, outflanking German positions both to the north and south of that section of the northwestern front.

Reds Massing on Azov Sea

The entire Lake Ilmen region apparently now is in Russian hands except for Staraya Russa, directly to the south, where a dwindling German army has been reported trapped for months past, and Novgorod on the north.

The Berlin radio broadcast tonight that a heavy Russian attack, supported by armored trains and tanks, had broken the German lines at one point northeast of Orel, some 200 miles south of Moscow. The announcer added that the "situation later was restored."

A roundabout report from Bucharest, which Reuters heard the Vichy news agency broadcasting, said violent fighting was in progress for Kursk, 280 miles south of Moscow. The Russians were reported to have reached Korennaya Sunday in their drive for Fatezh, 30 miles northwest of Kursk on the road to Orel.

Kursk is being outflanked to the north, the Vichy report said. The Russians also were said to be attacked near Byelgorod in an attempt to bypass Kursk from the south. Other fighting was reported around Isyam, 80 miles southeast of Kharkov in the Ukraine.

Russian troop concentrations were reported in the Taganrog area on the Sea of Azov and the Red army was said to be building strong defenses against an expected German offensive aimed at the oil riches of the Caucasus.

Roads Hardened

All roads between the Sea of Azov and the Donets basin have hardened sufficiently for use, it is said, and the German air force has stepped up its bombings of Soviet communication and rear positions in that section.

New squadrons of Russian fighters were reported moved to that front and anti-aircraft defenses have been strengthened

A Russian communique also said the Red army had repulsed repeated German efforts to pierce the Russian lines on the Smolensk central front. The Germans have lost 1,000 dead there in the past two days, the Russians said.

An intimation that bigger-scale fighting might be expected was contained in the assertion that the Germans were using strong tank forces—a certain sign that the ground was getting firmer with the advance of spring.

German Claims

The Germans themselves claimed they had destroyed nineteen Russian strong points in the Smolensk sector.

On the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, the Russian communique said twenty German blockhouses and five infantry redoubts were captured.

On the Northern front, the Finns asserted the Russians were exerting extremely heavy pressure in the Louhi sector of the Karelian isthmus above Leningrad.

The Finns, with acknowledged German support in that area, said they were repulsing all attacks, destroying numerous Russian tanks.

At the same time, the Finnish trade unions published a May Day manifesto expressing hope for an early peace, but coupled it with an assertion that peace must not be bought by "accepting servitude."

Lake Ilmen Region Appears to Be Under Control of Russians

German Pockets Still Hold Out at Novgorod And Staraya Russa

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 28.—The Russians appeared to have won control of the entire region around Lake Ilmen today, except for German pockets at Novgorod and Staraya Russa by capturing Borok, key rail town on the northwestern front.

The Moscow radio announced the victory at Borok, confirming earlier Stockholm reports, and military reports here said the advance flanked the German positions north and south of the big lake, 120 miles below Leningrad. They said German communications to the rear also were threatened.

Borok is on the railway from Novgorod to Staraya Russa, where the German 16th army had long been reported trapped. This railway skirts the western shore of Lake Ilman.

Nazi Wedge Repulsed.

German efforts to hammer a wedge into Russian lines on the Smolensk front some 200 miles west of Moscow were repulsed with 1,000 Nazi casualties, the Soviet communique said.

The Germans were using strong tank forces in this power drive, the Russians said, indicating the terrain was hardening after weeks of slush and mud. On other fronts of the long front from Leningrad to the Crimea, both great armies appeared to be sparring for an opening.

General Reported Fired

Adolf Hitler has cashiered the One Hundred and Sixty-third German Division's commandant in exasperation at Red army gains on the Finnish front and seeks still more forced labor for Nazi farms and factories, war dispatches indicated today.

Coincident with a developing Soviet counter-offensive across still frozen Lapland and Karelia came advices from Stockholm that Lieutenant General Engelbrecht, who led the One Hundred and Sixty-third Nazi Division to the Finnish front July 12, 1941, had been dismissed by Hitler and a reshuffle of the entire German command in Finland was imminent.

Hitler was reported angered by Russian successes in the drive to erase Axis threats to Archangel and Arctic Murmansk, Soviet supply ports, and wedge spearheads across the Finnish frontier.

A communique broadcast from Moscow said Red army forces had bloodily repulsed Germans who, supported by tanks and aircraft, had sought for two days to wedge into Soviet lines on the central front.

"Our infantry and artillery killed more than 1,000 German soldiers," it said.

Slaying of 550 Germans was reported in other actions which included destruction of 20 blockhouses and five German infantry redoubts on the Kalinin front.

New Atrocities Charged.

The Soviet government charged Germany with additional atrocities in Nazi-occupied Russia.

Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, following up a note of November 26 to friendly nations protesting asserted violations of international law, declared the Germans were executing a scheme of organized destruction, plunder, murder and labor conscription aimed at "forcible Germanization" of subject Russians.

The invaders have demanded that "several million of the choicest Russian workers" be delivered immediately for forced labor within Germany, the foreign commissar said.

Fresh Guerrilla Activity.

Russian front-line dispatches, however, reported fresh guerrilla activity within the occupied zone.

Irregulars were said to be striking down huge numbers of Germans around Ordzhonikidzegrad, an industrial town on the Desna River 10 miles northwest of Bryansk.

The Moscow radio said Red Army men killed more than 200 Germans and captured 15 blockhouses in a southwestern front battle which pitted Soviet artillery and machine guns against Nazi tanks and mortars. This action presumably was in the Orel-Kursk area southeast of Bryansk.

Red flyers held an edge of almost three to one in recent aerial fighting, according to a Soviet Information Bureau broadcast.

30.24 —— 16223

30.24 —— 16223

Russian Armored Trains Smash Way Into Nazi Positions Near Orel.

WIN CONTROL OF LAKE ILMEN

Moscow's Troops Take Borok on Northwest Front—Hitler Ousts General in Finland.

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Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 28 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said tonight that heavy Russian attacks northeast of Orel, in which the Russians used armored trains and tanks, had broken through the German lines at one point. "The situation was later restored," the announcer added.

The Orel front is some 200 miles south of Moscow.

Strong Russian Attacks Repulsed, Germans Say

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 28 (AP).—The German high command reported "fairly strong enemy" attacks on some sectors of the Russian front today, but said they were repulsed with heavy Soviet losses and that German forces gained "local successes" in attacks on the central and northern sectors.

In one clash, the communique said, 13 Russian tanks were destroyed.

German air forces were said to have bombed shipping at Leningrad and in the Sea of Azov.

"In the area of the Arctic Sea," the war bulletin declared, "five Soviet bombers which attacked a German airdrome were destroyed and three fighters of the Hurricane type were shot down."

Repeated Red Attacks Repulsed, Finns Claim

HELSINKI, Finland, April 28 (AP).—Finnish troops, supported by Germans, have repulsed repeated Russian attacks in the Louhi region of northern Karelia, an army communique said today.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the attacking Soviets and Russian armored cars were destroyed or put out of action, it added.

Reds Match Germans In War Of Maneuver

Kuibyshev, April 28 (AP)—Soviet dispatches declared today the Red army was proving a match for the Germans in the renewed war of maneuver.

Numerous items in *Red Star*, official army paper, pointed to this conclusion. They told of increasin gactivities on the southwestern front, even though none yet was on a major scale.

Previous reports had described trench warfare in the frozen regions of Karelia and the Northwest, while the Southwest was drenched in rains and deep in mud and slush.

One *Red Star* story said the Russians, by striking swiftly at the German flanks with a quick shift of reserves, captured and held a strategically important southwestern river crossing, after German reinforcements had gained numerical superiority at the point.

Tass said that in another engagement in the Southwest the Red army artillery and repeated night raids drove the Germans out of fifteen pillboxes, and repulsed tanked counter-attacks. Russian cannon disposed of 200 Nazis, it said.

Coal Mining Resumed In Donets Basin Area

Kuibyshev, April 28 (AP)—Tass said today that coal production had been resumed in the Donets basin, Russia's most important coal center once largely occupied or threatened by the Germans.

The Soviet coal trusts of Lisichansk, Frunze, Bryansk and Kiroyo were reported fulfilling their quotas.

CLOUDS OF PLANES HIT GERMAN BASES

Naval Base at Trondheim Blasted by R.A.F.—Fires Set in Cologne.

By RUSSELL C. LANDSTROM

LONDON, April 28—(AP) British bombers and fighters in uncounted hundreds—a single attacking unit covered a square mile of sky—smashed with unprecedented violence today at German bases in France in the wake of tremendous overnight raids spread from the Nazi battleship nest at Trondheim, Norway, to the war plants of the Rhineland.

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As the day wore on, one great British formation after another swept out over the channel coast in what had become a grand, unhalted offensive with at least three main objectives:

Three Main Objectives

1. To break the already weakened German air power on Hitler's western flank.

2. To further disrupt the restricted flow of German war supplies to the Russian front.

3. To clear away the German threat to the Allied sea routes to the northern Russian ports by blows upon the key to German sea power in the north.

This key was Trondheim, where British bombardiers overnight flung down tons of exploding steel upon the harbor and dock installations—"trying to knock them down as fast as they can put them up," explained an Air ministry official.

4 Warships in Harbor

Whether the four German warships believed anchored there were also attacked was not made clear. They are the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz, the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen, the 10,000-ton cruiser Hipper and the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer.

The Air ministry's communique said merely:

"The effect of this attack may not be known for some time."

It was explained in other quarters that vital above all else was the destruction of Trondheim as a naval base, particularly since its facilities are essential to the Nazis for overhauling damaged big ships, among them the Prinz Eugen.

Today's principal R. A. F. targets were such French coastal points as St. Omer and Calais. Six British planes were lost in these sweeps; three German fighters were shot down.

Overnight British assaults were over a far pattern.

Aside from Trondheim in the north, Cologne and other vital industrial points in the Rhineland were hard hit, as were the docks of Dunkerque, enemy airfields in occupied territory and enemy shipping.

Large Fires in Cologne

Of the Cologne raid the Air ministry reported:

"Targets were easily seen and large fires were left burning."

Summarizing the reports of pilots, the Air ministry news service said that the assault was aided by bright moonlight, but that all Cologne's anti-aircraft guns and 120 searchlights appeared to be in action, along with many night German fighters.

A squadron leader who four times previously had been over Cologne described this as by far the most successful of all attacks on the city.

"The whole city was laid out before us," he said. "I could see its shape as though on a map. We ran over a railway bridge and dropped our bombs. Good fires were burning and when I say good, I mean good!"

18 Planes Lost

The overnight attacks cost 18 British planes.

The German high command officially acknowledged that British raids had been widespread, ranging from Norway to Czecho-Slovakia, and claimed that in offensive action through both yesterday and night the British had lost 38 planes.

Berlin's reference to Czecho-Slovakia as a target, which was not mentioned in the official British accounts, spoke of a "nuisance flight" by a single British plane.

Nazi offensive action overnight was limited to a sharp attack on Norwich, 100 miles northeast of London, where officials said there were "a good many casualties" and rather heavy damage.

In this raid, the German radio acknowledged the loss of three Nazi planes.

Tonight a single German bomber attacked a village on the southeast English coast, destroying some houses but causing no casualties.

naval base, even while President Roosevelt was promising that "soon American Flying Fortresses will be fighting for the liberation of the darkened continent of Europe."

The night raids by the RAF — now in its 7th day of unrelenting attacks — followed up Monday's raid on Trondheim, war plants in the Rhineland, and yesterday's cross-channel slashes, participated in by hundreds of Allied planes.

Nazi bombers retaliated during the night with assaults on eastern English towns. A number of casualties resulted in one area.

Five German planes were shot down, authorities said.

Great Fires Left; Planes Back Over Channel Today

APR 29 1942

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 28.—Squadrons of heavy British bombers, maintaining destructive attacks on German targets for the fifth day running, last night raided the Norwegian port of Trondheim where the Germans are building an Atlantic battle fleet base, the Air Ministry announced today.

Other squadrons simultaneously attacked Rhineland objectives, including Cologne; bombed the docks at Dunkerque, laid mines in waters off France and Belgium and machine-gunned German airdromes. Eighteen British planes were lost, a communique said.

New Raid Launched.

A new bomber and fighter attacking force covering a square mile of sky and described as "the largest single unit ever to attack occupied France" swept out toward Calais today. Smaller flights had already returned from earlier raids which began at dawn.

Instead of concentrating on four German warships anchored in Trondheim Harbor, British bombardiers aimed their explosives at land installations, which, an Air Ministry source said, "we are trying to knock down as fast as they put up."

Trying to Build Base.

Two of the German ships at Trondheim are the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz, which took shelter there after a brush with British torpedo planes at sea March 13, and the 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen, which fled from Brest with the 26,000-ton battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst on February 13.

The others were reported to be the 10,000-ton cruiser Hipper and the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer.

Informed sources in London said it is known that the Germans, using conscripted Norwegian labor, are attempting to complete quickly a large naval base there.

"There is no reason to think our forces are going especially after units of the German fleet," one authority said. "It is vitally important to destroy the usefulness of Trondheim as a naval base."

Cologne Main Rhine Target.

In the Rhineland raids Cologne was the principal target and large fires were started there during clear-weather attacks.

(The German radio, claiming that 38 British planes have been shot down in the last 24 hours, said the raids extended from Norway to former Czecho-Slovakia.)

Fighter planes raided an unidentified airdrome in German-occupied territory and a supply ship was damaged off the coast of Denmark, the Air Ministry said.

Cologne was the British night raiders' target after an interval of three weeks since 300 bombers attacked that Rhine River city and British sources said the raiders again were in considerable force and had caused widespread new damage.

Rear Back Over Channel.

Almost before stragglers from the R. A. F.'s night foray into Germany had reached home, great British squadrons were roaring back at dawn toward the French coast.

A bomber and fighter attacking force covering a square mile of sky and described as "the largest single unit ever to attack Occupied France" swept out toward Calais.

Above the howl of a gale-like wind came heavy explosions, some even jarring the English side of Dover Strait. White exhaust trails of the high-flying planes streaked the sky for miles from Kent almost as far as Calais.

The sounds indicated the R. A. F. was dropping explosives as heavy as one ton on German objectives in Northern France. Anti-aircraft guns thundered at an aerial armada which went out from the coast between Folkestone and Hythe.

Heinkel Plant Damaged.

Reconnaissance flights over much-bombed Rostock, in Germany, have established that the main assembly sheds of the big Heinkel aircraft factory there had been damaged as well as many of the auxiliary buildings.

Fires at Rostock were still burning at noon yesterday, the Air Ministry said, after the city had been bombed four successive nights.

If the British had not blasted Rostock into actual destruction with hundreds of tons of bombs, they apparently had succeeded in erasing it as a base for any useful purpose to the Nazis.

The Air Ministry said last night it had pictures to prove a mass exodus from the stricken city.

Nazis Raid Norwich.

The Germans, too, changed targets after bombing the English southwest resort town of Bath for two nights in a row.

The British acknowledged "a good many casualties," fires and widespread damage in a Nazi night attack on Norwick, 100 miles northeast of London, where incendiary and high explosive bombs blasted streets of small houses.

Workers in Norwich still were digging in wreckage for trapped victims at daylight. Nine elderly persons were missing in the debris of one of two bomb-hit hospitals.

Striking also by day, the Germans sent seven Messerschmitts on a bombing and machine-gunning raid gainst a southeast coast town this morning.

Eagles eGt 5 Planes.

The American Eagle squadron shot down five of the newest type German fighters — Focke - Wulf 190s — over Northern France yesterday in what was probably the sharpest engagement they have yet fought.

Squadron Leader C. G. Peterson of Santa Quin, Utah, who has won the Distinguished Flying Cross, was the first Eagle to go into action in the extensive sweep during which the Germans lost 10 planes. Allied losses totaled 11.

Another pilot, describing Peter-

RAF Pounds Axis Targets For 7th Night

APR 29 1942

By RUSSEL C. LANDSTROM.

London, Wednesday, April 29 (AP).—British bombers again blasted Axis targets last night in Trondheim, Norway and Kiel, Germany's big Baltic

son's actions, said the Utahan fired a burst at one German plane which half rolled and went straight down.

"He saw five more below him," the flyer said. "He attacked one and that, too, crashed into the ground. He then went on to attack another and saw the pieces faling off it."

Meanwhile two other pilots each shot down one plane.

One American pilot said that for about 10 minutes the sky was "absolutely full of aircraft."

Fifth Victory Scored.

"On their way home these two pilots saw a Spitfire being attacked by a Focke-Wulf 190, so our boys jumped on his tail and shot him down into the sea," the pilot said. "That made the fifth victory."

Another Eagle called the sweep "a swell party—about the best we have been on over France."

"In addition to those we shot down, another Eagle blew the rudder off a Focke-Wulf which went down in a vertical dive from 15,000 feet," he said. "But we could not follow it as he attacked again and he had too much to do to see whether the Hun hit the ground.

"Pieces flew off two Messerschmitt 109s, but we are only claiming them as damaged."

Other Eagles who took part in the fighting were Pilot Officers Oscar Coen, 24, of Murphysboro, Ill.; M. G. McFarlan of Hastings, Mich., and Robert Sprague, 23, of San Diego, Calif. Each shot down one.

Pilot Officer A. B. Rocoe, 21, of North Hollywood, Calif., was credited with a "probable" and Pilot Officer E. M. Hunter of Chicago was given credit for one damaged.

38 British Planes Shot Down, Germans Claim

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), April 28 (AP).—Widespread British forays over Germany and German-occupied territory, ranging from Norway to former Czechoslovakia, were disclosed by the high command today.

Its communique said British day and night raids, however, had cost the R. A. F. 38 planes within 24 hours.

Cologne apparently was the focus of the British night attacks and there, the high command said, the raiders "attacked exclusively non-military targets . . . Numerous dwelling houses, churches and welfare institutions wer destroyed or damaged."

The raid on Czechoslovakia, described as a "nuisance flight over Southern Germany," was made by a lone British plane, the communique said.

Britain's 38 plane losses, it said, included 19 destroyed in daylight yesterday in the west, 12 in the night flights over Germany and seven "brought down during a night attack on the Norwegian coast."

German flyers, "in a reprisal attack," dumped high explosives and incendiary bombs on the East Anglian town of Norvich, the communique announced.

Cologne Landmarks Hit

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin (from German Broadcasts), April 28—The C[illegible]

The Church of St. Pantaleon and the mediaeval town hall of Cologne were damaged during the British raid last night, authorized Nazi spokesmen said tonight. Both buildings were hit by incendiary bombs, it was reported.

The Church of St. Pantaleon dates back to the ninth century, the town hall to the fourteenth century. The paintings on the windows of the hall are considered of particular historical value, the spokesman said.

German War Reporter Describes Trondheim Raid As "Greatest"

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Stockholm, April 28 (AP)—Richard Wolff, a German war correspondent, told tonight how British bombers came in over Trondheim last night "wave on wave after wave for three hours," to blast the German-occupied port facilities there in the "greatest raid" Trondheim ever experienced.

The British approached the city under bright moonlight, the German said, and the Nazi defenders were forewarned. He claimed that one fourth of the attacking planes were shot down and that several planes made forced landings. A number of British airmen were taken prisoner, he said.

Reports from the Swedish side of the Norwegian border said the raid seemed to have been aimed at a point north of Trondheim, where the German battleship Tirpitz was observed and photographed by the British some time ago.

There were unconfirmed reports here tonight that many Germans and Norwegians were killed in Trondheim during the raid.

Report Rostock's Glow Seen 250 Miles Away

London, Wednesday, April 29 (AP). Passengers on a plane which flew from England to Sweden said on their arrival in Stockholm that the red glow from the burning Nazi port of Rostock was "plainly visible while skirting the Kattegat 250 miles away," the news chronicle reported today.

The Kattegat is the body of water between Denmark and Sweden.

"The sky was lighted with a flickering red glow, perfectly distinguishable from our altitude above sea level," the Stockholm correspondent quoted one passenger. "It reminded me of the burning of London docks in 1940 which I saw from a south coast hilltop and which the Germans claimed was visible in Cherbourg."

The Stockholm correspondent of the *Daily Express* reported that firefighters were still at work in Rostock Tuesday and that "flames were still leaping hundreds of feet from the Heinkel and Neptune works and looters were being hunted in the ruins of the almost deserted city."

"Tens of thousands of the inhabitants are fleeing to surrounding villages and towns," he wrote. "The roads leading south are choked with refugees."

Berlin Buzzes With Talk

Bern, April 28 (AP)—Berlin streetcars and subway trains are buzzing with talk about the nightly RAF attacks on German cities and the "man in the street is fully awake to the serious effects of these bombings," the Berlin correspondent of the *Basel National Zeitung* reported tonight. He said Berliners were greatly excited because of the repeated bombing of Rostock and Luebeck.

American Flyer Lost In Fight Over France

London, *Wednesday*, April 29 (AP). Pilot Officer John Flynn, of Chicago, was lost in aerial combat over France Monday when his American Eagle comrades shot down five Nazi planes, the British Air Ministry announced today.

Fellow-pilots said Flynn's plane was shot down by a Fock Wulf fighter soon after they arrived over their target at St. Omer. Ten minutes later Flynn's attacker was shot down in flames.

The 20-year-old pilot, officially posted as missing, had been with the Eagles four months. His wife lives in Washington.

BRITISH SUBS SINK 3 SHIP

Bag Two Axis Supply Vessels And Minesweeper And Fire Oil Boat

London Discloses Nazi U-Boats Have Sneaked Past Gibraltar

APR 29 1942

[By the Associated Press]

London, April 28—British submarines have sunk two heavily laden enemy supply ships and a minesweeper and left a German gasoline carrier burning fiercely in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced tonight.

One large supply ship, heavily laden with materiel for the Libyan army of Marshal Erwin Rommel, was torpedoed and sunk, the Admiralty said. The explosions indicated a cargo of munitions.

An armed gasoline carrier, flying a German flag, was attacked by gunfire and left burning fiercely, and a large, loaded schooner and an enemy minesweeper were sunk, the Admiralty said.

The announcement followed one of Sunday in which the Admiralty said that four heavily loaded merchant ships had been sunk by two British submarines.

British Submarine Sinks Big Axis Supply Ship

London, April 28 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that a big enemy supply ship had been sunk off the Norwegian coast by the British submarine Trident.

R. A. F. Rattles Bengasi.

Cairo, April 28 (A. P.).—British torpedo aircraft scored a probable hit on a medium sized vessel in the Mediterranean on Sunday and the Axis supply harbor of Bengasi and the airport at Martuba were bombed again, the R. A. F. said today.

Patrol Activity in Libya.

CAIRO, April 28 (AP).—British general headquarters said today there was "considerable patrol activity yesterday on both sides" in Libya and Axis columns in the south withdrew from contact with British light forces.

British Attack Repelled By Artillery, Italy Says

By the Associated Press.

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), April 28.—The high command said today Axis artillery had repelled attacks by British armored cars on the Eastern Libya battle front.

Italian torpedo planes hit a medium-sized steamer in an attack on a British convoy escorted by aircraft and surface warships in the Eastern Mediterranean, the high command also said. The extent of the damage was not stated.

"There was intense reconnaissance activity by the air force," the communique added.

The long German-Italian aerial onslaught against Malta was reported maintained, with both military and port installations under attack.

"ILLUSTRIOUS" BACK HOME

LONDON, Wednesday, April 29 —(AP) The 28,000-ton British aircraft carrier Illustrious, damaged in the Mediterranean last year and then refitted at the United States Navy yards at Norfolk, Va., was reported back in British waters today.

PRESIDENT'S SON GIVEN PROMOTION

Cairo, April 28 (AP) — Elliott Roosevelt, son of the president recently was promoted to the temporary rank of major and military men said today "this rank corresponds with the importance of the work to which he is assigned."

(Major Roosevelt joined the air force Sept. 23, 1940, with the rank of captain, an appointment which caused controversy in Congress. He resigned his commission but the resignation was not accepted. Two weeks after Pearl Harbor he became an air combat navigator and only recently he was sent to Egypt.)

Army men here explained that many British and most United States officers in this area enjoy temporary ranks above their substantive ranks.

The other three Roosevelt sons all hold commissions.

James Roosevelt is a captain in the Marines, Franklin D. jr., a lieutenant in the Navy and John a naval ensign.

5 MORE FRENCH HOSTAGES TO DIE

15 Others To Be Shot If Assailants Of Nazi Are Not Turned Over

APR 29 1942

Attempt Made In Paris To Assassinate Former Communist Senator

[By the Associated Press]

Vichy, April 28—For the wounding of one Nazi soldier at Rouen, the Germans ordered execution today of five French hostages and served notice that another fifteen would be shot and 500 more departed to eastern Europe if those responsible are not handed over by May 5.

This attack last Friday and the subsequent reprisal measures were disclosed today as Paris advices told of an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Jean Clamamus, a former member of the French Senate, in the occupied French capital last night. Four bullets fired point-blank missed him but seriously wounded his young son.

[The Berlin radio said Paris police arrested "a number of Communist agitators in extensive raids" in Parisian suburbs Monday night.]

Clamamus was elected to the French Senate in 1936 on the Communist ticket but renounced his party affiliation at the outbreak of war.

Recalls Slaying Of Gitton

The attack on his life recalled the assassination of Marcel Gitton, a former Communist who likewise broke with the party, in Paris last September. A German army court imposed the death sentence on seven alleged members of a ring accused of plotting the shooting.

In further reprisal for the Rouen attack, the Germans imposed a 9-P.-M.-to-6-A.-M. curfew upon the city and prohibited the use of bicycles, major conveyance now used by its 110,000 citizens, because the soldier was reported shot by two cyclists.

NAZIS TO EXECUTE 5 ROUEN HOSTAGES

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15 More Face Death and 500 Exile Over Shooting

Vichy, April 28 (A. P.).—German authorities have ordered the execution by a firing squad of five hostages and additional reprisals against the city of Rouen after the shooting of a German soldier last Friday, it was disclosed today.

Another fifteen will be executed and 500 deported to eastern Europe if two cyclists responsible for the shooting are not delivered by May 5, the German Army officials threatened.

In addition, the use of bicycles in Rouen was prohibited because the attack was made by cyclists. Bicycles are the chief means of transportation. The Germans also imposed a curfew from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M.

Jean Clamamus, a former Communist member of the French Senate, was shot in Paris last night by an unidentified gunman, according to reports reaching Vichy today. The Paris advices said that Clamamus, who renounced his Communist affiliation at the outbreak of war, was wounded by a man who presented himself at his home in the occupied French capital. Further details were lacking.

Ten French workmen were shot by the Nazis at random because the persons who really cut telephone wires during a British attack on Dunkirk could not be found, the British radio declared in a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS.

Paris Arrests

[illegible], April 28—German broadcasts heard by the Associated Press listening post today said Paris police arrested "a number of Communist agitators in extensive raids" in the suburbs last night.

III

30.24 — 16225

Leahy Is Reported Calling on Darlan

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) April 28 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio reported that the American Ambassador to Vichy, Admiral William D. Leahy, called today on Admiral Jean Darlan, commander of the French armed forces.

De Gaulle's May Day Plea

London April 28 (AP) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, called today upon the French people for a silent demonstration on May Day "against slavery, against misery, against starvation and for freedom of labor in a liberated France."

Giraud's Progress

Bern, Switzerland, April 28 (AP)—It was announced officially today that the French general, Henri Honore Giraud, who escaped from the German fortress of Konigstein, had reached Switzerland April 21 and was authorized to continue his journey, leaving this country April 25.

French General Makes Escape From Nazi Camp

London April 28 (AP) — Reuters said today in a Bern dispatch that Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, French commander in the "Battle of the Bulge," had entered Switzerland under the name of Demprunt April 21 after his escape from the German fortress of Koenigstein, where he was a prisoner of war. The Nazis had offered 100,000 marks for his recapture.

Reuters said Gen. Giraud was authorized to continue his journey and left again last Saturday for an undisclosed destination.

GEN. GIRAUD REACHES VICHY AFTER ESCAPE

NEW YORK, Wednesday, April 29.—(AP) The 63-year-old French General Henri Honore Giraud who escaped from the German fortress of Konigstein used a 57-foot rope swung out over the prison moat and now is in Vichy, the New York Times said today in a dispatch from Bern, Switzerland.

The Times correspondent also said that the general, in the role "of a neutral traveler returning home" rode a Nazi train to the Swiss border while "listening to an officer of the Afrika corps telling of the prowess of Gen Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and the troops in Libya."

Although no official announcement has been made in Vichy the Times said that Giraud had been on French soil now for four days after the Swiss allowed him to continue his journey, and "has seen Marshal Petain and has told him things—as one soldier to another."

Italy's Food Situation Is Acute, Duce Admits

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—The Rome radio reported tonight that Premier Mussolini told a meeting of prefects and important Fascist officials today that Italy's most important internal problem was food.

The Duce was said to have outlined the country's acute food shortage and the danger of inflation during a review of the entire war situation.

New measures will be adopted to insure the supply of bread for the Italian people, he said, but did not disclose their nature.

Concerning financial matters, Mussolini recalled that since March the sale of securities had been halted and asserted there would be additional steps to combat inflation.

New Policy in Italy Rumored as Result Of Hitler Speech

Shake-up Hinted After King Holds Parleys Excluding Mussolini

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The New York Times, in a dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, said today that the tenor of Adolf Hitler's Sunday speech had caused "stupefaction" in Rome and led to belief there might be "a government shake-up" in which a change of policy may become evident."

The dispatch said King Victor Emmanuel had held consultations yesterday in which Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Ciano were not included and that among those with whom he conferred was Marshal Pietro Badoglio, known in Rome as Mussolini's "official opponent."

However, the King conferred first with Mussolini and then with Ciano, the dispatch said, adding that informed circles said the talks concerned the ramifications of Hitler's challenge to those who would oppose him inside his country.

"The confused situation in Rome was heightened later this (Monday) afternoon when it was learned that following his discussions with Signor Mussolini and his foreign minister, the King convoked several of his personal counselors, with whom he also discussed Herr Hitler's Reichstag address," the dispatch said.

Among them were the minister of the King's household, Count Acquarone; the King's aide de camp, Gen. Asinari; the president of the Senate, Count Suardo, and the president of the Italian Academy, Senator Luigi Federzoni.

"After brief discussions with each of them the King called in Marshal Pietro Badoglio, known in Rome as the 'official opponent' of Signor Mussolini; Admiral Thaon di Revel, and Elia Cardinal Dalla Costa, one of the closest advisers of the monarch."

Following these consultations, the dispatch continued, it was reported that the King called an "inner crown council" with all his previous visitors present except Mussolini and Ciano.

Benes Pictures Hitler Seeking Stalemate Peace

London, April 28 (AP)—President Eduard Benes of the Czech government in exile predicted today that Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech of Sunday would prove the forerunner of a Nazi attempt to secure a "stalemate peace."

Benes, last president of Free Czecho-Slovakia, told a meeting of the Foreign Press Association that "Hitler knows only too well that the German people will not stand up to a second winter of war in Russia.

Canada Expected to Sever Relations With Vichy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 28 (AP)—Canada is expected to break off relations with the Vichy government, perhaps today, and authorized sources said it would be a most "painful" event because of Canada's "French origins."

These sources said, however, the expected break would "not change the course of events" and drew a parallel with the rupture of relations by the Union of South Africa last week which was said to confirm a de facto situation.

(Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada is to make a statement in the House of Commons today on relations with Vichy, it was announced in Ottawa last night.

(Severance of relations by Canada, following similar action by the Union of South Africa, would cut the last tie between the British Empire and Vichy. London long since withdrew its diplomatic representation.)

Tromsoe Bishop Reported Arrested by Germans

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 28.—A dispatch from the Stockholm Social Demokraten to Reuters reported today that Bishop Krohn-Hansen of Tromsoe had been arrested by authorities of Nazi-occupied Norway and was believed to be in a concentration camp at Lanes.

The property of Bishop Hille of Hamar was said to have been confiscated in another action incident to clashes between churchmen and the puppet premier, Vidkun Quisling.

Athens University Closed.

London, April 28 (A. P.).—Greek Government-in-exile sources said today that the University of Athens had been closed for an indefinite period because of serious student disturbances.

PETAIN TO BROADCAST

NEW YORK, April 28. — (AP) The British radio said tonight Marshal Petain would broadcast a message to the French people May 2, presenting them "a balance sheet of the results achieved by his government during the past year." The BBC was heard here by CBS.

Fuel Rationing Proposal Assailed in Commons

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 28.—A government plan for fuel rationing, under which coal, electricity and gas would be cut off once a British household used its annual ration, was announced in a white paper and promptly assailed in the House of Commons today.

The first criticisms came only in the form of questions, but Commons scheduled a full-dress debate to be held soon.

It was expected that critics would press for an answer to one question particularly, whether it would not be wiser to release 15,000 miners from the armed services instead of hiring that number of clerks to operate the rationing scheme.

The white paper was the first detailed announcement of a plan devised by Sir William Beveridge, economist, and announced April 21 by Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade.

Coupons usable for any fuel would be issued under the plan, which is to go into effect in May or June if the Beveridge report is adopted.

It was stated that the Government hoped to save 10,000,000 tons of coal, or one eighth of the nation's annual consumption.

To a suggestion in Commons that rationing be deferred for a time and a fuel economy publicity campaign attempted, Dalton replied that a recent publicity drive to curb domestic coal consumption had resulted in a 1,000,000-ton increase in the annual consumption.

Lords 'Defeat' Government

Vote Down Its Fuel-Saving Plan, but Reverse Doesn't Matter

LONDON, April 28 (AP).—The government was defeated today in the House of Lords—where it doesn't matter.

The peers voted, 20 to 19, for the Duke of Montrose's substitute proposal to convert 50,000 vehicles to the use of synthetic fuels instead of gasoline. The government had proposed to convert only 10,000 vehicles.

The vote is not binding, but Lord Cranborne, leader of the House, said the government would consider the Lords' view.

Horse And Buggy Days In Ireland

Dublin, April 28 (AP)—Dwindling supplies of gasoline and tires are making Ireland a horse-and-buggy nation.

Effective May 1, private motoring will be forbidden except by special permit. Neither automobiles nor motor cycles may be on the road after that date without permits.

For the first time in more than twenty years, mail is being delivered by horse and buggy in rural districts.

CANADIAN LEADER CALLS FOR ACTION AS DRAFT IS VOTED

Commons Asked to Gird Dominion for Total War Effort.

OTTAWA, April 28.—(AP) A call for immediate action to gird Canada for "total war" was sounded in the House of Commons today after Canadian voters had approved drafting for overseas service by nearly two to one in Monday's plebiscite.

With only about 1,842 precincts still uncounted out of a total of 313,308, the vote stood at 2,633,284 for and 1,506,412 against the proposition for "releasing the government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the method of raising men for military service."

Only in Quebec Province did the voters register their 'disapproval of any plan to send Canadian soldiers abroad. Opposed to the draft, as they were during the World War, Quebec citizens amassed a vote of 72 per cent against the proposal.

With the result certain, the conservative House Leader R. B. Hanson, told the House: "The people of Canada yesterday spoke emphatically. Now there is no stumbling block, real or imaginary, to total war. The hour has struck when every human and materia resource must be mobilized for wa service. x x x Let us act now."

Prime minister W. L. Mackenzie King suggested, however, tha discussion on the plebiscite be postponed until official returns are complete. Any steps to be taken he said, would be announced by the government in due course. He had pledged before election not to send draftees outside of Canada.

CANADA EXTENDS SCOPE OF DRAFT

Restrictions Limiting Service Of Conscripts Lifted In Plebescite

Ottawa, April 28. (AP)—Canadian citizens authorized the use of Canadian conscripts anywhere in the world by a vote approaching two-to-one in a plebiscite yesterday.

From dominion ballot boxes came an affirmative answer to the question submitted by the regime of Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King: "Are you in favor of releasing the government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the method of raising men for military service?"

Returns from 23,481 of the 31,203 polls showed 2,233,115 voted yes and 1,306,782 no.

Quebec Province Dissents

Pre-election pledges had prevented the King government from sending any but volunteers to Britain and the Orient. Single men and childless widowers between 21 and 30 were subject to conscription for defense training. The way is now open for imposition of conscription for overseas service at any time.

The one province to vote adversely was French-Canadian Quebec.

Returns from 7,437 of Quebec Province's 7,975 polls gave: 367,361 yes, 909,835 no.

By contrast, early returns from all the eight other provinces were "yes," by from two to six to one.

The prime minister issued a statement saying it would be "recognized throughout the country that, in a democracy, the will of the majority prevails."

About 7,000,000 men and women were eligible to participate in the plebiscite, Canada's first since 1898.

Members of the Canadian armed forces cast their ballots in advance from April 16 to 25. Their votes will be made public next week.

Bomber and 5 Missing On Atlantic Ferry Trip

By the Associated Press.

Montreal, April 28.—The Royal Air Force Ferry Command announced today that a Consolidated Liberator bomber being delivered to England is missing with its crew of five.

Nazis Say Mexican Ship Was Sunk Off Our Coast

Berlin (From German Broadcasts), April 28 (A. P.).—The German radio said today that a 7,500-ton Mexican tanker had been torpedoed off the American coast.

25 Survivors of Sinking Landed South of Curacao

By the Associated Press.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, April 28.—Twenty-five survivors of a United States freighter torpedoed in the Caribbean arrived today at Bonaire, Dutch island southeast of here, the Aneta news agency announced.

Convoying Supplies Past Watchful Enemy Is Hard Job Well Done by U. S. Navy

APR 29 1942

Wide World News.

WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET, April 18 (delayed).—Message to Axis submarine commanders:

You boys must have been asleep recently

Or maybe it's like the skipper said—you c oo cowardly to attack anythi you think you can't drop with a sneak punch.

Maybe he was right when he said you liked to lie in wait for a lonely, defenseless tanker or a battered old 9-knot sugar boat.

You certainly didn't try to molest the biggest bag of American and Allied ships to leave the United States in this war.

We knew you were out there because we spotted you now and then, and our destroyers attacked you with vigor, but you always tried to flee.

I can tell you a little about this now because it is too late for you to do anything about it.

A mighty convoy of men and materials dashed through your hunting grounds to safety.

Bristling ships and keen-eyed men took up your dare and won.

Your folks back home are going to wonder where they came from when these lads suddenly make their debut on far-flung battle lines.

We aren't going to tell your people what we did to some of you, because authorities in Washington want to keep them worried.

(Signed John A. Morosco, 3d.)

By JOHN A. MOROSO, 3d,
Wide World News.

WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET ON CONVOY DUTY, April 17 (Delayed).—The American Navy, guided by the experiences of England and by its own theories and specialized equipment, is establishing an enviable record in convoying men and supplies to farflung battle fronts along the Seven Seas.

Challenged by the Yankee record of not losing a troop transport in the last war, these men of the "Survival War" are striving mightily to uphold naval tradition and honor.

I joined this armada to see how they did things, how they lived, what they thought about. To learn the state of their morale.

My observations have convinced me that they are good—as good as any fighting force could be when it suddenly has to fight a seven-ocean war with a one-ocean navy.

We are doing a good job with what we have, and the production of more ships and more of the secret devices invented through Yankee ingenuity will some day bring victory.

I wish I could write about some of the secret gadgets we are using—about their effectiveness.

Slow and Tedious Work.

Most of our fighting men dislike convoy work because it is slow and tedious, because one can't run too far after the enemy. The troops and supplies are the first thought. Convoying is purely a defensive maneuver, and our men and boys prefer the offensive.

The sailors spend most of their time working.

Daily programs are planned in advance and printed copies are distributed the night before.

Fire and collision drills, abandon ship drills and battle problems are practiced with diligence.

One recent battle problem stated that an enemy cruiser had been sighted. While the gunners simulated an attack, our ship was struck by a "torpedo" on the starboard side and enemy planes began raining imaginary bombs on us.

Sham action, fast and furious, followed as we conducted offensive and defensive work.

These problems embrace every conceivable thing that can happen to a fighting ship.

Manned 24 Hours a Day.

Our guns are manned 24 hours a day by alert crews who also aid in the watch for submarines—for a torpedo or a periscope.

Loading crews for the guns keep up a constant clatter as they toss shells around.

Other gangs are constantly at work—painting, chipping rust, swabbing decks, splicing rope and cable. Loafers are taboo.

Up on the various bridges officers work continuously, plotting the course, zigzagging the ship, watching for signs of the enemy.

Our fiery, nimble little skipper has deserted his sumptuous quarters on the main deck to live on the navigation bridge for the duration of the voyage. He rarely sleeps and then only in short naps. His meals are hurried and mostly unfinished.

Reports of submarine activity flow in continuously. Each is checked and proper action taken. Our own devices and gadgets on the destroyers bring in such reports and we go after the undersea raiders hammer and tongs.

In the midst of this furious activity one can look to port and starboard and see a mighty array of transports and supply vessels on their way to war posts.

They offer an inspiring sight as they pitch and roll onward.

In spare time our crewmen enjoy movies with that old American spirit of "damn the torpedoes." They read books and magazines and the ambitions boys study for promotion.

More romantic lads gather on the after deck at sunset to hear recorded music—radio reception is banned.

The ship's complement is as varied as any melting pot could be.

We have aboard an assistant engineer who left a job as superintendent of a California school to rejoin the Navy he served for two years after graduation from Annapolis. Another officer worked in the business department of a newspaper before taking the V-7 course.

Still another gave up a promising medical career.

These are Stub Toes from Montana, Tar Heels from North Carolina, Wolverines from Michigan, Texas boys with thick drawls . . . farm and city boys . . . even boys from dear old Brooklyn.

They are fiercely proud of the merits of their home States.

These kids—many of them are barely 17—grouse continually just to pass away the time—it's an old Navy custom. But woe betide a civilian on the beach who criticizes the Navy. I saw the treatment accorded one such individual. He's a wiser man now.

They argue profanely over geography, over girls. They are going to learn a lot about each subject.

Many "Boots" on Board.

There are many "boots" aboard. Many go around with inflated chests, blissfully unaware that the oldtimers are carrying the load while the recruits are learning their stuff.

There is a story behind the glistening, modern soda fountain which serves these chaps.

This "gedunk stand," the tailor shop, the laundry and the barber shop are operated under the supervision of ship's officers. Law forbids a profit of more than 15 per cent per month. The profit goes for beneficial things.

A fund has been set aside for emergency loans—an operation for mom at home, a funeral to pay for. If the need is urgent the sailor gets his money and repayment is gauged to his salary. The repayment of these loans averages well above 95 per cent.

Annual donations go to the Navy Relief Fund and the Red Cross.

Once a year the ship gives two dances. Ice cream sales pay for this party.

If profits rise too high, a general reduction is made on all goods and services until things level off.

A civilian complaining about a recent dance said the men should be at sea fighting. He was told that they had been ashore exactly 25 of the preceding 365 days.

Catapulting Interesting.

The catapulting of planes from the deck is a source of never-ending interest. Speedy scout craft are shot aloft for patrol and search runs. They are recovered with the aid of gear which is the result of Yankee ingenuity. The teamwork is pretty to see.

A blacked-out ship is an amazing place. Not a single light is allowed to show. Wraithlike men move swiftly and silently in the dark. The dim outlines of convoyed ships loom up like ghosts plunging into the night.

Smoking is taboo on deck and dark clothing is worn.

Mass is celebrated each Sunday in a flag-draped improvised chapel by a calm-faced priest. The audience is devout.

If you wonder why sailors go on sprees after weeks and months at sea, try it sometimes and find out.

U. S. LOSING WAR, SAYS FORMER ACE IN CHAMBER TALK

APR 29 1942

Rickenbacher Calls on Americans to Develop New Combat Spirit.

CHICAGO, April 28—(AP) Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker asserted tonight that the United States was losing the war and that Americans would have to develop "a new combat spirit" if they hoped to win it.

The World war flying ace, in an address prepared for delivery at the 30th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, contended that since Dec. 7 America has been losing the war "every day, every week, and every month."

"In five months our military failures have already prolonged the war two years beyond what it should have been," he asserted. "Whether we like it or not—the next six months will tell the story, whether we are to remain free men and women or are to become slaves."

People's Morale Inadequate

Rickenbacker, president and general manager of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., recently returned from a 15,000-mile tour of Army air force establishments. He reported that the young pilots he saw had "morale of the fighting kind," but added that could not be said of the people back home.

"We've got to do more than buy bonds—or ride in the bus instead of the Buick," he said. "In my opinion, we must have, as a nation, a new combat spirit to win this war."

Stressing the necessity for air superiority, Rickenbacker said the United States would need at least 300,000 pilots to achieve total victory. The pilots, in turn, will need 3,000,000 mechanics, and these figures, he said, mean "we shall have to call on 60 per cent of the youth of America, suited for flying careers, to meet this great need."

Urges U. S. to Go to Work

He urged the nation to give up "selfishness, greedy ideas and petty politics and go to work—not for eight hours a day or 40 hours a week, but 50, 60 and 70 hours a week," adding:

"We must realize that the crucial period in world history is at hand. Because in my opinion, the months between now and October of 1942 will tell the tale as to whether we are to become slaves and serfs for three meals a day and a place to lay our weary body at night — or whether we are to stay free men and women as we have been for generations past."

YORK WOULD LEAD MOUNTAINEER UNIT

APR 29 1942

Tennessee Hero Of World War I To Offer Services To The Army

Wants Battalion Of Crack Shots, Now Barred Because Of Illiteracy

[By the Associated Press]

Nashville, Tenn., April 28 — Sergt. Alvin C. York, Tennessee's outstanding hero of the last World War, announced here today he would ask the War Department to accept his services as commander of a battalion of selective service men rejected for military duty because of illiteracy.

"Give me some of these Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen that the army says are illiterate," he told Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Frazier, State selective service director. "I want a battalion of them. They are crack shots. They are the best soldiers in the world."

5,000 Barred By Illiteracy

Frazier, who said that more than 5,000 Tennesseans had been rejected for illiteracy, asserted that he would transmit York's request for service to the War Department.

The big, graying mountaineer who won the nation's plaudits and the Congressional Medal of Honor for capturing 132 Germans in the last war, said he had been "bothered for some time by the problem of what to do with men rejected" because of illiteracy.

"I'm not sure I agree with the idea that a man must have four years' schooling or its equal to be a soldier, and I'd like to take a battalion of these boys and train them for combat duty," said the 54-year-old York, who is chairman of the Fentress county draft board.

York Is "Ready To Go"

"They know how to handle themselves and they can endure hardships," he asserted.

In registering yesterday for possible military service, York said, "If they want me for active duty, I'm ready to go." He registered in June, 1917, as a conscientious objector, but later agreed to accept military service.

Says Nazis Fostered Monopoly

APR 29 1942

Witness Asserts Germans Used Patents to Gain Political and Economic Power.

Washington, April 28 (A. P.).—A former German cartel attorney testified today that the German patent system, devised originally to protect individual inventors, was used to foster monopoly, which in turn became an aid to political and economic power of private interests.

Heinrich Kronstein, Department of Justice and Alien Property Custodian attorney and Georgetown University teacher, traced the growth of the German cartel system for the Senate Patents Committee, which is considering legislation to permit Government seizure of patents needed in war production.

Mr. Kronstein said that he practiced cartel law in Mannheim, Germany, for several years before coming to the United States in 1935.

"Between 1877, the year of the enactment of the patent statute, and the outbreak of the war," he said, "the German patent law was perverted; it became a means of monopoly control; private inventors who tried to use patents for their protection without giving in to the demands of the monopoly powers were defeated by the patent procedure."

Three Main Purposes.

The witness said that since 1879 German cartels had been used for these purposes:

"1. To satisfy the profit hunger of private business organizations;

"2. To do this, but at the same time to win influence over the political and economic organization of the nation on behalf of private interests;

"3. To serve as a means of governmental, political power."

Under the cartel development, added, "the freedom of action of the individual disappeared more and more."

William H. Bauer, attorney for the Federal Communications Commission, testified that the Bell Telephone System owned more than 9,000 patents, although fewer than half of these were used His basis was an FCC report on its investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, owner of the Bell System.

Mr. Bauer said that the FCC, charged with regulation of all wire and radio communications, favored compulsory license of patents in this field when found essential to public welfare.

Patent Interference.

He said that patent interferences had hampered attempts of the FCC to establish new broadcast services and mentioned as an example the "high frequency broadcast stations, commonly known as FM."

The witness said that the Bell System had made a foreign patent agreement with Sumitomo Electric Wire & Cable Works.

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Ltd., of Osaka, Japan, between 1931 and 1941. He said that Bell operated through Erpi, a subsidiary known as Electrical Research Productions, Inc., and provided for world trade areas and exchange of technical information.

Mr. Bauer also testified that Erpi and RCA photophone and motion picture producers in this country had negotiated an agreement on sound film with German interests in 1930 "which tended to eliminate competition."

Bill Seeks Permanent Reform In Patent Law

Three Senators Join In Filing Measure Aimed At "Abuses" Revealed In Inquiry

Washington, April 28 (AP)—A permanent "reform" of patent laws was proposed today in a measure offered jointly by Senators O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.), Bone (Dem., Wash.) and LaFollette (Prog., Wis.).

O'Mahoney said in a statement that the new bill was framed to "eliminate abuses which have been revealed" by the recent hearings of the Senate Patents Committee on a wartime patents seizure measure introduced by the same three Senators.

The Senator said the new bill would, among other things, compel license of pataents that were unused for three years without reasonable cause, or if the patentee refused to issue licenses for a reasonable fee.

Windsor Ends Brief Visit To Florida About Defense

Plans Washington Trip With Duchess During May

MIAMI, Fla., April 28 (AP).—The Duke of Windsor left for the Bahamas today after a hurried, overnight visit about defense, but he promised to return next month, bringing the duchess with him, for a business trip to Washington.

He confided to friends in Miami that the duchess and he would go to the capital before the end of May to seek United States aid in bolstering the economy of the Bahamas, rudely shattered by the loss of tourist business since last December. The duke wants the help of the American marketing system in disposing of agricultural and manufactured products that his islands expect to start producing under a plan he sponsored.

Traveling this time accompanied only by his Scotland Yard bodyguard, the duke had a brief talk with American and British naval officials and met Army officers and a few close friends.

MANHATTAN DIMS FAMOUS SKYLINE

APR 29 1942

Skyscraper Lights Blacked Out on Orders from Army Commander.

NEW YORK, April 28. — (AP) The top of Manhattan's famous skyline was blacked out tonight for the first time in history as skyscraper managers moved to comply with an army order to obscure all lights above the 15th floor.

Major Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, commander of the Second corps area, said the instructions were designed to protect shipping from being silhouetted against coastal glare. The zone extended approximately 15 miles back from the coastline in New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

There are 2,000 buildings in New York city of more than 15 stories, but owners were advised that only direct shine was prohibited and the use of ordinary shades would comply with the order.

Among the powerful lights blacked out in this city of bright lights was the beacon atop the 44-story Metropolitan Life Insurance building at One Madison avenue. It has burned since 1909.

In the bulb-studded Rockefeller Center section, shades were drawn even on lower floors. Atop the Center's 65-story RCA building, the famed Rainbow room drew black blinds.

Electricians at the quarter-mile high Empire State building said its tower would be darkened for the war's duration.

Gen. Philippson's regulations also called for the shading of street and roadway lights so they would not be visible at sea and the extinguishing of exterior lights along the shoreline not necessary to traffic.

The Army edict said that communities which failed to comply faced imposition of a complete blackout.

U. S. Navy Lists 2,400 Killed, 2,300 Missing

NEW YORK, April 28—(AP)—Capt. Leland P. Lovette of the Navy Public Relations Office in Washington said today that to date the Navy has lost approximately 2,400 killed, 2,300 missing and 1,000 wounded.

He declined to elaborate on the figures other than to point out that the sum was more than the total naval casualties from the Revolutionary War to the present conflict.

Capt. Lovette also announced that Navy casualty lists would be made public on a sectional basis within a week.

He spoke at a luncheon of the New York City Citizens Committee of the Navy Relief Society.

Sugar Famine in U. S. During 1942 Forecast

NEW ORLEANS, April 28 (AP)—Disagreeing with other authorities, the Sugar Journal today predicted a sugar famine in the United States this year because of lack of available ships to bring sugar from Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Fort Pipes, editor of the Monthly Journal independently published in the interests of the sugar industry, said in the lead article in his magazine that the total available sugar supply in the United States for 1942 was only 3,820,000 tons and that the 4,000,000 tons of offshore sugar needed for normal consumption would not be available because ships normally used for its transit would be used for war purposes.

Ambassador To England Bids President Good-By

Washington, April 28 (AP)—John G. Winant, American Ambassador to England, paid a farewell call on President Roosevelt today and indicated he would carry some message from the Chief Executive to the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

Winant said he was leaving shortly, that he would fly to England, and that Mrs. Winant would accompany him.

Maximum output would not ake care of the immense quantiies some experts say Germany as used — 21,500,000 barrels a nonth would mean 255,000,000 arrels a year, or 125,000,000 ore than top estimates.

The London petroleum press service said even estimates that Germany has used 7,500,000 to 15,000,000 barrels a month on the Russian front must be too high.

If those figures were right, the paper said, "the struggle would by now have ended in a Nazi defeat."

"There would appear to be no evidence that the German military machine is as yet handicapped by any immediate or threatened shortage of oil for fighting purposes," the London publication said.

In the War Zone

Hitler's Revelation of Troubles at Home Comes as Unrest Grows Among Conquered

By DEWITT MACKENZIE.

APR 29 1942

There certainly is something rotten in Germany when Hitler has to order his puppet Reichstag to grant him power of life and death over the people, without regard to existing laws, in order that he may be, as he puts it, "legally entitled to hold any one to his duties" and to punish those who disobey.

Obviously it means that he is encountering trouble which he figures can be handled only by strong-arm methods. The Reichstag action, of course, is only eye-wash, serving to warn the restless public of what it may expect if it doesn't give absolute obedience.

This significant development, which is welcome news for the Allies, coincides with the swelling of the revolt among the peoples of the occupied countries, and the growing reluctance of the other European members of the Hitlerian pact to continue to sacrifice their own people in order to provide blood-transfusions for Nazidom. We see this disposition in Rumania and in Hungary and, what is of greater importance, in Italy, which used to be stroke-oar in the Fuehrer's galley until the crack of his whip no longer brought the old response.

One of the things for us to watch, and for Herr Hitler to keep a sharp eye on, is the durability of that Italo-Nazi alliance. As a matter of fact it long has been obvious that Italian loyalty to the Fuehrer isn't the cement which holds the original Axis brotherhood together. To put it bluntly, Italy is in much the same position as any of the German-occupied countries—an unwilling wearer of a yoke which thus far has been too heavy to shake off.

Rome Peace Move Reported.

It isn't strange, therefore, to get a report from neutral Turkey that secret negotiations for peace are being undertaken in Rome with the Allies. Now there may or may not be a sound basis for this report but from my own knowledge I am confident that whether or not the Italians actually are feeling about for peace, they would jump at it if they were free to do so.

But they aren't free. Hitler's troops have their hobnail boots firmly on Italian soil, and he has only to raise his hand to turn that ancient country into another France. He has coolly and ruthlessly drained Italy of her resources until there is even a serious shortage of food in some places. Mussolini no longer is master in his own house, but has reached the pitch of seeing his land turned into a German military base over which he has little control.

King Back in Favor.

Actually a great section of the Italian people have had no stomach for the German game from the start. I know from personal investigation in Italy that they abhorred Hitler's doctrines and were immeasurably shocked by such acts as persecution of the churches and the Jews. Thus it was with the utmost misgivings and reluctance that, apart from the fanatical young Fascists, they followed Il Duce on what has proved to be a disastrous gamble.

Long ago the people began to swing from the once hypnotic personality of Mussolini back to theold King and the royal family. The monarch once more is the big man in the hearts of the great majority of his subjects. There is no doubt that Italy would like peace, and while the King now is in effect a prisoner in his palace, the time may come when he can act.

Such a peace would, of course, mean unconditional surrender. The Allies could accept nothing short of that, but they already have made it clear that the new world after the war is to rest on justice and equality.

Hitler's Forces Believed Economizing on Gasoline

New York, April 28. (AP)—Oil experts believe Hitler's Nazi forces must be using less petroleum than was previously believed, the American Petroleum Institute reports.

All of Axis-controlled Europe n 1941 produced not more than 130,000,000 barrels of crude oil nd substitutes—about what the Jnited States turns out in a nonth—according to Dr. Gustav gloff's recent report to the American Chemical Society.

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THE GERMAN CORRESPONDENT SAID THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH MET

THE BRITISH WAS "TERRIBLE" AND THAT THE BRITISH PRISONERS ADMITTED

THEY WERE SURPRISED BY THE HEAVY DEFENSE FIRE.

REPORTS FROM THE SWEDISH SIDE OF THE NORWEGIAN BORDER SAID THE

RAID SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN AIMED AT A POINT NORTH OF TRONDHEIM WHERE THE

GERMAN BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ WAS OBSERVED AND PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE BRIT-

ISH SOME TIME AGO.

THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS HERE TONIGHT THAT MANY GERMANS AND NORWEGIANS WERE KILLED IN TRONDHEIM DURING THE RAID.

ONE BRITISH BOMBER CRASHED CLOSE TO THE SWEDISH BORDER. ONE MEMBER OF THE CREW WAS KILLED AND THE OTHERS ARE BEING SOUGHT IN THE NORWEGIAN FORESTS BY GERMAN SOLDIERS, THESE REPORTS SAID. EXTREMELY HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD ON THE SWEDISH SIDE OF THE BORDER FROM 11:15 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT.

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DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN TONIGHT SAID THAT MOST OF THE INHABITANTS OF ROSTOCK HAVE BEEN EVACUATED AND THAT ALL TRAFFIC TO THE PORT CITY HAS NOW BEEN BLOCKED EXCEPT FOR TRAVELERS WITH SPECIAL PERMITS.

ALL RESTAURANTS NOT DAMAGED IN THE RAIDS ARE HELD OPEN DAY AND NIGHT AND FIELD KITCHENS HAVE BEEN OPENED TO FEED THE HOMELESS, THE BERLIN DISPATCH SAID.

BORN-ADD BERLIN RAID TALK-CLA LYELECIC.

THE RUINS OF THE DESTROYED FACTORIES IN ROSTOCK CAUGHT FIRE "AGAIN AND AGAIN," HE REPORTED, AND BRITISH AIRMEN PREVENTED GERMAN POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADES FROM ATTACKING THE FLAMES PROMPTLY BY DIVING OVER THE CITY," FIGHTING WITH MACHINE-GUNS AND CANNON AGAINST EVERY GATHERING OF MEN."

THE NUMBER OD DEAD HAS NOT YET BEEN VERIFIED BECAUSE THE CLEANUP WORK IS PROCEEDING "VERY SLOWLY," IT WAS SAID.

A MILITARY SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN WAS QUOTED AS THREATENING THAT IF THE BRITISH BOMBED STRALSUND, "APPROPRIATE OBJECTIVES" WOULD BE FOUND FOR COUNTER-ATTACKS ON ENGLAND. THE GERMANS REPORTED THAT LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED, WARNING THE RESIDENTS OF STRALSUND, ABOUT 45 MILES NORTHEAST OF ROSTOCK, THEIR CITY WOULD BE BOMBED.

NEW YORK - ADD GEN. GIRAUD - CLA ANOTHER 1

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT SAID GENERAL GIRAUD WAS AIDED INSIDE GERMANY IN HIS ESCAPE, BUT "IT WOULD NOT BE SEEMLY TO GIVE DETAILS WHICH MIGHT INVOLVE REPRISALS ON THIRD PARTIES, AND MOREOVER, MIGHT DOOM THE CHANCES OF OTHERS TEMPTED TO FOLLOW THE GENERAL'S EXAMPLE."

THE GENERAL WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH A RAILWAY TICKET BEFORE LOWERING HIMSELF ON A ROPE FROM THE NAZI FORTRESS AND HIDING IN AN ANGLE OF THE MOAT UNTIL THE COAST WAS CLEAR.

[redacted] THE CORRESPONDENT SAID OF THE GENERAL'S RETURN TO VICHY THAT "IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT HE HAS GIVEN NO PAROLE AND IS UNDER NO OBLIGATION (TO THE GERMANS). HE MAY STILL HAVE A PART TO PLAY."

DARWIN--FIRST ADD AIR RAIDS X X X ALMOST AN HOUR.

THE FIRST ALLIED FLIER TO RETURN WAS FLIGHT LEADER LIEUT. GEORGE KISER, 23, OF SOMERSET, KY.

HE SAID: APR 29 1942

"I WAS OVER DARWIN QUICK ENOUGH TO SEE THE BOMBERS DROP BOMBS NEAR THE AIRPORT AND HEAD AWAY INTO A THUNDERCLOUD.

"I MANEUVERED AND CLIMBED UNTIL I WAS RIGHT IN THE SUN ABOVE THE BOMBERS.

"I MADE A PASS AT THE FIRST FORMATION, GETTING TWO BOMBERS. I BLEW AN ENGINE OUT OF THE FIRST AND SAW THE SECOND BURST INTO FLAMES AND REEL OFF.

"I PULLED UP TO MAKE ANOTHER PASS AT THE BOMBERS WHEN I SAW A ZERO MAKING FOR ME. I POURED A BURST INTO HIM BUT I AM

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NOT SURE IF HE CRASHED.

"ANOTHER ZERO MADE FOR ME--SO I GOT AWAY. LIEUT. DONALD MORSE TACKLED THIS ZERO AND SHOT IT DOWN OVER DARWIN.

"MY BAG IS THE FIRST IN AUSTRALIA BUT I GOT ONE IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THREE IN JAVA."

- - -

BY AIR TO CAIRO

- - -

CORRESPONDENT VISITS
THREE CONTINENTS
IN EIGHT DAYS (500)

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- - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: HARRY CROCKETT, WHO HAS JUST REACHED CAIRO TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND WIDE WORLD STAFF THERE, TELLS HERE OF HIS FLIGHT FROM NEW YORK TO CAIRO. CROCKETT BEGAN HIS NEWSPAPER CAREER IN HIS HOME CITY OF LOWELL, MASS., AND WORKED IN THE BOSTON AND NEW YORK OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

- - -

BY HARRY CROCKETT

CAIRO, APRIL 23-(DELAYED)-(WIDE WORLD)-IN SLIGHTLY LESS THAN EIGHT DAYS, I'VE SET FOOT ON THREE CONTINENTS, CROSSED A SEA AND AN OCEAN, VISITED EIGHT COUNTRIES OR COLONIES AND CROSSED THE GRIM, FOREBODING HEART OF AFRICA.

I ALTERNATELY SWELTERED IN THE HEAT OF BRAZIL'S EQUATORIAL SUN, SHIVERED AND GASPED FOR BREATH 15,000 FEET ABOVE THE ATLANTIC, SWELTERED AGAIN IN THE LIBERIAN RUBBER GROVES AND THE FRIGHTENING

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SAHARA DESERT.

MOST OF THE TRIP ACROSS THE DARK CONTINENT I SPENT ON THE HARD FLOOR OF A PLANE SNUGGLED BETWEEN A HEFTY, JOLLY BRITISH OFFICER EN ROUTE TO INDIA, AND CRATES OF ARMOR-PIERCING BULLETS.

THE INSCRIPTION ON THE CRATES READ "NOT TO BE EXPOSED TO TEMPERATURES OVER 131 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT."

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AT ONE STOP AT THE EDGE OF THE DESERT THE THERMOMETER READ 129.

AFTER A QUICK VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES AND CROSSING THE SNARLED, BROKEN JUNGLES OF THE GUIANAS, CLIPPER CAPTAIN WILLIAM WINSTON UNEXPECTEDLY "BUMPED OVER THE EQUATOR"--SO HE SAID--TEMPORARILY BREAKING UP A CARD GAME 10,000 FEET UP.

SOMEWHERE ALONG THE MIGHTY AMAZON WE SAW BRAZILIANS APPARENTLY LOOKING FOR A DROWNING VICTIM.

FROM A LANDING LAUNCH I LOST MY HAT AND LAST SAW IT FLOATING TOWARD THE SEA.

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LIFE APPEARED VERY GAY IN A NORTHEASTERN BRAZILIAN CITY WHERE I SPENT A NIGHT, BUT I HAD TO STRUGGLE CHANGING MONEY AND TALKING ENGLISH TO PORTUGUESE SPEAKERS IN FRONT OF AN OPEN AIR CAFE AND POOL HALL.

ONE NIGHT FAR OUT OVER THE ATLANTIC I WAS AWAKENED BY THE SOUND OF HAIL AND SAW LIGHTNING FLASHES THROUGH A CRACK OF THE BLACKOUT SCREEN. I SHIVERED FROM THE COLD AND GASPED FOR BREATH AS THE SHIP TOSSED ABOUT LIKE A CORK ON WATER.

THE CAPTAIN LATER SAID TERRIFIC TROPICAL CURRENTS FORCED US TO 15,300 FEET WHERE THE CREW NEEDED OXYGEN TO WORK AT BELOW FREEZING TEMPERATURES.

IN LIBERIA, WHERE WE STOPPED WITHIN SIGHT OF A LEPER COLONY, I WAS THE OVERNIGHT GUEST OF GENERAL MANAGER GEORGE SEYBOLT AND ASSISTANT BERT VIPOND, WHO COMES FROM HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., AT A RUBBER PLANTATION.

I DROVE THROUGH MILES OF HUGE PRODUCING RUBBER TREES WITH VIPOND, WHO SAID THE MILLION ACRE PLANTATION, WHICH SUPPLIES LIQUID RUBBER FOR THE UNITED STATES, HAD BOOSTED PRODUCTION 25 PER CENT SO FAR, AND EXPECTED TO JUMP IT ANOTHER 25 PER CENT BY THE END OF THIS YEAR.

THE INCREASE IS DUE TO A NEW EXPERIMENTAL METHOD OF CUTTING INTO THE TREES.

ALONG THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA I SAW NATIVES TOILING IN THE BLISTERING SUN TRYING TO SCRATCH A LIVING FROM PARCHED, ERODED LAND, PATCHING ROOFS OF MUD HUTS.

UNITED STATES CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AND MACHINES CAN BE SEEN IN REMOTE PRIMITIVE PLACES.

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ONE NIGHT I STAYED IN AN OPEN AIR CAMP IN THE HEART OF NIGERIA. I WATCHED ROBED MOSLEMS PRAYING AT KANO, NIGERIA, SAID TO BE THE OLDEST WALLED CITY IN THE WORLD--MADE OF NATIVE CLAY. THERE RAGGED SHEPHERDS DROVE UNDERSIZED SHEEP AND SKINNY CATTLE THROUGH BURNED FIELDS OF SEMI-DESERT.

WE CROSSED FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA AND THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN IN LONG, TIRING JUMPS, FIRST OVER HUNDREDS OF MILES OF WASTE SEMI-DESERT POCKMARKED BY STRANGE PINNACLES AND PLATEAUS SHOWING NO SIGN OF LIFE, THEN OVER HUNDREDS OF MILES OF SWIRLING SAHARA SANDS.

ALONG THE VALLEY OF THE NILE, WHICH WATERS THIN STRIPS OF DESERT AND GIVES LIFE TO EGYPT, I SAW COMMUNITIES OF LITTLE MUD HUTS ENCIRCLED BY LOW MUD FENCES.

RIGHT OUT OF THE DESERT, WE SUDDENLY REACHED A BEAUTIFUL FERTILE AREA MARKED BY ALTERNATING GREEN, BLACK AND YELLOW PATCHES OF LAND.

IN THE DISTANCE WE SAW THE GREAT PYRAMIDS, AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES THE TEEMING STREETS OF ANCIENT CAIRO.

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, APRIL 28-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. CHARLES H. BONESTEEL, NEW COMMANDER OF UNITED NATIONS TROOPS IN ICELAND, PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TODAY TO HIS PREDECESSOR, MAJ-GEN. HENRY OSBORNE CURTIS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE FIRST AMERICAN GENERAL TO COMMAND BRITISH TROOPS, GEN. BONESTEEL READ A CITATION COMMENDING GEN. CURTIS FOR COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE IN PREPARING DEFENSES OF THIS IMPORTANT ATLANTIC BASE.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 28-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT ORDER TODAY FORBADE IMPORTATION OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION EXCEPT THAT PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT. TWENTY-TWO CALIBER AMMUNITION USED IN HUNTING WAS EXCEPTED.

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AUTHORIZED CIRCLES SAID THE ORDER WAS PRECAUTIONARY TO PREVENT MEXICO'S BEING USED AS AN INTERMEDIATE POINT FOR THE DISPATCH OF ARMS BY THE "ENEMIES OF THE DEMOCRACIES."

OTTAWA, APRIL 28-(AP)-SGT. WARREN THOMAS RAMEY, WHOSE WIFE RESIDES AT 335 W. CHAMBERS STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., WAS REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

PRECEDE DAY VICHY CANADIAN

OTTAWA, APRIL 28-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING SAID TODAY HE WOULD WITHHOLD ANY STATEMENT ON CANADIAN RELATIONS WITH VICHY FRANCE UNTIL AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH PIERRE DUPUY, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE DOMINION'S FRENCH LEGATION WHO HAS HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON.

THE PRIME MINISTER TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DUPUY IS SCHEDULED TO

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ARRIVE HOME "VERY SOON." HE PREVIOUSLY HAD ANNOUNCED A STATEMENT MIGHT BE FORTHCOMING TODAY.

PLEBISCITE

QUEBEC, APRIL 28-(AP)-PREMIER GODBOUT SAID IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY THAT "NO ONE SHOULD INTERPRET OUR VOTE YESTERDAY (IN THE MANPOWER PLEBISCITE) AS A REFUSAL TO MAKE SACRIFICES TO WIN THIS WAR."

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QUEBEC WAS THE ONLY PROVINCE TO RECORD A "NO" VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF RELEASING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM PREVIOU COMMITMENTS REGARDING CONSCRIPTION FOR MILITARY SERVICE OVERSEAS. THE "NO" VOTE WAS ABOUT 72 PER CENT OF QUEBEC'S TOTAL.

"I DO NOT WANT ANYONE OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE OR IN THE PROVINCE TO BELIEVE THAT MY COMPATRIOTS ARE NOT READY TO MAKE SACRIFICES TO WIN THE WAR, TO DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY, THEIR INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR LIBERTIES," HE SAID. "THEY ARE NOT LACKADAISICAL. THEY ARE FOR A TOTAL EFFORT. THEY ARE THE SONS OF THOSE WHO PROTECTED THE COUNTRY BEFORE.

"YESTERDAY'S VOTE WAS A MEANS OF FINDING OUT HOW OUR WAR EFFORT SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT. . . MAY NO ONE LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD THAT FRENCH-CANADIANS ARE LESS PATRIOTIC THAN ANYONE, THAT THEY LOVE THEIR COUNTRY LESS THAN ANYONE ELSE. THEIR FATHERS HAVE GIVEN US PROOF."

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 28-(AP)-INTENT ON "PREPARING TO FIGHT A 100-YEAR WAR," THE JAPANESE ARE ABOUT TO LAUNCH A 7-POINT PUBLIC HEALTH AND BABY-BREEDING PROGRAM, THE TOKYO RADIO DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FORTHCOMING PROGRAM, SIMILAR IN MANY WAYS TO CAMPAIGNS IN GERMANY, WAS MADE IN A JAPANESE LANGUAGE BROADCAST WHICH THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM SHORT WAVE LISTENING STATION STAFF RECORDED AND TRANSLATED.

THE MOVEMENT, AS OUTLINED BY A TOKYO SPEAKER WILL INCLUDE THESE POINTS:

"1.--AN OUTLINE OF THE RACIAL SPIRIT OF OUR NATION.

"2.--A PHYSICAL TRAINING PROGRAM.

"3.--REGULAR, OR NATURAL, POPULATION INCREASE.

"4.--ENCOURAGEMENT OF MARRIAGE.

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"5.--DISCOVERY AND APPLICATION OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INNOCULATIONS.

"6.--RATIONALIZATION OF NATIONAL LIVING.

"7.--PREVENTION OF SUCH DISEASES AS TUBERCULOSIS."

THE BROADCASTER ADDED:

"WITH THE ABOVE 7-POINT PROGRAM, THE MOVEMENT IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN MAY 1 AND IS TO LAST EIGHT DAYS. AS A FOLLOW-UP FOR THIS MOVEMENT, A PEOPLES' HEALTH LEAGUE WILL BE FORMED IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THE INITIAL MOVEMENT WHICH WILL BE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARING TO FIGHT A 100-YEARS WAR.

"ALL THIS IS AIMED AT ACHIEVING A SHINING, HEALTHY NATION, AND THE REALIZATION OF A GLORIOUS NIPPON."

CINCINNATI, APRIL 28-(AP)-ADMIRAL THOMAS C.HART CAUTIONED TONIGHT THAT JAPAN NOW WAS "IN CONDITION TO BECOME A MUCH STRONGER WORLD POWER THAN A FEW MONTHS AGO WAS BELIEVED POSSIBLE."

HOWEVER, THE FORMER COMMANDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS NAVAL FORCES IN THE FAR EAST ADDED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE AMERICAN MINING

CONGRESS:

"BUT THEY ARE GOING TO BE DISTURBED, DISTURBED APLENTY, AND HOW MU
WE ALLIES RETURN THEM TO THE POSITION OF A 'HAVE NOT' NATION I
PERSONALLY DON'T CARE--AS LONG AS IT IS FAR ENOUGH."

LEFT UNDISTURBED, THE ADMIRAL SAID, JAPAN WOULD HAVE OIL RESERVES "SUFFICIENT FOR YEARS," PLUS VAST NEW SOURCES OF RUBBER, TIN, CHROME, TUNGSTEN AND OTHER IMPORTANT RAW MATERIALS.

"SINCE NEW SOURCES OF FOOD, PARTICULARLY RICE, ARE ALSO NOW IN THEIR POSSESSION," HE ADDED, "THE JAPANESE HAVE IN EFFECT NOW BECOME A 'HAVE NATION' X X X. THEIR LOSSES IN THE WAR HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLE AND, WITHOUT DOUBT, CONSTITUTE A VERY DEEP CONCERN. BUT THEY HAVE SEIZED A LARGE AND VERY RICH TERRITORY."

LONDON-PDD GENES--VA. RUSSIA.
HE CONTINUED, "HIS SPEECH OF SUNDAY IS TO MY MIND A CATASTROPHIC

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DECLARATION, ADMITTING THE EXISTENCE OF A FAR DEEPER CRISIS IN GERMANY THAN WE, WHO KNOW SOMETHING ABOUT THE INFERIOR CONDITION OF HITLER'S COUNTRY, HAVE EVER EXPECTED AND PRESAGING A MOST APPALLING TALE IN GERMANY AT THE MOMENT OF THE INEVITABLE NAZI MILITARY COLLAPSE.

"I HAVE N O DOUBT THAT IMPORTANT MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY ARE QUITE AWARE OF WHAT THIS DEFEATIST SPEECH MEANS FOR THEM. EXPECT THEREFORE VERY SOON ATTEMPTS ON THEIR PART TO SECURE A STALEMATED PEACE."

Night Lead- INDIA
BY [redacted] AND NORGAARD

London, April 28--(AP)--Sir Stafford Cripps, reporting on his negotiations in India where the native leaders turned down his proposals for self-government, told the house of commons today that "nothing but good" could come of that mission, and L.S. Amery, secretary of state for India, indicated that the British government still is groping for a solution.

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"The door is open now and remains open" to suggestions from Indian leaders as to how they would implement the war cabinet's proposals which Sir Stafford carried to New Delhi, Amery said.

The proposals were for dominion status after the war, but Indian leaders [redacted] disagreed over the question of autonomy for the Moslem minority and rejected the British terms for immediate self-government.

Amery said he welcomed as a hopeful sign the recent resolution of the all-India congress party members of the Madras

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[redacted] legislatur e to recognize the Moslem claim to autonomy. However, Dispatches from Allahabad, where the All-India Congress committee is threshing out [redacted] new policy following break down of the Cripps [redacted] negotiations, said the majority of the committee is vigorously opposed to the Madras suggestion.

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The hope that the Indians themselves might offer some alternative to Britain's plan also received a shower of cold water from Pandit Jawalharlal Nehru, Congress party leader, who declared in a message released by the India League that there "certainly would be no further approach from the congress to the British government."

In what seemed to be an invitation to Britain's allies to intervene, he said "The United Nations should acknowledge the Independence of India."

Meanwhile, with India in growing peril from Japanese advances in Burma, New Delhi dispatches reported that the United States mission headed by Henry F. Grady began a tour to study the possibilities of turning Indian industry into an arsenal for the United Nations.

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THERE WAS NOT A WHISPER OF CHIDING [redacted] OF CRIPPS WHEN HE MADE HIS REPORT TO COMMONS. INSTEAD HE HEARD HIMSELF PRAISED AS ONE WHO HAD LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR A FUTURE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

"FOR THE TIME BEING," HE SAID, "THERE IS NOTHING FURTHER WE CAN DO. WE MUST BE PATIENT AND OPEN-MINDED AND WILLING TO CONSIDER ANY PROPOSALS UPON WHICH THE INDIANS COULD AGREE. BUT FOR THE MOMENT WE MUST CONCENTRATE UPON OUR DUTY TO DO OUR UTMOST FOR THE DEFENSE OF INDIA, A TASK IN WHICH AMERICA HAS GENEROUSLY OFFERED TO HELP."

BY M. R. STINSON

ALLAHABAD, INDIA, APRIL 28 (AP)---THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE, ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF [redacted] THE DOMINANT CONGRESS PARTY FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, MEETS HERE TOMORROW TO FORMULATE A NEW POLICY FOLLOWING THE BREAK DOWN OF THE CRIPPS MISSION WHICH SOUGHT A SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

MOHANDAS K. GANDHI, WHO RESIGNED HIS LEADERSHIP IN THE PARTY LAST JANUARY WHEN IT REJECTED HIS CREED OF NON-VIOLENCE, WILL N O T ATTEND. BUT A SMALL GROUP WHICH SUPPORTS HIS VIEWS IS EXPECTED TO MAKE A STRENUOUS EFFORT TO REESTABLISH THE CREED OF NON-VIOLENCE.

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THE ELEMENT, HOWEVER, WILL BE FACED BY THE FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION OF THE CONGRESS LEFT WING HEADED BY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND THE FORMER PREMIER OF MADRAS, CHAKRAVARTHI RAJAGOPALA

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, WHO BELIEVE THAT NON-VIOLENCE WOULD BE USELESS AGAINST AN INVADER.

THE STEADY PROGRESS OF THE J APANESE ARMIES IN BURMA, NOW APPROACHING INDIA'S EASTERN GATES, IS EXPECTED TO LEND SUPPORT TO THIS ELEMENT.

A SECOND AND LESS IMPORTANT ISSUE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE IS EXPECTED TO BE THE PARTY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, INDIA'S SECOND LARGEST PARTY.

THE MADRAS BRANCH OF THE PARTY, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, IS URGING THE PARTY TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE MOSLEM LEAGUE'S DEMAND FOR INDIA'S PARTITION INTO SEPARATE HINDU AND MOSLEM STATES AND TO SEEK AN AGREEMENT WITH THE LEAGUE PERMITTING A UNITED INDIAN APPROACH TO THE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

THE MAJORITY OF CONGRESS LEADERS, HOWEVER, LED BY THE PRESIDENT, MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, HIMSELF A MOSLEM, AND NEHRU, HAVE ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WILL OPPOSE THIS CONCESSION VIGOROUSLY.

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FOR THE LAST TWO DAYS THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE, THE 15 LEADERS WHO MAKE UP THE PARTY EXECUTIVE, HAS BEEN DRAFTING A NUMBER OF RESOLUTION S TO PLACE BEFORE TOMORROW'S LARGER GATHERING. THE MEETING IS EXPECTED TO LAST TWO OR THREE DAYS.

IT WILL BE THE FIRST MAJOR MEETING OF CONGRESS LEADERS SINCE THE BRITISH WAR CABINET'S PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN DOMINION STATUS, BROUGHT BY SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, WAS REJECTED BY THE INDIANS.

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VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, APRIL 28-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM FAREWELL.

D. LEAHY, U. S. AMBASSADOR TO VICHY, MADE A BRIEF CALL [redacted] TODAY UPON ADMIRAL JEAN DARLAN, COMMANDER OF FRENCH ARMED FORCES.

ADMIRAL LEAHY, WHO IS LEAVING SOON FOR HOME, [redacted] MADE A VISIT TO CHIEF OF STATE PETAIN YESTERDAY AND RECEIVED PIERRE LAVAL, CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT.

VALLETTA, MALTA, APRIL 28-(AP)-ONE AXIS BOMBER WAS OVER MALTA TODAY DESTROYED AND FIVE BOMBERS AND ONE FIGHTER WERE DAMAGED BY RAF FIGHTERS AND BRITISH GROUND BATTERIES, [redacted] APR 29 1942

A COMMUNIQUE SAID A CHAPEL HOUSING EVACUEES WAS DESTROYED, [redacted] THAT A CHURCH WHOSE DOME WAS VISIBLE AT A GREAT DISTANCE HAD BEEN DAMAGED SEVERELY, A SMALL CHAPEL IN VALETTA HIT AND A HOSPITAL PREVIOUSLY DAMAGED [redacted] BOMBED AGAIN.

[redacted]

A FEW CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

LONDON, APRIL 28-(AP)-GENERAL AUGUSTE NOGUES, COMMANDER IN FRENCH MOROCCO, HAS ARRIVED IN FRANCE BY AIR FROM RABAT EN ROUTE TO VICHY, [redacted] THE ALGIERS RADIO REPORTED TODAY, ACCORDING TO A BROADCAST HEARD BY REUTERS.

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, APRIL 28--(AP)-- THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL PUBLISHED A DECREE TODAY AIMED AT [redacted] OF BUSINESSES AND PROPERTY IN ALGERIA OWNED BY JEWS "IN ORDER TO ELIMINATE ALL JEWISH INFLUENCE FROM ALGERIAN ECONOMY."

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ANOTHER DECREE TURNED OVER THE PROPERTY OF 12 JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS IN FRANCE TO THE GENERAL UNION OF ISRAELITES OF FRANCE, A NATIONALIZE ORGANIZATION OPERATED UNDER THE GOVERNMENTS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR JEWISH QUESTIONS.

DUBLIN, APRIL 28-(AP)-SHIPPING WAS WARNED TODAY THAT THERE WERE NUMEROUS MINES NEAR THE COASTS OF [redacted] WEXFORD, WATERFORD AND CORK. [redacted]

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 28 -- (AP) -- THE UNITED STATES FORCES HAVE SOLVED FREE-TIME PROBLEMS FOR 90 PER CENT OF THEIR MEN, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, BY DECIDING TO BUILD THEIR OWN RECREATIONAL CENTERS NEAR CAMPS.

ACCORDING TO COL. ALEXANDER JOHNSON, SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER TO THE UNITED STATES FORCES, MOST SOLDIERS WHO NOW

WANDER INTO CITY STREETS ON WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS WILL FIND ENTERTAINMENT [redacted] IN THE CENTRE

"WE'RE STILL LOOKING FOR COOPERATION FROM THEATERS

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS TO LOOK AFTER THE OTHER TEN PER CENT."

Melbourne, April 28--(AP)---The Australian Red Cross' prisoners of war bureau said today that all crew members of the 3,472-ton Australian cargo steamer Mareeba, [redacted] sunk last fall by the [redacted] Nazi raider Steiermark, were now prisoners at the Marlag Milag Nord camp in Germany.

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The Mareeba was sent to the bottom of the Indian Ocean on a voyage between Ceylon and Sumatra. The officers of the 9,400-ton [redacted] Steiermark, which was also known as Kormoran and Raider No. 41, transferred the prisoners to a [redacted] supply ship.

The [redacted] Australian government announced Dec. 2 that the Steiermark had been destroyed in a fight fatal also to the 6,830-ton Australian cruiser Sydney.

NEW DELHI, APRIL 28 (AP)---CLARENCE E. GAUSS, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, ARRIVED TODAY AT CALCUTTA EN ROUTE TO NEW DELHI, WHERE HE WILL DISCUSS WITH LOUIS JOHNSON, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ENVOY TO INDIA, PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH UNITED STATES WAR AID TO EX CHINA.

CHINESE-BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, BURMA, APRIL 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE BRITISH OFFICIAL OILFIELD WRECKER, WALTER L. FORSTER, WHO BURNED AND BLASTED BURMA'S TWO LARGEST PETROLEUM CENTERS IN A SPLIT SECOND TRIUMPH OVER THE RACING JAPANESE ARMY, ESTIMATED TODAY IT WOULD TAKE THE ENEMY ONE YEAR OF SUPERHUMAN EFFORT TO RESTORE 10 PER CENT OF PRODUCTION.

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DESPITE CONTINUAL HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES IN THE LAST WEEK, FORSTER, 38, WHO IN PEACETIME IS AN EXECUTIVE OF THE SHELL OIL COMPANY, SHOWED LITTLE EFFECT OF THE STRAIN AS HE PREPARED TO FLY ABROAD.

HE GOT OUT OF ENCIRCLED YENANGYAUNG ON APRIL 17 IN A MOTOR LAUNCH WITH A GROUP OF ROYAL MARINES. THEY WERE STRAFED

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IN THE MIDDLE OF THE IRRAWADDY RIVER BY THREE JAPANESE FIGHTERS AND FIRED UPON BY MORTARS PERCHED ON A CLIFF. APR 29 1942

AT CHAUK, A REFINERY CENTER OF THE SINGU YENANGYAT FIELD, HE DIRECTED THE DESTRUCTION ACCORDING TO HIS PREVIOUSLY PREPARED PLAN. APR 29 1942

WHEN THE GLOUCESTER GUARDS SAID AN ENEMY ADVANCE UNIT HAD ENTERED CHAUK, FORSTER REMOVED ALL HIS CIVILIAN STAFF TO RIVER BOATS AND CAME ASHORE IN THE DARKNESS TO DETONATE THE LAST DESTRUCTIVE CHARGES HIMSELF.

OTTAWA, APRIL 28-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER GORDON MURRAY, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. H.I. MURRAY, LIVES AT 440 EAST 22ND STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., WAS REPORTED MISSING AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS IN A CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TODAY BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE. APR 29 1942

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